AGENDA
BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
223 East 4th Street Room 160
Port Angeles, Washington
Tuesday, November 30, 2021 – 9:00 a.m.

****ATTENTION****
In response to the current pandemic, to promote social distancing, and in compliance with Governor's Proclamation and the recommendation of the Clallam County Health Officer, the Board of Commissioners meetings will be virtual only. The Board of Commissioners strongly encourages public comments to be submitted in writing.

This meeting can be viewed on a live stream at this link: http://www.clallam.net/features/meetings.html

If you would like to participate in the meeting via Zoom audio only, call 253-215-8782 and use meeting ID: 875 561 7844 and passcode: 12345

If you would like to participate in the meeting via Zoom video conference, visit https://zoom.us/j/8755617844 and use meeting ID: 875 561 7844 and passcode: 12345

Public comment and questions can be directed to the Clerk of the Board at 360-417-2256 or agores@co.clallam.wa.us.

CALL TO ORDER, PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE, ROLL CALL

REQUEST FOR MODIFICATIONS/APPROVAL OF AGENDA

PUBLIC COMMENT – Please limit comments to three minutes (10 minutes total)

CONSENT AGENDA – Any Commissioner may remove items for discussion

1a. Approval of vouchers for the week of November 22

Approval of vouchers

1b. Approval of payroll for the period ending November 15

Approval of payroll

1c. Approval of minutes for the week of November 22

Approval of minutes

1d. Proclamation recognizing Tuesday, November 30, 2021 as #CLALLAMGIVES on #GIVINGTUESDAY

Proclamation

REPORTS AND PRESENTATIONS

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS

2a. First agreement amendment with Salish Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization

First agreement amendment

2b. Agreement with Black Ball Transport, Inc. for American Rescue Plan Act Funds

Agreement

BIDS AND AWARDS

3a. Approval of 2022-23 Behavioral Health request for proposals

Approval of RFP

BUDGET

4a. Resolution adopting the following Budget Reductions:
Department of Community Development - Lower Dungeness Floodplain - Decrease Dungeness
Floodplain expenditures/revenue expected in 2021/($2,600,000)
Clerk - Correction in error regarding Blake LFO settlements expense was inadvertently requested twice/($75,000)
Public Works - Roads
• Reduction related to the Growth Management Act and Franchises/($10,100)
• Revenue received is trending lower than projected/($535,000)
• Reduction related to project construction work now scheduled for 2022/($1,040,000)
• Budgeted $70,000 in 2021. $50,00 received from Lloyd J. Allen Trust. Remaining pledge of $20,000 from Peninsula Trails Coalition coming in 2022/($20,000)
• Reduction related to the Streamkeepers Program/($24,279)
• Reduction related to project engineering design work now scheduled for 2022/($65,000)
• Reduction related to project engineering design work and possible construction for 2022/($480,000)
Multiple Funds - 2020 Cost allocation plan true up/($96,987)

Budget Reductions

4b. Resolution adopting the following Supplemental appropriations:
Health and Human Services - Environmental Health - adding funding for emergency preparedness and the onsite services/$42,500
Health and Human Services - Operations - adding funding for COVID-19 vaccination services, Opioid Prevention services, women, infant and children program services (WIC) and Maternal Child Health Services (MCH)/$196,299
Non-Departmental- American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) - Additional ARPA funding to be used to support the preservation of private marine transportation activities and jobs/$4,950,000
Non-Departmental - Hotel/Motel Tax - Additional Hotel/Motel Tax funding that was not expected when preparing the 2021 budget/$650,000
Sheriff's - Operations - Hours worked to maintain the public safety radio network/$19,111

Supplemental Appropriations

HEARING(S) – Beginning at 10:30 a.m.

H1. Resolution establishing the 2022 General Purpose Property Tax Levy for Clallam County
Resolution establishing the 2022 Road Fund Property Tax Levy for Clallam County
Resolution establishing the 2022 Conservation Futures Property Tax Levy for Clallam County

Resolution

H2. Consideration of resolution adopting the following Debatable Emergencies:
Parks & Facilities - additional expenses related to the COVID-19 virus event that were paid from the Parks and Facilities budget/$13,410
Parks & Facilities - REET - Purchase of a 2.68 acres parcel to be added to the existing Clallam
Bay West County Park/$90,555
General Funds Reserve
• Funds to correct Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Roads Funds in error (1 of 3)/$277,382
• Funds to correct Flood Control paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Roads Fund in error (1 of 3)/$5,574
• 2020 cost allocation plan true up/$96,987
• 2020 cost allocation plan true up/$-212,488
Public Works - Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer - Funds to correct Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Roads fund in error (2 of 3)/$277,382
Public Works - Flood Control - Funds to correct Flood Control paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Roads fund in error (2 of 3)/$5,574
Public Works - Carlsborg Sewer - Monthly utility charges that were not budgeted for 2021/$15,000
Public Works - Roads
• Transfer of funding from Public Works Flood Control I order reimburse for Flood Control paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Public Works Roads Fund 3 of 3)/$5,574
• Transfer of funding from Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer in order to reimburse for Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Road Fund (3 of 3)/$277,382
Public Works - Roads Transfer of funding from ER&R to Roads in order to correct ER&R paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Road Fund (2 of 2)/$1,193,638
Public Works Equipment Rental & Revolving - Transfer of funding from ER&R to Roads in order to correct ER&R paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Road Fund (1 of 2)/$1,193,638
Sheriff - Jail Medical - Additional expenses related to inmate testing COVID 19/$26,100
Sheriff - Operations - Cover overtime shift costs associated with COVID 19/$13,226
Multiple Funds - 2020 cost allocation plan true up/$212,488

Resolution

PUBLIC COMMENT – Please limit comments to three minutes

EXECUTIVE SESSION
The Board may recess into Executive Session to consider employment or dismissal of personnel, to review the performance of a public employee, to consult with legal counsel, to consider the position to be taken in collective bargaining, to consider acquisition or sale of real estate, or other matters per RCW 42.30.110

ADMINISTRATION

5a. Resolution certifying County capitalized asset inventory as of December 31, 2020

Resolution

5b. Resolution authorizing expenditure from the Hotel/Motel Tax fund for the approved 2022 Lodging Tax Funding applications

Resolution

5c. Resolution dissolving the Carlsborg Community Advisory Committee

Resolution

5d. Resolution reappointing Roxi Baxley and George Winn to the Fair Advisory Board

Resolution

5e. Resolution reappointing Jon Cash and Terry Barnett to the Crescent Community Advisory Council

Resolution

5f. Resolution reappointing Kim Malakoff to the Clallam Bay / Sekiu Community Action Team

Resolution

5g. Resolution reappointing Dick Gritman, Gary Gleason, Justin Zarzeczny, Jennifer Reandeau, Kathy Sample, Andrew Stevenson, Gordon Taylor, William Biery and Charlie Commeree to the Trails Advisory Committee

Resolution

5h. Resolution reappointing Ryan Malane, Mark Abshire, Donya Alward and Alyssa (Lissy) Pruitt-Andros to the Lodging Tax Advisory Committee

Resolution

5i. Resolution reappointing Sharon DelaBarre, Michael E. McAleer and Alan Barnard to the Opportunity Fund Board

Resolution

5j. Resolution appointing/reappointing Cindy Kelly, Stephanie Hyatt, Richard Hendricksen and Don Corson to the Boundary Review Board

Resolution

5k. Resolution reappointing Steve Gale and Robert Miller to the Planning Commission

Resolution

5l. Resolution appointing Jeff Carter to the Conservation Futures Program Advisory Board

Resolution

5m. Resolution reappointing Judith Stipe, Larry Lang, Paula Hunt, Mike Doherty and Nancy Messmer to the Heritage Advisory Board

Resolution

5n. Resolution appointing/reappointing Ed Bowlby, Mike Doherty, Alan Clark, Justin T. Stapleton, Raymond W. Kirk and Nancy A. Stephanz to the Marine Resources Committee

Resolution

5o. Resolution reappointing Barbara Sanford, Thomas H. Cox and Steven Blakeman to the Sheriff's Citizens Advisory Committee

Resolution

5p. Resolution reappointing Jenny Oppelt, Debbi Tesch and Kathy Morgan to the Homelessness Task Force

Resolution

5q. Resolution reappointing Teresa Barrett, Jonathan Andrus, Laura Johns and Alan Caverly to the Developmental Disabilities Advisory Committee

Resolution

5r. Resolution reappointing Glenn Teeter to the Clallam Bay/Sekiu Sewer Advisory Committee

Resolution

5s. Resolution reappointing Wendy Sisk, Kristina Bullington, Bruce Fernie and John DeBoer to the Behavioral Health Advisory Board

Resolution

PUBLIC WORKS

6a. Quit Claim Deed with City of Forks to transfer any interest in the southern extension of 5th Avenue – South of G Street inside of the city limits of Forks

Quit Claim Deed

6b. Resolution updating representation of the Clallam County Trails Advisory Committee

Resolution

The following meetings are scheduled for the Board of Commissioners November 29 - December 3:

Monday, November 29:
9:00 a.m. Work Session
12:00 p.m. WSAC Virtual COVID Update

Tuesday, November 30:
10:00 a.m. Board Meeting
1:00 p.m. Department of Natural Resources Meeting

Friday, December 3:
10:00 a.m. Affordable Housing Meeting

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPEAKING AT A COMMISSIONERS' MEETING:

- Members of the public wishing to address the Board on general items may do so during the designated times on the agenda.
- Members of the public wishing to comment at the public hearing are asked to sign in on the sheet provided giving their name and address.
- The Chair may limit the comment period to 3 minutes for each speaker subject to Board concurrence.
- Speakers, generally, will be heard in the order they signed up. All comments must be made from the speaker's rostrum and any individual making comments shall first state their name

and address for the official record.
- General comments, applause, booing from members of the audience are inappropriate and may result in removal.

These guidelines are intended to promote an orderly system for conducting a public hearing so that each person has an opportunity to be heard and to ensure that exercising their right of free speech embarrasses no one.

Note: Written testimony presented by members of the public during the Board meeting is considered a public document and must be submitted to the Clerk of the Board. Copies of public documents from Board meetings are available by contacting the Public Records Department.

1g
11/30/21

Date of report: November 23, 2021

General	**$249,461.66**
Other	**$356,123.17**
Total	**$605,584.83**

STATE OF WASHINGTON)
)
County of Clallam)

This is to certify that the foregoing Final Check Lists a.k.a., Register of Warrants for the period herein indicated, is a full, true, and correct representation of the corresponding payments for services rendered to and supplies and equipment received by all Clallam County government operations as recorded in the books or original entry maintained by this office.

WITNESS MY HAND AND OFFICIAL SEAL THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 2021.

COPY

_____COUNTY AUDITOR
SHOONA RIGGS

CLALLAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS does hereby certify that the services and merchandise herein specified have been received and that the claims listed and numbered above are hereby approved for payment:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____
MARK OZIAS, Chair

_____
BILL PEACH

COPY

_____
RANDY JOHNSON

_____
RICH SILL (County Administrator)

Weekly Expenditures

November 22 - 26, 2021

Fund #	Department	Expenditures		Use Tax	
		General Fund	Other	General Fund	Other
00100.221	**Auditor**	1,461.49			
19914.291	**Commissioners** - Veterans Relief		1,152.87		
00100.331-334	**Dept. of Community Develop't (DCD)**	15,948.71			
30301.331	DCD - Lower Dungeness Floodplain		28,679.96		
00100.881	**District Court II**	358.38			
11301.511	**Health & Human Services (HHS)**		4,420.82		
00100.511	HHS - Environmental Health	245.20			
11322.511	HHS - Homeless Task Force		14,050.01		
11323.511	HHS - Chem Dep/Mental Hlth		121,394.69		
11324.511	HHS - Affordable Housing		2,967.25		
11331.511	HHS - Developmental Disabilities		30,570.75		
00100.461	**Human Resources (HR)**	1,008.56			
50401.461	HR - Risk Management		60,248.54		
50501.461	HR - Workers Compensation		384.17		
00100.411	**Information Technology (IT)**	135,599.82		6.72	
00100.851	**Juvenile Services**	6,826.98			
11401.821	**Law Library**		287.99		
13001/13051	**Noxious Weed/LMD #2** (Lake Mgmt. Dist.)		29.28		
00100.911/912	**Parks Fair Facilities (PFF)**	30,776.13			
30101.911	PFF - REET 1 (Real Estate Excise Tax)		5,692.50		
00100.841-843	**Prosecuting Attorney**	21,059.47			
	Public Works (PW)				
10101.611	PW - Roads		57,957.38		
41401.611	PW - Clallam/Sekiu Sewer		594.17		
43401.611	PW - Bullman Beach Water System		580.35		
50301.611	PW - ER&R (Equip't Rental & Revolving)		19,977.64		
00100.811-815,817	**Sheriff**	7,308.74		41.71	
00100.816	Sheriff - Jail Medical	3,867.93			
11003.811	Sheriff - Boating Safety		47.97		
11004.811	Sheriff - VRF Boating Program		3,785.11		
11008.811	Sheriff - OPNET Drug		395.25		
11065.811	Sheriff - OPSCAN Operations		1,236.58		
11080.811	Sheriff - Inmate Commissary		161.26		3.63
00100.861	**Superior Court**	7,550.83			
12905.861	Superior Court - Dispute Resolution		935.00		
12911.861	Superior Court - Courthouse Facilitator		570.00		
00100.891	**Superior Court Clerk**	5,694.32			
00100.231	**Treasurer**	1,332.02			
00100.931	**WSU Extension**	10,374.65			
	Total	**249,413.23**	**356,119.54**	**48.43**	**3.63**

Report Reconciliation		Totals			
Total	**605,532.77**	**General Fund**	**249,461.66**		
Final Check Lists	**605,532.77**	**Other**	**356,123.17**		
Difference	-	**Total**	**605,584.83**	**Use Tax**	**52.06**

COPY

Prepared by: _____

Sara DeBiddle, Clallam County Auditor's Office

Invoice History Use Tax Report
CLALLAM COUNTY

Tran Date	Vendor Name	Invoice / Credit Memo No.	Doc Group	Taxable Amount	Tax Amount	Invoice Total
11/17/2021	SWANSONS SERVICES CORP.	1519715	jkoon	41.26	3.63	41.26
11/18/2021	U S BANK	0097-Nov6	jkoon6	474.00	41.71	474.00
11/19/2021	U S BANK	SFGERMPW-10575	tteel	76.38	6.72	76.38
			Totals:	**591.64**	**52.06**	**591.64**

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Auditor

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0000546	EXPRESS SERVICES, INC	26311664	11/10/2021	NICOLE MISCHKE	1,461.49	1,461.49
						Sub total for U S BANK:		1,461.49

1,461.49+
44,628.67+
358.38+
172,964.11+
61,641.27+
136,284.43+
4,926.98+
1,900.00+
287.99+
29.28+
36,468.63+
21,059.47+
19,977.64+
57,957.38+
1,174.52+
11,403.76+
1,531.15+
3,867.93+
96.99+
8,958.84+
5,694.32+
1,332.02+
1,152.87+
10,374.65+
605,532.77*

0.*

0.*

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

DCD

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0000034	AIR FLO HEATING CO	REF 10-4-21	11/10/2021	REFUND BPT2021-897	92.00	92.00
	11/30/2021	0000196	BILLS PLUMBING & SANIKAN	S3641469	11/17/2021	G145 TASK 3 PRO SERVICES	145.00	145.00
	11/30/2021	0000352	CLALLAM COUNTY DEPT OF,	611	10/19/2021	G146 TASK 1 ACROBAT PRO	181.66	
				610	10/19/2021	LRP OPERATING SUPPLY	181.66	363.32
	11/30/2021	0000403	COPY CAT GRAPHICS INC	16015	11/10/2021	G133 WKSTE 3 OUTREACH	911.40	911.40
	11/30/2021	0001113	OFFICE DEPOT, INC	207999535001	11/5/2021	ADMIN OFFICE SUPPLY	102.45	
				205173595001	11/3/2021	ADMIN BD OPERATING SUPP	94.83	
				209087391001	11/8/2021	G133 WKSTE 1 OFFICE SUPI	68.46	
				202872280001	10/25/2021	BD OPERATING SUPPLY	59.83	
				206478809001	10/26/2021	G133 WKSTE 1 $16.49 CALEN	58.96	
				205300630001	10/22/2021	ADMIN OFFICE SUPPLY	58.79	
				208371888001	11/4/2021	ADMIN BD OPERATING SUPP	44.63	
				206484371001	10/26/2021	ADMIN OPERATING SUPPLY	22.82	
				208372788001	11/4/2021	CP OPERATING SUPPLY	19.56	530.33
	11/30/2021	0001252	PORT ANGELES, CITY OF	OCTOBER 2021	11/5/2021	CE LANDFILL OCTOBER 2021	3,924.22	3,924.22
	11/30/2021	0001641	VERIZON WIRELESS	9891228830	10/22/2021	INSPECTOR OCTOBER 2021	24.11	24.11
	11/30/2021	0002337	BAUMANN, CHERYL	BAUMANN 11-4-	11/4/2021	G133 WKSTE 3 OUTREACH	87.04	87.04
	11/30/2021	0003224	INTERNATIONAL CODE COUN	3321850	11/9/2021	2022 DUES	265.00	265.00
	11/30/2021	0005290	EVERWARM, INC.	REF 11-4-21	11/8/2021	REFUND BPT2021-997	25.00	25.00
	11/30/2021	0036994	SHANNON & WILSON INC	125816	11/2/2021	G146 TASK 2 PROFESSIONAL	28,263.30	28,263.30
	11/30/2021	0039090	DOUBLECLICK PRODUCTION	1967	11/17/2021	G146 TASK 1 PROFESSIONAL	235.00	235.00
	11/30/2021	0045163	HANDYMAN MDS LLC	INV0003	11/16/2021	CODE ENF. PRO SERVICES	4,900.00	4,900.00
	11/30/2021	0045816	WASHBURN, GENE	REF 9-21-2021	11/4/2021	REFUND CUP2021-00003	2,375.00	2,375.00
	11/30/2021	0045831	SEQUIM FARM COTTAGES LL	REF 11-12-21	11/12/2021	REFUND BPT2021-1021	66.00	66.00
	11/30/2021	0045836	CLEARING TRUST ACCOUNT	REF 11-5-21	11/5/2021	REFUND BPT2020-00735	2,327.20	2,327.20
	11/30/2021	0045837	FLEMING, HOLDEN	FLEMING 11-14-	11/17/2021	CP TRAVEL	94.75	94.75
						Sub total for U S BANK:		44,628.67

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0000296	CENTURYLINK	NovCentLink202	11/18/2021	NOVEMBER TELEPHONE SEI	108.69	108.69
	11/30/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1089716	11/18/2021	CANON IRA400 MAINTENANC	33.45	
				1089715	11/18/2021	CANON IR1025 MAINTENANC	27.13	60.58
	11/30/2021	0001509	CORDANT HEALTH SOLUTION	3609328	11/18/2021	PROBATION TESTING - COLS	26.85	26.85
	11/30/2021	0001641	VERIZON WIRELESS	9891404787	11/18/2021	PROBATION OFFICER CELL -	54.47	54.47
	11/30/2021	0002526	FREEMAN, MELISSA	131800203925	11/18/2021	CLEANING SUPPLIES	11.96	11.96
	11/30/2021	0042284	LUNDBERG, JAMES	082035Oct	11/18/2021	JANITORIAL SERVICES - OCT	68.45	
				082034Sep	11/18/2021	JANITORIAL SERVICES - SEP	27.38	95.83
						Sub total for U S BANK:		358.38

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

HHS

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0001113	OFFICE DEPOT, INC	207272275001	10/28/2021	EHADMIN-OFFICE SUPPIES	86.14	86.14
	11/30/2021	0001641	VERIZON WIRELESS	9891262414	10/23/2021	OSS-JANINE REED CELL PHC	159.06	159.06
	11/30/2021	0000546	EXPRESS SERVICES, INC	26276135	11/3/2021	HOPS-PH MEDICAL ASSISTAI	2,944.70	2,944.70
	11/30/2021	0016427	MCKESSON MEDICAL-SURGI(	18715364	11/2/2021	HOPS-PH CLINIC SUPPLIES	87.11	87.11
	11/30/2021	0001113	OFFICE DEPOT, INC	207278727001	11/17/2021	HOPS-OFFICE SUPPLIES	86.14	86.14
	11/30/2021	0001508	STERICYCLE, INC	3005757617	11/10/2021	HOPS-SYRINGE DISPOSAL SI	137.61	137.61
	11/30/2021	0001641	VERIZON WIRELESS	9891673907	10/28/2021	HOPS-DR BERRY CELL PHOI	348.30	
				9891673908	10/28/2021	HOPS-HELEN KENOYER CEL	132.35	480.65
	11/30/2021	0000591	FORKS ABUSE PROGRAM	11322-21-FAP 9-	10/26/2021	HTF - WEST END HOPE - SEF	2,577.42	
				11322-21-FAP 8-	10/26/2021	HTF - WEST END HOPE - AUC	2,205.05	
				11322-21-FAP 7-	10/26/2021	HTF - WEST END HOPE - JUL	2,079.07	6,861.54
	11/30/2021	0000723	HEALTHY FAMILIES OF CLALL	11322-21-HFCC	11/3/2021	HTF - SAFELY HOME PROJEC	6,459.97	6,459.97
	11/30/2021	0044989	THE CLOUDBURST GROUP	INV-0000006782	7/31/2021	HTF - HOMELESS GAPS AND	728.50	728.50
	11/30/2021	0000577	FIRST STEP FAMILY SUPPOR	11323-21-FSFSC	11/8/2021	CD/MH - PARENTS AS TEACH	8,573.27	8,573.27
	11/30/2021	0000918	LINCOLN STREET STATION	LSSSC 11-1-21	11/1/2021	CD/MH - POSTAGE FOR RFP	23.52	23.52
	11/30/2021	0015513	OLYMPIC PENINSULA COMML	11323-21-OPCC	11/8/2021	CD/MH - COMMUNITY PARAM	9,605.78	
				11323-21-OPCC	11/8/2021	CD/MH - CASE MANAGEMEN	9,268.37	
				11323-21-OPCC	11/8/2021	CD/MH - EARLY INTERVENTIC	7,106.16	25,980.31
	11/30/2021	0001209	PENINSULA BEHAVIORAL HEA	11323-21-PBH-L	10/29/2021	CD/MH - ACCESS TO BH SER	5,070.20	
				11323-21-PBH-F	11/2/2021	CD/MH - PATH OUTREACH SE	1,327.19	6,397.39
	11/30/2021	0001252	PORT ANGELES, CITY OF	11323-21-PAFD	11/10/2021	CD/MH - COMMUNITY PARAM	9,443.84	
				11323-21-PAFD	11/10/2021	CD/MH - COMMUNITY PARAM	9,296.28	
				11323-21-PAFD	11/10/2021	CD/MH - COMMUNITY PARAM	8,558.48	
				11323-21-PAFD	11/10/2021	CD/MH - COMMUNITY PARAM	8,558.48	
				11323-21-PAFD	11/10/2021	CD/MH - COMMUNITY PARAM	8,558.48	
				11323-21-PAFD	11/10/2021	CD/MH - COMMUNITY PARAM	8,263.36	
				11323-21-PAFD	11/10/2021	CD/MH - COMMUNITY PARAM	7,968.24	
				11323-21-PAFD	11/10/2021	CD/MH - COMMUNITY PARAM	7,968.24	
				11323-21-PAFD	11/10/2021	CD/MH - COMMUNITY PARAM	5,902.40	
				11323-21-PAFD	11/10/2021	CD/MH - COMMUNITY PARAM	5,902.40	80,420.20
	11/30/2021	0000723	HEALTHY FAMILIES OF CLALL	11324-2HFCC 1(	11/3/2021	AH - EMERGENCY HOUSING	2,967.25	2,967.25
	11/30/2021	0001462	CLALLAM MOSAIC	11331-20-CMP2!	11/8/2021	DDD-PARENT TO PARENT SU	1,500.00	
				11331-20-CMFP-	11/8/2021	DDD-CMFP CLASSES FOR O(	576.00	2,076.00
	11/30/2021	0000396	CONCERNED CITIZENS	STATE-10/21	11/8/2021	DDD-STATE CONTRACT OCT	26,421.00	26,421.00

Bank : apbank U S BANK (Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0000577	FIRST STEP FAMILY SUPPOR	11331-20-FSSPF	11/10/2021	DDD-SPP CLASSES SEPTEMI	1,102.50	1,102.50
	11/30/2021	0001017	MORNINGSIDE INC	SSD-10/21	11/10/2021	DDD-SSD OCTOBER 2021	690.00	690.00
	11/30/2021	0001685	W.I.S.E	9439	10/31/2021	DDD-TECHNICAL ASSISTANC	281.25	281.25
						Sub total for U S BANK:		172,964.11

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

HR

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0000546	EXPRESS SERVICES, INC	26276128 HR	11/17/2021	INVOICE 26276128 HR	662.77	662.77
	11/30/2021	0001113	OFFICE DEPOT, INC	208507421001	11/17/2021	INVOICE 208507421001	283.45	
				208601790001	11/17/2021	INVOICE 208601790001	63.09	
				208601793001	11/17/2021	INVOICE 208601793001	53.26	
				208601792001	11/17/2021	INVOICE 208601792001	41.01	
				208601799001	11/17/2021	INVOICE 208601799001	9.08	449.89
	11/30/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1090854	11/17/2021	INVOICE 1090854	384.17	384.17
	11/30/2021	0001680	WA COUNTIES RISK POOL	20211019	11/17/2021	INVOICE 20211019	7,559.26	
				20211018	11/17/2021	INVOICE 20211018	800.50	8,359.76
	11/30/2021	0042558	NEOGOV	20850	11/17/2021	INVOICE 20850	51,784.68	51,784.68
						Sub total for U S BANK:		61,641.27

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

IT

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0000268	WAVE BUSINESS	103951201-0009	11/17/2021	COMBINED CPI FIBER	5,943.53	5,943.53
	11/30/2021	0000296	CENTURYLINK	406569255-1117	11/17/2021	FORKS T-1 LINE	645.97	
				300452321-1117	11/17/2021	FORKS TO FORKS T-1	477.92	
				406389122-1117	11/17/2021	FORKS SHERIFF #2	296.73	
				300561295-1117	11/17/2021	CLALLAM BAY DISPATCH	75.10	
				300511193-1117	11/17/2021	FORKS COURTROOM FAX	66.89	
				406493163-1117	11/17/2021	PENCOM RINGDOWN	64.28	1,626.89
	11/30/2021	0000674	GOVCONNECTION, INC.	72034719	11/17/2021	IT20210616 - HARD DRIVE DE	1,921.51	
				72021622	11/17/2021	HHH20211025 - LENOVO "TIN	684.61	
				72021624	11/17/2021	IT20211025 - PORTABLE STO	254.68	2,860.80
	11/30/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1089725	11/17/2021	TAG 9312 - COPY COUNTS	516.08	
				1089726	11/17/2021	TAG 8510 - IT COPY COUNTS	118.42	
				1089727	11/17/2021	TAG 8630 - MULTIMEDIA ROO	55.17	689.67
	11/30/2021	0001603	TYLER TECHNOLOGIES INC.	025-356548	11/17/2021	IT20210908 - TYLER, PERMIT	113,516.48	113,516.48
	11/30/2021	0001641	VERIZON WIRELESS	9891404785	11/17/2021	IT CELL PLANS AND DATA	1,103.10	
				9891404789	11/17/2021	CELL PLAN	21.22	1,124.32
	11/30/2021	0001706	CONSOLIDATED TECHNOLOG	2021100310	11/17/2021	IGN PORTION	1,256.30	1,256.30
	11/30/2021	0003410	LEMAY MOBILE SHREDDING	4272060	11/17/2021	IT SHRED SERVICE	26.00	26.00
	11/30/2021	0004211	CENTURYLINK	3604527831-111	11/17/2021	MAINCOURT HOUSE	1,430.31	
				3604172850-111	11/17/2021	DID ROLLOVER (PRI ACCT)	1,358.42	
				36045290179-11	11/17/2021	PUBLIC HEALTH (3RD ST)	315.95	
				3604521625-111	11/17/2021	TELEPHONE SWITCH MAINT	57.39	3,162.07
	11/30/2021	0020849	U S BANK	SFGERMPW-10	9/29/2021	IT20210929B - HEADPHONES	76.38	76.38
	11/30/2021	0022148	CENTURYLINK BUSINESS SE	250411895	11/17/2021	WACC CALLING CARD	7.45	7.45
	11/30/2021	0041047	ZOHO CORPORATION	2315315	11/17/2021	IT20211020 MANAGE ENGINE	4,690.37	4,690.37
	11/30/2021	0045293	LUMEN	250212578	11/17/2021	TRUNK 1	1,304.17	1,304.17
						Sub total for U S BANK:		136,284.43

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Juv Svcs (1)

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1090606	11/4/2021	CAP MINOR EQUIP	1,379.53	1,379.53
	11/30/2021	0001547	SYSCO FOOD SERVICES OF S	355941372	11/10/2021	DET FOOD	478.99	478.99
	11/30/2021	0017787	DAIRY FRESH FARMS INC	8182131409	11/10/2021	DET FOOD	54.29	
				8182131611	11/12/2021	DET FOOD	32.56	86.85
	11/30/2021	0041147	AMERIGAS PROPANE LP	3128537366	11/4/2021	UTILITIES	2,206.67	2,206.67
	11/30/2021	0041605	HOME DEPOT PRO	650931926	11/3/2021	DET SUPPLIES	774.94	774.94
						Sub total for U S BANK:		4,926.98

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Juv Svcs (2)

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0001695	WA ASSN OF CHILD ADVOCATE	FY2021-16	11/9/2021	REGISTRATION	1,900.00	1,900.00
						Sub total for U S BANK:		1,900.00

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Law Library

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0000907	LEXISNEXIS	3093514306	10/31/2021	LEXIS ADVANCE SHEPARDS (	286.00	286.00
	11/30/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1089734	10/31/2021	CONTRACT COST PER COPY	1.99	1.99
						Sub total for U S BANK:		287.99

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Nox Weeds

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0001540 SWAIN'S GENERAL STORE IN	292827	11/18/2021	KNEE PADS, PLANTING	29.28	29.28
					Sub total for U S BANK:		29.28

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0000090	ANGELES MACHINE WORKS	I75125	11/17/2021	JAIL KITCHEN MIXER REPAIR	138.72	138.72
	11/30/2021	0000091	ANGELES MILLWORKS & LUM	299831	11/17/2021	CH EXTENSION CORD AND P	87.81	
				299942	11/17/2021	JUV FLOURESCENT TUBE LI(	24.57	112.38
	11/30/2021	0000359	CLALLAM COUNTY PUBLIC W	1480 10/21	11/17/2021	CB OCT SEWER CHARGES	65.53	65.53
	11/30/2021	0000366	CLALLAM COUNTY TREASURI	20211116	11/17/2021	SC JASON KING NSF FEE	25.00	25.00
	11/30/2021	0000546	EXPRESS SERVICES, INC	26311655	11/17/2021	CH COVID CUSTODIAN WK E	3,826.85	3,826.85
	11/30/2021	0000677	GRAINGER INC	9104870473	11/17/2021	CH COVID PLEXIGLAS	1,990.39	
				9113514872	11/17/2021	CH BATTERIES	13.25	2,003.64
	11/30/2021	0001187	PAPE MACHINERY INC	13133700	11/17/2021	FG TRACTOR ISOLATOR	278.24	278.24
	11/30/2021	0001252	PORT ANGELES, CITY OF	63871-98716 10/	11/17/2021	CH OCT UTIL & TRASH	19,337.51	
				63871-147906 1(	11/17/2021	CH OCT UTIL	3,661.98	
				60327-89776 10/	11/17/2021	3RD ST OCT UTIL & TRASH	735.16	23,734.65
	11/30/2021	0001253	PORT ANGELES SOLID WAST	038838	11/17/2021	RH DUMP FEES	25.22	25.22
	11/30/2021	0001300	PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT	43120 10/21	11/17/2021	RH OCT ELECT	245.70	
				67069 10/21	11/17/2021	SMPK CLINE OCT UNMETERI	23.10	268.80
	11/30/2021	0004211	CENTURYLINK	3606835847 445	11/17/2021	DRA NOV PHONES	132.87	132.87
	11/30/2021	0004211	CENTURYLINK	3609283540 820	11/17/2021	CDJ NOV PHONES	93.89	93.89
	11/30/2021	0004211	CENTURYLINK	3609283441 593	11/17/2021	SC NOV PHONES	70.34	70.34
	11/30/2021	0033207	HUNT ENGINEERING SERVICI	8202	11/17/2021	2011FAC JAIL CONTROL BOA	5,692.50	5,692.50
						Sub total for U S BANK:		36,468.63

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Prosecutor

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0000546	EXPRESS SERVICES, INC	26311675	11/17/2021	EXPRESS SERVICES	1,111.04	1,111.04
	11/30/2021	0000890	LANGUAGE LINE SERVICES, I	10380343	11/17/2021	LANGAGE LINE	231.96	231.96
	11/30/2021	0001113	OFFICE DEPOT, INC	206499835001	11/17/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	194.79	
				206865010001	11/17/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	56.02	
				206592265001	11/17/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	54.62	
				206861012001	11/17/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	18.50	323.93
	11/30/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1089524	11/17/2021	DESK/FAMILY SUPPORT	1,467.71	
				1089762	11/17/2021	POE CONTRACT	171.37	
				1089763	11/17/2021	POE CONTRACT	162.63	
				1089764	11/17/2021	POE CONTRACT	132.95	
				1089765	11/17/2021	POE CONTRACT	76.94	
				1089570	11/17/2021	LABOR FEES	65.28	
				1089761	11/17/2021	POE	33.42	2,110.30
	11/30/2021	0003431	HI-TECH SECURITY, INC.	64589	11/17/2021	LABOR CHARGES	146.88	146.88
	11/30/2021	0004037	HARPER RIDGEVIEW CHAPEL	OCTOBERBILLI	11/17/2021	CORONER FEES	10,690.00	10,690.00
	11/30/2021	0041050	ESHOM, JESSICA	337316	11/17/2021	CORONER	1,000.00	1,000.00
	11/30/2021	0042898	KING COUNTY FINANCE	2137116	11/17/2021	CORONER	5,270.00	5,270.00
	11/30/2021	0045813	THE TENINO INDEPENDENT	142163	11/17/2021	SUMMONS 142163	87.68	
				141612	11/17/2021	SUMMONS 141612	87.68	175.36
						Sub total for U S BANK:		21,059.47

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Public Works ER+R

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0000172	BAXTER A/P OFFICE	15663-10518	11/18/2021	Cabin air filter, air filter - PA 132	53.93	53.93
	11/30/2021	0000709	HARBOR SAW & SUPPLY	675890	10/7/2021	PCB AL sing .drop door box - F	1,939.93	1,939.93
	11/30/2021	0000786	INTERSTATE BATTERY SYSTE	22068996	11/9/2021	Batteries - PA Stores	437.21	437.21
	11/30/2021	0000848	PAPE KENWORTH NORTHWE	10925552	11/8/2021	Remote/unit diagno; 8way adap	834.85	834.85
	11/30/2021	0001187	PAPE MACHINERY INC	13100596	11/10/2021	Outer P assy, o.pivot, hex nut..-	2,412.23	2,412.23
	11/30/2021	0001255	PRICE FORD LINCOLN MERCI	5040947	11/17/2021	Kit, TPMS sensor - PA 13	260.21	
				5040971	11/18/2021	Ratainer, sun - PA 20	21.15	281.36
	11/30/2021	0001385	SAFETY-KLEEN CORP	87508542	11/17/2021	MDL solvent, recovery fee-PA	176.60	176.60
	11/30/2021	0001405	LES SCHWAB TIRE CENTERS	38000689902	11/12/2021	Tire casing, recap, o ring, va - F	764.86	764.86
	11/30/2021	0001463	SNAP-ON TOOLS	1103213058	11/3/2021	HX pwr skt dr, hx bits. cleaner-	181.42	181.42
	11/30/2021	0001551	TACOMA SCREW PRODUCTS	140026567-00	11/11/2021	Pump sprayer - PA	304.09	
				140025758-00	11/4/2021	Disposable. shop towels - LC	152.86	
				100051640-00 E	10/28/2021	Air fresheners, trash liners - PA	135.73	592.68
	11/30/2021	0001641	VERIZON WIRELESS	9892261297	11/7/2021	Fuel Communications - Fuel sit	221.45	221.45
	11/30/2021	0001762	WEST END MOTORS INC	8790	10/12/2021	West Lake; mounting - LC 415	282.10	282.10
	11/30/2021	0001781	WHITEHEADS AUTO PARTS IN	209852	11/2/2021	FHP powerated belts - LC 452	81.86	
				209927	11/3/2021	FHP powerated belts - LC 440	81.86	
				209765	11/1/2021	Wiper blades - LC 119	33.96	
				209984	11/3/2021	Fuel cap teathers - LC 104	32.39	
				210393	11/9/2021	Shut offs - LC	6.90	236.97
	11/30/2021	0002237	ASSOCIATED PETROLEUM, IN	405224-IN	11/9/2021	Diesel & Unleaded fuel purchas	7,836.90	7,836.90
	11/30/2021	0004211	CENTURYLINK	4766812B/11052	11/5/2021	Phone service, 812B - CH 20-F	86.53	86.53
	11/30/2021	0004427	MULTIFORCE SYSTEMS CORI	921208	10/29/2021	Telephone software support AP	1,037.95	1,037.95

Bank : apbank U S BANK (Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0017663	ARAMARK UNIFORM SVCS IN	512000107975	7/27/2021	Laundry services - PA	35.62	
				512000188891	11/16/2021	Laundry services - PA	34.74	
				512000094858	7/8/2021	Laundry services - SQ	16.32	
				512000099707	7/15/2021	Laundry services - SQ	16.32	
				512000102582	7/20/2021	Laundry services - PA	16.32	
				512000104649	7/22/2021	Laundry services - SQ	16.32	
				512000109666	7/29/2021	Laundry services - SQ	16.32	
				512000112171	8/3/2021	Laundry services - PA	16.32	
				512000115296	8/5/2021	Laundry services - SQ	16.32	
				512000120512	8/12/2021	Laundry services - SQ	16.32	
				512000123344	8/17/2021	Laundry services - PA	16.32	
				512000125466	8/19/2021	Laundry services - SQ	16.32	
				512000130215	8/26/2021	Laundry services - SQ	16.32	
				512000136343	9/2/2021	Laundry services - SQ	16.32	
				512000140955	9/9/2021	Laundry services - SQ	16.32	
				512000143738	9/14/2021	Laundry services - PA	16.32	
				512000146056	9/16/2021	Laundry services - SQ	16.32	
				512000165971	10/14/2021	Laundry services - SQ	16.32	
				512000183990	11/9/2021	Laundry services - PA	16.32	
				512000186297	11/11/2021	Laundry services - SQ	16.32	
				512000191132	11/18/2021	Laundry services - SQ	16.32	
				512000099622	7/15/2021	Laundry services - WE	16.28	
				512000115249	8/5/2021	Laundry services - WE	16.28	
				512000120449	8/12/2021	Laundry services - WE	16.28	
				512000125429	8/19/2021	Laundry services - WE	16.28	
				512000140913	9/9/2021	Laundry services - WE	16.28	
				512000146008	9/16/2021	Laundry services - WE	16.28	
				512000165913	10/14/2021	Laundry services - LC	16.28	
				512000186251	11/11/2021	Laundry services - WE	16.28	510.68

Bank : apbank U S BANK (Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0022435	RACE STREET AUTO PARTS	557034	10/8/2021	Air filters - PA Stores	179.26	
				562026	11/15/2021	Windshield wipers - PA Stores	143.51	
				562341	11/17/2021	Windshield wipers - PA Stores	137.54	
				562115	11/15/2021	Qwik sensors - PA 13	137.00	
				561331	11/9/2021	Wiper blades - PA Stores	130.45	
				560815	11/5/2021	Oil/fuel filters,w.fluid,wipers- SC	117.09	
				562193	11/16/2021	Qwik sensors - PA 13	68.50	
				561064	11/8/2021	Breather - LC Stores	66.50	
				561107	11/8/2021	Air filters - PA Stores	54.35	
				561063	11/8/2021	Breathers - PA Stores	33.25	
				560821	11/5/2021	Toggle switches - SQ 200	21.63	
				562159	11/16/2021	Air & oil filters - PA S302	13.93	
				561286	11/9/2021	Hyd. fil. - PA 731	6.81	
				561803	11/12/2021	Fuse holder - PA 238	3.82	
				562352	11/17/2021	Air filters - PA	-320.79	792.85
	11/30/2021	0031739	HICKORY'S WELDING & HYDF	812435	11/1/2021	Of 1/2" round bar & cut - PA 44(	9.33	9.33
	11/30/2021	0042872	PROPANE NORTHWEST	1505341860	11/18/2021	Propane delivery - SQ	596.92	596.92
	11/30/2021	0045811	SYN-TECH SYSTEMS INC	240528	11/5/2021	ProKees - PA	690.89	690.89
						Sub total for U S BANK:		19,977.64

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Public Works Roads

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0000196	BILLS PLUMBING & SANIKAN	S3641340	11/1/2021	11/21~12/21 LOWER DAM RD	255.00	255.00
	11/30/2021	0000360	CLALLAM COUNTY ER&R	2021.299E	11/17/2021	10/21 MONTHLY TRUCK REN	12,063.73	
				2021.297E	10/11/2021	10/21 RENTAL OF FACILITIES	8,000.00	
				2021.298E	11/16/2021	10/21 GRAVEL	6,453.94	
				2021.296E	11/16/2021	10/21 SIGNS	1,566.38	
				2021.288E	11/16/2021	10/21 ITEMS FROM ER&R INV	364.47	28,448.52
	11/30/2021	0000546	EXPRESS SERVICES, INC	26311653-10101	11/10/2021	11/01/21~11/07/21 ROADS	4,405.48	4,405.48
	11/30/2021	0000561	FERGUSON ENTERPRISES IN	9824381	10/13/2021	ENGINEERING SUPPLIES - 0(	91.53	
				9822691	10/13/2021	ENGINEERING SUPPLIES - 0(	17.22	108.75
	11/30/2021	0000674	GOVCONNECTION, INC.	72079197	11/8/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES - TONER	1,630.89	1,630.89
	11/30/2021	0000885	LAKESIDE INDUSTRIES, INC	179694	11/6/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - P	1,391.44	
				179106	10/31/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - P	311.19	
				179695	11/6/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - S	226.20	1,928.83
	11/30/2021	0001300	PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT	11816-111221	11/12/2021	10/08/21~11/08/21 OLD OLY/KI	56.39	56.39
	11/30/2021	0001540	SWAIN'S GENERAL STORE IN	292910	11/10/2021	SURVEY SUPPLIES	21.73	21.73
	11/30/2021	0001551	TACOMA SCREW PRODUCTS	100051640-00-R	10/28/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - P	144.82	144.82
	11/30/2021	0001573	THOMAS BUILDING CENTER I	30887155	11/10/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - S	195.62	195.62
	11/30/2021	0001740	WSU EXTENSION OF CLALLA	0921OCT	11/17/2021	10/21 MOULTON HOURS	4,433.56	4,433.56
	11/30/2021	0004211	CENTURYLINK	6812667-110721	11/7/2021	360-681-2667 726B	189.82	
				6835282-110821	11/8/2021	360-683-5282 747B	126.38	316.20
	11/30/2021	0004438	PORT ANGELES ASSOC REAL	17657	11/17/2021	K. MOORE DUES 2022	275.00	275.00

Bank : apbank U S BANK (Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0017663	ARAMARK UNIFORM SVCS IN	512000102583	7/20/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - PA	16.32	
				512000107976	7/27/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - PA	16.32	
				512000112177	8/3/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - PA	16.32	
				512000118531	8/10/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - PA	16.32	
				512000123345	8/17/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - PA	16.32	
				5120001390884	9/7/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - PA	16.32	
				512000143741	9/14/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - PA	16.32	
				512000183994	11/9/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - PA	16.32	
				512000188893	11/16/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - PA	16.32	
				512000104647	7/22/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - SQ	16.28	
				512000115295	8/5/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - SQ	16.28	
				512000125465	8/19/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - SQ	16.28	
				512000146054	9/16/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - SQ	16.28	
				512000165970	10/14/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - SQ	16.28	
				512000186250	11/11/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - LC	16.28	
				512000186296	11/11/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - SQ	16.28	
				512000099618	7/15/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - LC	16.27	
				512000099706	7/15/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - SQ	16.27	
				512000104607	7/22/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - LC	16.27	
				512000115248	8/5/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - LC	16.27	
				512000120511	8/12/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - SQ	16.27	
				512000125428	8/19/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - LC	16.27	
				512000140912	9/9/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - LC	16.27	
				512000140954	9/9/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - SQ	16.27	
				512000146006	9/16/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - LC	16.27	
				512000165912	10/14/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - LC	16.27	
				512000191130	11/18/2021	LAUNDRY SERVICE - SQ	16.27	439.81
	11/30/2021	0017771	WA ST DEPT OF HEALTH	047378	11/15/2021	DENSOMETER LICENSING FE	1,511.00	1,511.00
	11/30/2021	0022435	RACE STREET AUTO PARTS	561399	11/10/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - C	87.69	87.69
	11/30/2021	0028699	SOUND PUBLISHING INC	8042278	10/31/2021	10/21 LEGAL ADVERTISING	378.74	378.74
	11/30/2021	0029002	3M	9413285371	11/1/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - S	763.77	763.77
	11/30/2021	0030069	GOOD2GO!	21532574	11/10/2021	BRIDGE TOLL - PA MAINTENA	21.75	21.75
	11/30/2021	0036423	TEC EQUIPMENT INC	734832K	10/12/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - P	6,495.90	
				737159K	11/5/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - P	3,420.31	9,916.21
	11/30/2021	0041605	HOME DEPOT PRO	646276055	10/11/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - D	849.42	849.42

Bank : apbank U S BANK (Continued)

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0044305	HARBOR FREIGHT TOOLS	678809	10/27/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - L	483.40	
				678830	10/28/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - L	165.32	
				678838	10/27/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - L	28.29	677.01
	11/30/2021	0044551	GREEN PRO SOLUTIONS	21331	9/14/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - P	977.94	977.94
	11/30/2021	0045842	CINTAS CORPORATION #2	5084695313	11/18/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - S	113.25	113.25
						Sub total for U S BANK:		57,957.38

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Public Works

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0000360	CLALLAM COUNTY ER&R	2021.290E	11/16/2021	10/21 FUEL	413.32	413.32
	11/30/2021	0000546	EXPRESS SERVICES, INC	26311653-41401	11/10/2021	11/01/21~11/07/21 WWTP	82.85	82.85
	11/30/2021	0001700	WA ST DEPT OF ECOLOGY	22MALAKOFF67	11/19/2021	2022 WWOC RENEWAL	98.00	98.00
	11/30/2021	0000348	CLALLAM COUNTY DEPT OF,	21-0727	11/8/2021	WATER TESTING SERVICES	53.00	53.00
	11/30/2021	0000546	EXPRESS SERVICES, INC	26311653-43401	11/10/2021	11/01/21~11/07/21 BBWA	527.35	527.35
						Sub total for U S BANK:		1,174.52

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Sheriff (1)

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0000077	ANCHOR MARINE REPAIR, IN(	116	10/26/2021	MAINTENANCE ON BOAT TR/	3,246.73	
				138	11/9/2021	OIL CHANGE ON BOAT	538.38	3,785.11
	11/30/2021	0000296	CENTURYLINK	406092135-Nov2	11/6/2021	TELEPHONE SERVICE 11/6 -	1,236.58	
				300421654-Nov2	11/6/2021	DATA CONNECTION 11/6 - 12	224.03	1,460.61
	11/30/2021	0000546	EXPRESS SERVICES, INC	26311659	11/10/2021	CALL CENTER REPRESENTA	894.00	894.00
	11/30/2021	0000628	GALLS LLC	019653259	11/1/2021	UNIFORM - BROOKS, C	81.55	81.55
	11/30/2021	0000664	GLOBALSTAR USA	AC00152690-No	11/16/2021	SATELLITE PHONE SERVICE	89.50	89.50
	11/30/2021	0001252	PORT ANGELES, CITY OF	82495-151160-N	11/6/2021	UTILITIES - FRONT ST 10/1 -	399.39	399.39
	11/30/2021	0001300	PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT	88052-Nov21	11/10/2021	UTILITIES - KITFOX LN	47.97	47.97
	11/30/2021	0001543	SWANSONS SERVICES CORP	1519715	11/4/2021	INDIGENT PACKS	41.26	41.26
	11/30/2021	0020817	ALEXANDER, JOHN	111021	11/10/2021	COLAS FOR GORT RETIREMI	16.52	16.52
	11/30/2021	0021386	STAPLES ADVANTAGE	3492215552	11/6/2021	CENTON DATASTICKS	230.92	
				3492215551	11/6/2021	CENTON VALUEPACK USB	155.56	
				3492215549	11/6/2021	ALCOHOL WIPES	63.54	450.02
	11/30/2021	0029266	NI GOVERNMENT SERVICES I	2110290922 1	11/1/2001	SATELLITE PHONE SERVICE	44.08	44.08
	11/30/2021	0037042	OFFICE DEPOT	206072940001	11/5/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	297.74	
				209397320001	11/6/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	72.40	
				207852226001	11/3/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	59.85	
				207851312001	11/3/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	13.07	443.06
	11/30/2021	0037247	HAIR BY NICOLE	111621	11/16/2021	INMATE HAIRCUTS	120.00	120.00
	11/30/2021	0039179	REITER, BRUCE	SO-12997	11/5/2021	REIMBURSE REITER FOR PU	30.02	30.02
	11/30/2021	0041605	HOME DEPOT PRO	651840274	11/9/2021	JAIL SUPPLIES	-1,034.16	
				650931868	11/3/2021	KITCHEN SUPPLIES	242.15	1,276.31
	11/30/2021	0042636	HARBOR FOODSERVICE	347995	9/26/2021	FOOD & SUPPLIES	1,865.29	
				352823	10/11/2021	FOOD	397.17	
				350601	10/4/2021	CREDIT MEMO FROM INV 347	-38.10	2,224.36

Sub total for U S BANK: 11,403.76

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Sheriff (2)

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0001439	SHERIFFS ADVANCED TRAVE	5268	10/18/2021	MELISSA CLARK	283.60	
				5263	10/15/2021	SHAUN MINKS	245.23	
				5266	10/18/2021	RICK LARSEN	120.75	
				5267	10/18/2021	JOSH POWLESS	120.75	
				5264	10/15/2021	JOHN HOLLIS	116.44	
				5261	10/12/2021	LINDA JOHNSON	68.75	
				5262	10/12/2021	JOSH POWLESS	68.75	1,024.27
	11/30/2021	0020621	HOLLIS, JOHN	101821	10/18/2021	TRAVEL - CAMP MURRAY	4.31	4.31
	11/30/2021	0020849	U S BANK	0097-Nov6	10/7/2021	SIGNATURE COINS	474.00	474.00
	11/30/2021	0026213	JOHNSON, LINDA M	101221	10/12/2021	TRAVEL - ELLENSBURG	5.00	5.00
	11/30/2021	0029000	MINKS, SHAUN	101821	10/18/2021	TRAVEL - CAMP MURRAY	4.32	4.32
	11/30/2021	0029676	POWLESS, JOSH	101221a	10/12/2021	TRAVEL TO ELLENSBURG	11.25	11.25
	11/30/2021	0045841	CLARK, MELISSA	102021	10/20/2021	TRAVEL - CHEHALIS	8.00	8.00
						Sub total for U S BANK:		1,531.15

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Sheriff Jail Med

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0001136	OLYMPIC MEDICAL CENTER	OMC 11.17.21	11/17/2021	INMATE MEDICAL	3,150.22	3,150.22
	11/30/2021	0004826	OLYMPIC MEDICAL PHYSICIAI	71228078520	11/17/2021	INMATE MEDICAL	41.00	
				71228038040	11/17/2021	INMATE MEDICAL	41.00	
				71228047650	11/17/2021	INMATE MEDICAL	41.00	
				71228047640	11/17/2021	INMATE MEDICAL	24.21	147.21
	11/30/2021	0041537	MCKESSON MEDICAL-SURGI(	18716982	11/2/2021	CLINIC SUPPLIES	321.13	
				18702269	10/28/2021	CLINIC SUPPLIES	60.18	
				18733655	11/5/2021	CLINIC SUPPLIES	57.26	
				18730659	11/5/2021	CLINIC SUPPLIES	33.16	
				18730731	11/5/2021	CLINIC SUPPLIES	23.43	
				18726863	11/4/2021	CLINIC SUPPLIES	21.27	
				18748645	11/10/2021	CLINIC SUPPLIES	16.06	
				18694849	10/26/2021	CLINIC SUPPLIES	14.62	
				18698987	10/27/2021	CLINIC SUPPLIES	9.97	
				18748648	11/10/2021	CLINIC SUPPLIES	9.82	
				18729685	11/4/2021	CLINIC SUPPLIES	3.60	570.50
						Sub total for U S BANK:		3,867.93

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Superior Court (1)

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0020849	U S BANK	9891322286-CF	11/9/2021	OCTOBER 2021 - (CF) CELL P	50.35	
				9891322286-P4F	11/9/2021	OCTOBER 2021 - (P4P) CELL	46.64	96.99
						Sub total for U S BANK:		96.99

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Superior Court (2)

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0000357	CLALLAM-JEFFERSON CO PR	10-21 CF	11/16/2021	OCTOBER 2021 - COURT FAC	570.00	570.00
	11/30/2021	0001212	PENINSULA DISPUTE RESOL	10-21 PDRC	11/16/2021	OCTOBER 2021 - PDRC SURC	935.00	935.00
	11/30/2021	0001509	CORDANT HEALTH SOLUTION	TC-2094009302	11/18/2021	9/04/21-DRUG CT PARTICIPAI	10.70	
				TC-2094010312	11/18/2021	10/02/21-DRUG COURT PART	10.70	21.40
	11/30/2021	0045165	FREEMAN COURT SVCS LLC	1060	11/18/2021	10-3-00072-7, IN RE PEMBER	1,007.00	1,007.00
	11/30/2021	0003431	HI-TECH SECURITY, INC.	64609	11/18/2021	10/27/21-INSTALL SWIVEL ARI	1,664.10	1,664.10
	11/30/2021	0001113	OFFICE DEPOT, INC	202019748001	11/18/2021	10/21/21-WIRELESS MOUSE,	90.71	
				207618601001	11/18/2021	10/28/21-STICKY-NOTES, POS	61.71	
				202352671001	11/18/2021	10/20/21-WIRELESS KEYBOAI	22.73	
				207618602001	11/18/2021	10/28/21-FILE FOLDERS,OFFI	17.28	
				207618288001	11/18/2021	10/28/21-POST-IT NOTES, OF	12.44	
				202352691001	11/18/2021	10/20/21-CARDHOLDER CLEA	7.61	212.48
	11/30/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1089566	11/18/2021	10/29/21-PRINTER CARTRIDG	176.23	
				1089777	11/18/2021	10/2021-CONTRACT COST RA	78.34	
				1089780	11/18/2021	10/2021-CONTRACT COST RA	51.46	
				1089779	11/18/2021	10/2021-CONTRACT BASE RA	27.20	
				1089775	11/18/2021	11/2021-CONTRACT BASE RA	27.20	
				1089778	11/18/2021	11/2021-CONTRACT BASE RA	17.41	
				1089776	11/18/2021	10/2021-CONTRACT COST RA	5.09	382.93
	11/30/2021	0039985	PORTER, RICHARD	POR1740271	11/18/2021	20-4-00075-05, IN RE A. BYAR	1,333.75	
				POR1740272	11/18/2021	21-4-00303-05, IN RE HOLBRC	817.26	2,151.01
	11/30/2021	0020134	STANLEY B MYERS, JR, ATTO	MYE1740264	11/18/2021	19-1-00034-05, ST. V. LETELLI	1,762.50	1,762.50
	11/30/2021	0001764	WEST PAYMENT CENTER, TH	845361964	11/18/2021	NOVEMBER 2021-LIBRARY PI	252.42	252.42
						Sub total for U S BANK:		8,958.84

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Clerk

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0045765	EACRETT, ANTHONY	99-1-00292-9	11/16/2021	BLAKE LFO REFUND	555.00	555.00
	11/30/2021	0045815	FOUST, DAMON	05-1-00375-7	11/16/2021	BLAKE LFO REFUND	174.13	174.13
	11/30/2021	0045821	BOOREN, BRITTANY	15-1-00132-8	11/16/2021	BLAKE LFO REFUND	1,400.00	1,400.00
	11/30/2021	0045822	ANDERS, ALLYSON LEA	16-1-00163-6	11/16/2021	BLAKE LFO REFUND	200.00	200.00
	11/30/2021	0045823	WILTON, HOLLY	17-1-00446-05	11/16/2021	BLAKE LFO REFUND	90.00	90.00
	11/30/2021	0045824	BELIZ DOC #952567, MOSES	04-1-00325-2	11/16/2021	BLAKE LFO REFUND	900.98	900.98
	11/30/2021	0045827	PENN, BRANDON	04-1-00379-1	11/16/2021	BLAKE LFO REFUND	673.38	673.38
	11/30/2021	0045828	KENNEDY, COLIN	11-1-00301-8	11/16/2021	BLAKE LFO REFUND	954.85	954.85
	11/30/2021	0045829	THRASH, CHANTI	16-1-00543-7	11/16/2021	BLAKE LFO REFUND	20.00	20.00
	11/30/2021	0045830	GIDDINGS, DAVID DOC #7633	00-1-00098-6	11/16/2021	BLAKE LFO REFUND	485.98	485.98
	11/30/2021	0045833	CROSBY, CIERRA	17-1-00386-6	11/16/2021	BLAKE LFO REFUND	50.00	50.00
	11/30/2021	0045834	MCELRAVY, CHARLENE	15-1-00119-1	11/16/2021	BLAKE LFO REFUND	190.00	190.00
						Sub total for U S BANK:		5,694.32

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Treasurer

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0000546	EXPRESS SERVICES, INC	26346817	11/17/2021	FISCAL SPECIALIST II WEEK	1,152.80	1,152.80
	11/30/2021	0037042	OFFICE DEPOT	208195363001	11/17/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	179.22	179.22
						Sub total for U S BANK:		1,332.02

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Veterans

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/17/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT	POE11/17/21	11/17/2021	VET CENTER PRINTER	78.60	78.60
	11/17/2021	0001252	PORT ANGELES, CITY OF	EM9015 11/17/2	11/17/2021	UTILITIES	100.00	
				KE7278 11/17/21	11/17/2021	UTILITIES	100.00	200.00
	11/17/2021	0001300	PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT	BP0572 11/17/21	11/17/2021	UTILITIES	124.27	124.27
	11/17/2021	0020849	U S BANK	DC6991 11/17/2	11/17/2021	FUEL	100.00	
				DC6991 11/17/2	11/17/2021	FOOD	100.00	
				GC1731 11/17/2	11/17/2021	FOOD	100.00	
				LP6817 11/17/21	11/17/2021	FOOD	100.00	
				LR0934 11/17/21	11/17/2021	FOOD	100.00	
				LT4801 11/17/21	11/17/2021	FOOD	100.00	
				LV9835 11/17/21	11/17/2021	FOOD	100.00	
				LV9835 11/17/21	11/17/2021	FOOD	50.00	750.00
						Sub total for U S BANK:		1,152.87

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

WSU Ext

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor		Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	11/30/2021	0000546	EXPRESS SERVICES, INC	26346807	11/17/2021	EXPRESS	339.58	339.58
	11/30/2021	0001738	WA STATE UNIVERSITY	C100011591	11/17/2021	WSU MOA	9,938.74	9,938.74
	11/30/2021	0026615	RAYMOND, RHONDA	111721	11/17/2021	PETTY CASH OCT. 2021	96.33	96.33
						Sub total for U S BANK:		10,374.65

16
11/30/21

Payroll Ending: 11/15/2021

Gross Earnings:	**$745,884.57**
Benefits Paid:	**$153,003.87**
Total Expenditures:	**$898,888.44**

STATE OF WASHINGTON)
)
COUNTY OF CLALLAM)

This is to certify that the foregoing 'Labor Distribution Totals by Fund' Report for the period herein indicated is a full, true, and correct representation of the earnings and benefits paid to all Clallam County employees as recorded in the books of original entry maintained by this office.

WITNESS MY HAND THIS 19th DAY OF November 2021

Sandra L. Williams

SANDRA L WILLIAMS, CHIEF DEPUTY FOR
SHOONA RIGGS, CLALLAM COUNTY AUDITOR

CLALLAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS does hereby certify that the payroll herein specified has been disbursed and that the earnings and benefits listed above are approved for payment:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

RANDY JOHNSON

MARK OZIAS

COPY

BILL PEACH

(County Administrator)

Payroll and Benefits Paid for semi-monthly payroll: November 1-15, 2021

Fund Name	Fund Number	Gross Earnings Paid by Fund #	Benefits Paid by Fund #	Employees Paid by Fund #	Total Expenditures
COUNTY (Semi-Monthly)					
General Fund	00100	513,244.38	103,039.04	188	616,283.42
Sheriff: Boating Safety	11003				0.00
HHS	11301	17,713.20	3,774.65	9	21,487.85
HHS-Alcohol/Drug	11321				0.00
HHS-Homeless Task Force	11322	779.66	160.80	1	940.46
HHS-CD/MH	11323	779.66	160.79	1	940.45
HHS-Dev Disabilties	11331				0.00
Prosecutor-Local Crime Victim	11701	4,797.61	945.57	2	5,743.18
Treasurer- O&M	12201	1,183.92	243.90	1	1,427.82
Auditor-Doc Preservation	12401	1,972.27	409.09	2	2,381.36
Noxious Weed Control	13001	1,744.05	396.35	1	2,140.40
Veterans Relief	19914	4,253.76	878.42	2	5,132.18
Lwr Dungeness Floodplain	30301	576.97	118.77	1	695.74
HR-Risk Management	50401	12,120.76	2,504.28	4	14,625.04
HR-Workers Compensation	50501	1,517.73	286.81	2	1,804.54
Wellness Benefit/Transit Passes	50601				0.00
		560,683.97	**112,918.47**		**673,602.44**
ROADS					
PW - Roads	10101	147,704.39	32,255.17	62	179,959.56
PW - Flood Control	10135	3,827.30	816.24	2	4,643.54
Dungeness Reservoir	30401				0.00
PW - Carlsborg Sewer Project	30801				0.00
PW - Solid Waste	40201	938.11	176.23	2	1,114.34
Clallam Bay/Sekiu Sewer	41401	12,291.59	2,528.03	7	14,819.62
PW - Carlsborg Sewer M&O	42401	586.01	121.93	5	707.94
ER&R	50301	19,853.20	4,187.80	12	24,041.00
Wellness Benefit/Transit Passes	50601				0.00
		185,200.60	**40,085.40**		**225,286.00**
TOTALS		**745,884.57**	**153,003.87**		**898,888.44**

Prepared by:

Angela D Klahn, Deputy Auditor

COPY

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle sc

Semi-Monthly

Fund Worked : 00100
Emps : 188

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	403,347.62	13,001.05
v	VACATION	24,875.30	839.25
s	SICK	10,913.69	388.75
covid	covid SICK	3,872.67	121.20
cu	COMP USED	1,682.81	49.30
hazpay	HAZARD PAY	854.46	
aute	AUTO ALLOWANCE ELECTED	680.00	
o15j	OVERTIME x 1.5 - JUV DETENTION	482.81	13.75
oth	OVERTIME X 1.5 - HOURLY	277.82	20.50
ohjd	OT HOLIDAY - JUV DETENTION	226.47	6.00
spt	SICK PAYOFF - TERMINATION 10%	171.35	44.39
flxu	FLEX TIME USED (NO RUN BAL)	71.69	2.00
asp	SHERIFF ACTING SUPERVISOR PAY	21.95	16.00
h	HOLIDAY	36,505.80	1,194.56
fh	FLOATING HOLIDAY	12,401.75	397.70
o15s	OVERTIME X 1.5 - SHERIFF DEPT	10,613.42	220.75
vp	VACATION PAYOFF	1,829.40	47.39
accred	ACCREDITATION PAY	1,003.91	
auto	AUTO ALLOWANCE CONTRACTUAL	680.00	
bsba	BS/BA EDUCATION INCENTIVE	557.31	
phsm	PHONE STIPEND SMART PHONE	280.00	
aaas	AA/AS EDUCATION INCENTIVE	228.31	
uapr	URINE ANALYSIS PREMIUM	203.50	
dont	DONATED TIME USED	95.62	3.50
oc1	ON CALL SHIFT DAY	64.70	2.00
aspj	ACTING SUPERVISOR PAY JUVENILE	14.86	12.00
	Totals:	**511,957.22**	**16,380.09**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	46,113.00
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	21,444.56
icm457	ICMA DEFERRED COMP	8,044.35
leoff2	LEOFF 2 RETIREMENT	4,604.71
pers3	PERS 3 RETIREMENT	3,117.84
udteam	UNION DUES - TEAMSTERS	2,647.43
dshs	DSHS CHILD SUPPORT	962.38
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	695.34
udpd	UNION DUES - 1619 D	459.94
udcd	UNION DUES - 1619 CD C	407.82
udmp	UNION DUES - 1619 MP	378.69
medpre	HEALTH INSURANCE PRE TAX	216.60
udps	UNION DUES - 1619 S	34.88
garnfe	GARNISHMENT FEE	1.50
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	30,599.33
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	9,686.37
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	7,361.08
psers	PSERS RETIREMENT	3,338.20
h457	MASSMUTUAL 457	2,938.81
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	1,250.75
n457	NATIONWIDE 457	806.09
rth457	ROTH-ICMA DEFERRED COMP	627.03
a&aco	AUDIT & ADJUSTMENT CO INC	457.28
pers1	PERS 1 RETIREMENT	391.74
udlc	UNION DUES - 1619 LC	260.62
udtint	TEAMSTERS INIT FEE or ADJ	200.00
uw	UNITED WAY	4.16
	Totals:	**147,050.50**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	34,558.86
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	9,265.09
psers	PSERS RETIREMENT	5,335.95
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	30,599.33
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	7,361.08
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	5,011.11

Fund Worked : 00100
Emps : 188

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers3	PERS 3 RETIREMENT	4,752.21
medpre	HEALTH INSURANCE PRE TAX	1,135.00
pers1	PERS 1 RETIREMENT	669.22
vebahr	HRA VEBA	25.00
leoff2	LEOFF 2 RETIREMENT	2,861.10
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	724.37
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	473.58

Totals:	**102,771.90**	
Gross Earnings by Fund:	**511,957.22**	**16,380.09**
Total Fund Deductions:	**147,050.50**	
Fund Net:	**364,906.72**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle sc

Fund Worked : 11301
Emps : 9

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	14,585.18	575.25
fl	FUNERAL LEAVE	741.87	24.00
fh	FLOATING HOLIDAY	316.27	13.74
oth	OVERTIME X 1.5 - HOURLY	16.98	1.50
h	HOLIDAY	1,591.19	62.40
cu	COMP USED	416.06	13.46
v	VACATION	45.65	1.35
	Totals:	**17,713.20**	**691.70**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	1,211.24
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	1,098.21
icm457	ICMA DEFERRED COMP	609.69
udteam	UNION DUES - TEAMSTERS	161.70
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	44.89
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	1,126.56
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	633.98
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	256.83
udmp	UNION DUES - 1619 MP	58.26
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	30.31
	Totals:	**5,231.67**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	1,815.60
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	353.24
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	207.06
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	17.72
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	1,098.21
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	256.83
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	25.99
	Totals:	**3,774.65**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**17,713.20**	**691.70**
Total Fund Deductions:	**5,231.67**	
Fund Net:	**12,481.53**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund
CLALLAM COUNTY
11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle sc

Fund Worked : 11322
Emps : 1

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	694.34	23.60
v	VACATION	14.71	0.50
h	HOLIDAY	70.61	2.40
	Totals:	**779.66**	**26.50**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	49.59
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	27.34
udteam	UNION DUES - TEAMSTERS	16.49
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	1.98
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	48.34
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	23.39
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	11.30
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	1.22
	Totals:	**179.65**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	79.92
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	15.59
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	3.72
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	0.79
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	48.34
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	11.30
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	1.14
	Totals:	**160.80**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**779.66**	**26.50**
Total Fund Deductions:	**179.65**	
Fund Net:	**600.01**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle sc

Fund Worked : 11323
Emps : 1

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	694.34	23.60
v	VACATION	14.71	0.50
h	HOLIDAY	70.61	2.40
	Totals:	**779.66**	**26.50**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	49.58
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	27.33
udteam	UNION DUES - TEAMSTERS	16.51
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	1.97
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	48.34
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	23.39
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	11.31
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	1.22
	Totals:	**179.65**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	79.91
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	15.60
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	3.71
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	0.77
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	48.34
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	11.31
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	1.15
	Totals:	**160.79**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**779.66**	**26.50**
Total Fund Deductions:	**179.65**	
Fund Net:	**600.01**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle sc

Fund Worked : 11701
Emps : 2

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	4,412.96	185.00
h	HOLIDAY	384.65	16.00
	Totals:	**4,797.61**	**201.00**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	305.13
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	297.45
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	69.57
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	12.15
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	302.73
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	124.38
udmp	UNION DUES - 1619 MP	58.26
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	8.26
	Totals:	**1,177.93**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	491.76
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	69.57
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	25.20
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	4.80
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	297.45
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	49.75
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	7.04
	Totals:	**945.57**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**4,797.61**	**201.00**
Total Fund Deductions:	**1,177.93**	
Fund Net:	**3,619.68**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle sc

Fund Worked : 12201
Emps : 1

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	766.85	34.20
h	HOLIDAY	107.63	4.80
fh	FLOATING HOLIDAY	215.26	9.60
cu	COMP USED	94.18	4.20
	Totals:	**1,183.92**	**52.80**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	82.22
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	73.40
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	17.17
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	3.00
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	75.30
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	35.52
udteam	UNION DUES - TEAMSTERS	14.99
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	1.77
	Totals:	**303.37**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	121.35
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	23.67
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	5.39
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	1.19
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	73.40
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	17.17
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	1.73
	Totals:	**243.90**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**1,183.92**	**52.80**
Total Fund Deductions:	**303.37**	
Fund Net:	**880.55**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle sc

Fund Worked : 12401
Emps : 2

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	1,563.34	72.00
h	HOLIDAY	179.30	8.00
fh	FLOATING HOLIDAY	229.63	8.00
	Totals:	**1,972.27**	**88.00**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	158.67
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	122.29
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	40.17
udteam	UNION DUES - TEAMSTERS	25.38
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	5.00
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	134.08
pers3	PERS 3 RETIREMENT	113.97
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	28.60
icm457	ICMA DEFERRED COMP	25.00
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	3.85
	Totals:	**657.01**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers3	PERS 3 RETIREMENT	137.42
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	64.74
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	28.60
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	2.89
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	122.29
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	39.44
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	11.73
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	1.98
	Totals:	**409.09**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**1,972.27**	**88.00**
Total Fund Deductions:	**657.01**	
Fund Net:	**1,315.26**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle sc

Fund Worked : 13001
Emps : 1

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	1,585.50	80.00
h	HOLIDAY	158.55	8.00
	Totals:	**1,744.05**	**88.00**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	110.92
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	52.32
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	25.29
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	4.42
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	108.13
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	32.66
udteam	UNION DUES - TEAMSTERS	22.50
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	4.13
	Totals:	**360.37**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	178.77
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	44.98
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	25.29
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	1.74
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	108.13
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	34.88
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	2.56
	Totals:	**396.35**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**1,744.05**	**88.00**
Total Fund Deductions:	**360.37**	
Fund Net:	**1,383.68**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle sc

Fund Worked : 19914
Emps : 2

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	3,307.21	123.00
h	HOLIDAY	394.91	15.00
s	SICK	551.64	24.00
	Totals:	**4,253.76**	**162.00**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	270.54
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	173.98
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	61.68
udteam	UNION DUES - TEAMSTERS	26.00
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	7.02
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	263.74
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	172.23
udmp	UNION DUES - 1619 MP	29.13
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	10.77
	Totals:	**1,015.09**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	436.02
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	85.07
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	21.42
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	4.25
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	263.74
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	61.68
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	6.24
	Totals:	**878.42**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**4,253.76**	**162.00**
Total Fund Deductions:	**1,015.09**	
Fund Net:	**3,238.67**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle sc

Fund Worked : 30301
Emps : 1

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	298.32	9.10
h	HOLIDAY	52.45	1.60
s	SICK	183.58	5.60
covid	covid SICK	42.62	1.30
	Totals:	**576.97**	**17.60**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
icm457	ICMA DEFERRED COMP	59.99
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	36.70
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	17.31
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	1.47
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	59.18
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	35.77
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	8.37
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	0.83
	Totals:	**219.62**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	59.15
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	11.54
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	2.52
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	0.57
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	35.77
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	8.37
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	0.85
	Totals:	**118.77**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**576.97**	**17.60**
Total Fund Deductions:	**219.62**	
Fund Net:	**357.35**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle sc

Fund Worked : 50401
Emps : 4

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	9,159.13	222.25
v	VACATION	1,009.97	27.50
auto	AUTO ALLOWANCE CONTRACTUAL	170.00	
h	HOLIDAY	1,081.49	26.00
s	SICK	625.14	10.00
fh	FLOATING HOLIDAY	75.03	2.00
	Totals:	**12,120.76**	**287.75**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	1,424.66
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	598.82
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	184.99
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	144.24
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	13.44
h457	MASSMUTUAL 457	1,012.21
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	375.21
icm457	ICMA DEFERRED COMP	162.71
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	30.71
	Totals:	**3,946.99**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
h457	MASSMUTUAL 457	620.25
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	598.82
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	184.99
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	17.79
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	604.71
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	360.04
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	105.71
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	11.97
	Totals:	**2,504.28**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**12,120.76**	**287.75**
Total Fund Deductions:	**3,946.99**	
Fund Net:	**8,173.77**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle sc

Fund Worked : 50501
Emps : 2

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	1,157.08	22.85
s	SICK	106.93	2.40
v	VACATION	39.87	0.50
h	HOLIDAY	138.82	2.80
fh	FLOATING HOLIDAY	75.03	2.00
	Totals:	**1,517.73**	**30.55**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	156.54
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	102.49
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	50.59
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	2.07
icm457	ICMA DEFERRED COMP	112.29
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	95.35
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	22.09
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	1.45
	Totals:	**542.87**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	155.58
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	50.59
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	4.41
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	1.20
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	51.41
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	22.09
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	1.53
	Totals:	**286.81**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**1,517.73**	**30.55**
Total Fund Deductions:	**542.87**	
Fund Net:	**974.86**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle sc

Fund Worked : - Totals -
Emps : 205

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	441,571.87	14,371.90
v	VACATION	26,000.21	869.60
s	SICK	12,380.98	430.75
covid	covid SICK	3,915.29	122.50
vp	VACATION PAYOFF	1,829.40	47.39
hazpay	HAZARD PAY	854.46	
fl	FUNERAL LEAVE	741.87	24.00
bsba	BS/BA EDUCATION INCENTIVE	557.31	
oth	OVERTIME X 1.5 - HOURLY	294.80	22.00
aaas	AA/AS EDUCATION INCENTIVE	228.31	
uapr	URINE ANALYSIS PREMIUM	203.50	
dont	DONATED TIME USED	95.62	3.50
oc1	ON CALL SHIFT DAY	64.70	2.00
aspj	ACTING SUPERVISOR PAY JUVENILE	14.86	12.00
h	HOLIDAY	40,736.01	1,343.96
fh	FLOATING HOLIDAY	13,312.97	433.04
o15s	OVERTIME X 1.5 - SHERIFF DEPT	10,613.42	220.75
cu	COMP USED	2,193.05	66.96
accred	ACCREDITATION PAY	1,003.91	
auto	AUTO ALLOWANCE CONTRACTUAL	850.00	
aute	AUTO ALLOWANCE ELECTED	680.00	
o15j	OVERTIME x 1.5 - JUV DETENTION	482.81	13.75
phsm	PHONE STIPEND SMART PHONE	280.00	
ohjd	OT HOLIDAY - JUV DETENTION	226.47	6.00
spt	SICK PAYOFF - TERMINATION 10%	171.35	44.39
flxu	FLEX TIME USED (NO RUN BAL)	71.69	2.00
asp	SHERIFF ACTING SUPERVISOR PAY	21.95	16.00
	Totals:	**559,396.81**	**18,052.49**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	49,769.55
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	23,979.61
icm457	ICMA DEFERRED COMP	9,014.03
leoff2	LEOFF 2 RETIREMENT	4,604.71
psers	PSERS RETIREMENT	3,338.20
udteam	UNION DUES - TEAMSTERS	2,931.00
dshs	DSHS CHILD SUPPORT	962.38
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	768.84
udmp	UNION DUES - 1619 MP	524.34
a&aco	AUDIT & ADJUSTMENT CO INC	457.28
pers1	PERS 1 RETIREMENT	391.74
medpre	HEALTH INSURANCE PRE TAX	216.60
udps	UNION DUES - 1619 S	34.88
garnfe	GARNISHMENT FEE	1.50
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	33,344.41
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	11,149.70
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	8,058.28
h457	MASSMUTUAL 457	3,951.02
pers3	PERS 3 RETIREMENT	3,231.81
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	1,369.18
n457	NATIONWIDE 457	806.09
rth457	ROTH-ICMA DEFERRED COMP	627.03
udpd	UNION DUES - 1619 D	459.94
udcd	UNION DUES - 1619 CD C	407.82
udlc	UNION DUES - 1619 LC	260.62
udtint	TEAMSTERS INIT FEE or ADJ	200.00
uw	UNITED WAY	4.16
	Totals:	**160,864.72**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	38,646.37
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	10,305.32
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	33,344.41
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	8,058.28

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle sc

Fund Worked : - Totals -
Emps : 205

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	5,446.96
pers3	PERS 3 RETIREMENT	4,889.63
medpre	HEALTH INSURANCE PRE TAX	1,135.00
pers1	PERS 1 RETIREMENT	669.22
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	520.89

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
psers	PSERS RETIREMENT	5,335.95
leoff2	LEOFF 2 RETIREMENT	2,861.10
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	792.95
h457	MASSMUTUAL 457	620.25
vebahr	HRA VEBA	25.00
	Totals:	**112,651.33**
	Grand Total Gross Earnings:	**559,396.81**
	Grand Total Deductions:	**160,864.72**
	Grand Total Net:	**398,532.09**

18,052.49

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle s

Roads

Fund Worked : 00100
Emps : 1

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	1,183.73	51.50
s	SICK	45.97	2.00
v	VACATION	57.46	2.50
	Totals:	**1,287.16**	**56.00**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	92.89
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	79.80
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	18.66
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	3.27
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	81.87
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	38.61
udteam	UNION DUES - TEAMSTERS	17.92
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	2.26
	Totals:	**335.28**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	131.93
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	25.75
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	7.82
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	1.29
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	79.80
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	18.66
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	1.89
	Totals:	**267.14**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**1,287.16**	**56.00**
Total Fund Deductions:	**335.28**	
Fund Net:	**951.88**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle s

Fund Worked : 10101
Emps : 62

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	105,882.08	3,465.00
h	HOLIDAY	13,652.22	448.00
o15r	OVERTIME X 1.5 - ROADS DEPT	3,177.70	67.00
fh	FLOATING HOLIDAY	2,034.82	72.00
fl	FUNERAL LEAVE	702.12	24.00
cpr	COMP TIME PAID - PW ROADS	40.48	1.25
v	VACATION	13,755.29	441.00
s	SICK	6,004.41	191.50
covid	covid SICK	2,059.60	82.00
cu	COMP USED	1,247.55	42.00
auto	AUTO ALLOWANCE CONTRACTUAL	170.00	
c15r	COMP EARNED X 1.5 ROADS	-1,021.88	-21.50
	Totals:	**147,704.39**	**4,812.25**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	13,628.73
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	8,846.08
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	2,143.64
udteam	UNION DUES - TEAMSTERS	1,471.11
c13gar	CHAPTER 13 GARNISHMENT	538.00
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	374.22
udmp	UNION DUES - 1619 MP	194.58
perscu	PERS RETIREMENT CATCH UP	0.62
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	9,165.71
icm457	ICMA DEFERRED COMP	2,845.50
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	1,683.02
h457	MASSMUTUAL 457	941.00
pers3	PERS 3 RETIREMENT	422.39
n457	NATIONWIDE 457	250.00
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	187.78
garnfe	GARNISHMENT FEE	0.50
	Totals:	**42,692.88**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	14,256.39
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	2,841.60
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	2,143.67
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	216.70
perscu	PERS RETIREMENT CATCH UP	1.10
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	9,165.83
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	2,616.23
pers3	PERS 3 RETIREMENT	865.92
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	147.73
	Totals:	**32,255.17**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**147,704.39**	**4,812.25**
Total Fund Deductions:	**42,692.88**	
Fund Net:	**105,011.51**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle s

Fund Worked : 10135
Emps : 2

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	3,483.19	81.25
h	HOLIDAY	344.11	8.00
	Totals:	**3,827.30**	**89.25**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	345.56
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	237.29
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	55.50
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	9.70
icm457	ICMA DEFERRED COMP	0.84
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	243.42
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	189.26
udmp	UNION DUES - 1619 MP	29.54
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	4.19
	Totals:	**1,115.30**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	392.30
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	76.54
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	45.17
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	3.83
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	237.29
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	55.50
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	5.61
	Totals:	**816.24**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**3,827.30**	**89.25**
Total Fund Deductions:	**1,115.30**	
Fund Net:	**2,712.00**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund
CLALLAM COUNTY
11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle s

Fund Worked : 40201
Emps : 2

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	938.11	24.25
	Totals:	**938.11**	**24.25**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	59.66
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	53.14
udmp	UNION DUES - 1619 MP	8.43
icm457	ICMA DEFERRED COMP	1.85
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	58.16
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	13.60
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	2.39
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	1.20
	Totals:	**198.43**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	96.15
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	13.60
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	1.85
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	0.93
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	58.16
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	4.16
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	1.38
	Totals:	**176.23**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**938.11**	**24.25**
Total Fund Deductions:	**198.43**	
Fund Net:	**739.68**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund
CLALLAM COUNTY
11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle s

Fund Worked : 41401
Emps : 7

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	7,213.18	213.25
o15r	OVERTIME X 1.5 - ROADS DEPT	1,646.03	32.75
h	HOLIDAY	828.72	24.00
cpr	COMP TIME PAID - PW ROADS	1,768.48	48.00
v	VACATION	835.18	22.50
	Totals:	**12,291.59**	**340.50**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	1,207.11
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	762.12
udteam	UNION DUES - TEAMSTERS	80.93
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	31.13
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	26.54
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	12.80
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	781.52
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	178.24
icm457	ICMA DEFERRED COMP	74.78
perscu	PERS RETIREMENT CATCH UP	27.23
udmp	UNION DUES - 1619 MP	23.72
h457	MASSMUTUAL 457	4.40
	Totals:	**3,210.52**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	1,259.91
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	178.24
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	92.34
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	18.04
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	762.12
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	156.99
perscu	PERS RETIREMENT CATCH UP	48.10
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	12.29
	Totals:	**2,528.03**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**12,291.59**	**340.50**
Total Fund Deductions:	**3,210.52**	
Fund Net:	**9,081.07**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle s

Fund Worked : 42401
Emps : 5

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	561.04	16.75
o15r	OVERTIME X 1.5 - ROADS DEPT	24.97	0.50
	Totals:	**586.01**	**17.25**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	48.13
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	36.34
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	8.51
udteam	UNION DUES - TEAMSTERS	5.04
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	1.49
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	37.27
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	14.35
icm457	ICMA DEFERRED COMP	6.07
udmp	UNION DUES - 1619 MP	1.61
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	0.76
	Totals:	**159.57**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	60.07
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	9.27
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	6.28
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	0.60
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	36.34
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	8.51
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	0.86
	Totals:	**121.93**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**586.01**	**17.25**
Total Fund Deductions:	**159.57**	
Fund Net:	**426.44**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle s

Fund Worked : 50301
Emps : 12

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	15,725.82	547.00
h	HOLIDAY	1,559.76	56.00
fh	FLOATING HOLIDAY	228.17	8.00
v	VACATION	1,787.16	64.00
s	SICK	552.29	18.00
	Totals:	**19,853.20**	**693.00**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	1,660.44
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	1,077.77
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	287.88
udteam	UNION DUES - TEAMSTERS	211.00
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	125.79
udmp	UNION DUES - 1619 MP	33.42
garnfe	GARNISHMENT FEE	0.50
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	1,231.04
dshs	DSHS CHILD SUPPORT	410.00
icm457	ICMA DEFERRED COMP	269.75
pers3	PERS 3 RETIREMENT	145.45
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	50.29
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	27.97
	Totals:	**5,531.30**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	1,736.80
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	313.00
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	287.85
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	29.12
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	1,230.92
pers3	PERS 3 RETIREMENT	298.17
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	272.08
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	19.86
	Totals:	**4,187.80**

Gross Earnings by Fund:	**19,853.20**	**693.00**
Total Fund Deductions:	**5,531.30**	
Fund Net:	**14,321.90**	

Labor Distribution Totals By Fund

CLALLAM COUNTY

11/01/2021 to 11/15/2021-2 Cycle s

Fund Worked : - Totals -
Emps : 67

Earnings Code & Description		Amount	Hours
r	REGULAR	134,987.15	4,399.00
h	HOLIDAY	16,384.81	536.00
o15r	OVERTIME X 1.5 - ROADS DEPT	4,848.70	100.25
covid	covid SICK	2,059.60	82.00
cu	COMP USED	1,247.55	42.00
auto	AUTO ALLOWANCE CONTRACTUAL	170.00	
v	VACATION	16,435.09	530.00
s	SICK	6,602.67	211.50
fh	FLOATING HOLIDAY	2,262.99	80.00
cpr	COMP TIME PAID - PW ROADS	1,808.96	49.25
fl	FUNERAL LEAVE	702.12	24.00
c15r	COMP EARNED X 1.5 ROADS	-1,021.88	-21.50
	Totals:	**186,487.76**	**6,032.50**

Deduction Code and Description		Amount
fedtx	FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX	17,036.00
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	11,127.59
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	2,706.03
udteam	UNION DUES - TEAMSTERS	1,786.00
pers3	PERS 3 RETIREMENT	567.84
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	472.49
udmp	UNION DUES - 1619 MP	291.30
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	236.96
garnfe	GARNISHMENT FEE	1.00
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	11,570.46
icm457	ICMA DEFERRED COMP	3,198.79
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	2,077.57
h457	MASSMUTUAL 457	945.40
c13gar	CHAPTER 13 GARNISHMENT	538.00
dshs	DSHS CHILD SUPPORT	410.00
n457	NATIONWIDE 457	250.00
perscu	PERS RETIREMENT CATCH UP	27.85
	Totals:	**53,243.28**

Benefit Code and Description		Amount
pers2	PERS 2 RETIREMENT	17,933.55
401a	401A DEFERRED COMPENSATION	3,360.35
medtx	MEDICARE TAX	2,706.03
fmlatx	WA Paid Family & Medical Leave	273.60
perscu	PERS RETIREMENT CATCH UP	49.20
socsec	SOCIAL SECURITY	11,570.46
l&i	L&I - SELF INSURED	3,108.73
pers3	PERS 3 RETIREMENT	1,164.09
unemp	UNEMPLOYMENT	186.53
	Totals:	**40,352.54**

Grand Total Gross Earnings:	**186,487.76**	**6,032.50**
Grand Total Deductions:	**53,243.28**	
Grand Total Net:	**133,244.48**	

IC 11/30/21

BOARD of CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
MINUTES for the week of November 22 – 26, 2021

WORK SESSION – 9 a.m.

The work session convened at 9 a.m., Monday, November 22, 2021. Present were Commissioners Ozias, Johnson and Peach and Administrator Sill. All appeared by video.

Items of discussion per the agenda published November 18 were:

- Calendar/Correspondence
- Resolution certifying County capitalized asset inventory as of December 31, 2020
- Review recommended 2022-23 Behavioral Health request for proposals
- Quit Claim Deed with City of Forks to transfer any interest in the southern extension of 5th Avenue – South of G Street inside of the city limits of Forks
- Pre-application questionnaire with Washington State Department of Ecology for the Puget Sound Nutrient Reduction Grant (PSNRG)
- Resolution updating representation of the Clallam County Trails Advisory Committee
- Resolution authorizing expenditure from the Hotel/Motel Tax fund for the approved 2022 Lodging Tax Funding applications
- Discussion regarding a resolution dissolving the Carlsborg Community Advisory Committee
- Resolution reappointing Roxi Baxley and George Winn to the Fair Advisory Board
- Resolution reappointing Jon Cash and Terry Barnett to the Crescent Community Advisory Council
- Resolution reappointing Kim Malakoff to the Clallam Bay / Sekiu Community Action Team
- Resolution reappointing Dick Gritman, Gary Gleason, Justin Zarzeczny, Jennifer Reandeau, Kathy Sample, Andrew Stevenson, Gordon Taylor, William Biery and Charlie Commeree to the Trails Advisory Committee
- Resolution reappointing Ryan Malane, Mark Abshire, Donya Alward and Alyssa (Lissy) Pruitt-Andros to the Lodging Tax Advisory Committee
- Resolution reappointing Sharon DelaBarre, Michael E. McAleer and Alan Barnard to the Opportunity Fund Board
- Resolution appointing/reappointing Cindy Kelly, Stephanie Hyatt, Richard Hendricksen and Don Corson to the Boundary Review Board
- Resolution reappointing Steve Gale and Robert Miller to the Planning Commission
- Resolution appointing Jeff Carter to the Conservation Futures Program Advisory Board
- Resolution reappointing Judith Stipe, Larry Lang, Paula Hunt, Mike Doherty and Nancy Messmer to the Heritage Advisory Board
- Resolution appointing/reappointing Ed Bowlby, Mike Doherty, Alan Clark, Justin T. Stapleton, Raymond W. Kirk and Nancy A. Stephanz to the Marine Resources Committee
- Resolution reappointing Barbara Sanford, Thomas H. Cox and Steven Blakeman to the Sheriff's Citizens Advisory Committee
- Resolution reappointing Jenny Oppelt, Debbi Tesch and Kathy Morgan to the Homelessness Task Force
- Resolution reappointing Teresa Barrett, Jonathan Andrus, Laura Johns and Alan Caverly to the Developmental Disabilities Advisory Committee
- Resolution reappointing Glenn Teeter to the Clallam Bay/Sekiu Sewer Advisory Committee
- Resolution reappointing Wendy Sisk, Kristina Bullington, Bruce Fernie and John DeBoer to the Behavioral Health Advisory Board
- Letter of support to Washington State Broadband Office for a Clallam County Broadband Project
- First agreement amendment with Salish Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization
- Discussion of proposed budget reduction to be considered on December 7
- Discussion of proposed supplemental appropriations to be considered on December 7
- Discussion of proposed budget emergencies to be considered on December 7

Meeting adjourned at 11:34 a.m.

DRAFT

REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Chair Ozias called the meeting to order at 10 a.m., Tuesday, November 23, 2021. Also present were Commissioners Johnson and Peach and Administrator Sill. All appeared by video.

REQUEST FOR MODIFICATIONS/APPROVAL OF AGENDA

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to adopt the agenda as presented, CBPs, mc

PUBLIC COMMENT

- Kenneth Reandeau, Port Angeles, commented on electric vehicle charging stations.
- Don Baker, Clallam Bay, commented on emergency management response during the recent storm and the water source in Clallam Bay community. He asked the Commissioners to encourage the Clallam PUD to move forward with an additional water source in Clallam Bay. He thanked the Clallam County Road Department for their efforts moving the landslide.

CONSENT AGENDA

1a Approval of vouchers for the week of November 15
1b Approval of payroll ending October 31, 2021
1c Approval of minutes for the week of November 15
1d Letter of support to Washington State Broadband Office for a Clallam County Broadband Project

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to adopt the consent agenda, CBPs, mc

REPORTS AND PRESENTATIONS

- CBP commented on Ron Cameron – Undersheriff and Emergency Management efforts during the storm. He briefly mentioned a meeting with Mayor Fletcher regarding Veterans.
- CRJ commented on the Clallam County Road Department and Washington State Association of Counties Leadership Conference
- CMO commented on the Washington State Association of Counties Leadership Conference and Olympic Community Health Meeting.

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS

2a Agreement with Washington State Department of Commerce for Courthouse electric charging stations

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to approve, CBPs, mc

BIDS AND AWARDS

3a Approval of 2022 Developmental Disabilities request for proposals recommendation

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to approve, CBPs, mc

BUDGET

4a Notice that the following budget reductions will be adopted by Resolution on December 7:
Sheriff – Jail – Reduction of revenue due to booking restrictions in the jail during the COVID pandemic/($400,000)
Public Works – Roads- Salaries and benefits for engineering staff (1 of 3)/($51,948)

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to issue notice, CBPs, mc

4b Notice that the following supplemental appropriations will be adopted by Resolution on December 7:
NonDept – Emergency Communication Tax – Additional emergency communication tax funding that was not expected when preparing the 2021 budget/$315,000

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to issue notice, CBPs, mc

DRAFT

4c Resolution calling for a hearing to be held December 7 at 10:30 a.m. for the following debatable emergencies:
Public Work – Flood Control – Unexpected salaries and benefits from engineering staff (2 of 3)/$9,874
Public Works – Clallam Bay/Sekiu Sewer – Unexpected salaries and benefits from engineering staff (3 of 3)/$42,074
Parks & Facilities – To pay additional expenses related to COVID 19 virus event in Clallam County/$33,250

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to adopt, CBPs, mc

Board recessed at 10:25 a.m. and reconvened at 10:30 a.m.

HEARING(S) – Beginning at 10:30 a.m.

H1 Ordinance Amending Clallam County Code, Chapter 5.100 Consolidated Fee Schedule – Administrative Services – Fee Schedule 111-A

- ARS, provided a staff report.

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to open the public hearing, CBPs, mc

- CMO noted no one spoke.

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to close the public hearing and adopt, CBPs, mc

H2 Amending Clallam County Policy 503 – travel and Travel Reimbursement

- ARS, provided a staff report.
- Elizabeth Stanley, Prosecuting Attorney's Office, provided a staff report.

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to open the public hearing, CBPs, mc

- CMO noted no one spoke.

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to close the public hearing and adopt, CBPs, mc

H3 An Ordinance granting to Maple View Farm a franchise for use of county roads

- Dee Boughton, Prosecuting Attorney's Office, provided a staff report.
- Angie Klahn, Auditor's Office, provided a staff report.

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to open the public hearing, CBPs, mc

- The following made comments:
  - Ben Smith, Maple View Farm, commented on the Franchise Ordinance. He requested to modify to not require the performance bond and requested a flat fee for next 5 years.

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to close the public hearing, CBPs, mc
ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to remand the Franchise Ordinance back to Clallam County Staff for additional review, CBPs, mc
Commissioners made comment on the Franchise Ordinance. Commissioners and staff held discussion.

H4 Resolution adopting the Six-Year (2022-2027) Transportation Improvement Program

- Steve Gray, Road Department, provided a staff report.

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to open the public hearing, CBPs, mc

- CMO noted no one spoke.
- The following made comments:
  - Ed Bowen, Clallam Bay
  - Ingrid Carmean, Port Angeles
- The following sent in written comments: Kate Walker, Cheryl Baumann and Ingrid Carmean (see attached).

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to close the public hearing, CBPs, mc
ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to adopt a resolution with modifications to add 3 fish passage projects on the Hoko Road, minimized impact on the Western Bumblebee and U10 funded program list, CBPs, mc

DRAFT

PUBLIC COMMENT

- Kenneth Reandeau, Port Angeles, commented on inflation, Political Parties and recession.
- Ed Bowen, Clallam Bay, commented on the Six-Year (2022-2027) Transportation Improvement Program Resolution, Washington State Association of Counties Leadership Conference – Veterans discussion. He requested meetings with District II and District III Commissioners.

Meeting concluded at 11:26 a.m. and continued to 9 a.m., Monday, November 29, 2021.

There are no Zoom chat logs for the week of November 22.

The Board of Commissioners attended WSAC Virtual COVID Update, KONP and a William Shore Memorial Pool District Meeting during the week of November 22.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021.

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Mark Ozias, Chair

ATTEST: Randy Johnson

Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board Bill Peach

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS:

ARS	Administrator Rich Sill	m	moved
CMO	Commissioner Mark Ozias	mc	motion carried
CRJ	Commissioner Randy Johnson	s	seconded
CBP	Commissioner Bill Peach		

DRAFT

BOCC Hearing 11/23/2021

Comments received

H4 – TIP Hearing

Gores, Alanna

From: kate walker <katecrowell2@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, November 19, 2021 5:38 PM
To: Gray, Steve; Gores, Alanna
Cc: Peterson, Mary; Ingrid Carmean
Subject: Re: Draft six-year (2022-2027) Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)
Attachments: Washington Native Bee Society -Comments to Clallam County Commisioners11_2021.docx

*** EXTERNAL EMAIL *** This message was sent from outside our County network.

Hello,

Please see attached letter to be submitted for the upcoming November 23, 2021 Board of Clallam County Commissioners Public Hearing regarding the Draft six-year (2022-2027) Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).

Thank you.

~Kate Walker
Board of Directors
Washington Native Bee Society

On Monday, November 1, 2021, 03:45:03 PM PDT, Gray, Steve <sgray@co.clallam.wa.us> wrote:

Hi Kate,

Our Draft Six-Year (2022-2027) Transportation Improvement Program can be viewed online at: Click Here

Below is a schedule of upcoming public meetings and hearings on our Six-Year (2022-2027) TIP:

- November 3, 2021: Clallam County Planning Commission Public Hearing (6:00 p.m.)
- November 9, 2021: Clallam County Public Works/Roads Virtual Open House (6:00 p.m.)
- November 23, 2021: Board of Clallam County Commissioners Public Hearing (10:30 a.m.)

Due to the current pandemic, the above public meetings/hearings will be virtual only. The public can participate in the above meetings by Zoom phone or video conferencing. Information on how to participate in the meeting and where to send written comment is also part of the materials at the link noted above.

Thank you for your interest in our Six-Year TIP.

Steve Gray

Clallam County Public Works/Road Department

Transportation Program Manager

360-417-2290

sgray@co.clallam.wa.us

From: kate walker <katecrowell2@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, November 1, 2021 3:23 PM
To: Gray, Steve <SGray@co.clallam.wa.us>; Peterson, Mary <mpeterson2@co.clallam.wa.us>
Subject: Draft six-year (2022-2027) Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)

*** EXTERNAL EMAIL *** This message was sent from outside our County network.

Hi,

Can you please include me in your planning process?

Where are you with scoping? When will the comment period be open?

Thank you.

~Kate Walker

Washington Native Bee Society

P.O. Box 45271
Seattle, WA 98145

November 8, 2021

Board of Clallam County Commissioners

223 East 4th Street, Suite 4
Port Angeles, Washington 98362

Sent via Email to: commissioners@co.clallam.wa.us and SGray@co.clallam.wa.us

Dear County Commissioners,

The Washington Native Bee Society brings people together to share resources and promote awareness and conservation of Washington's native bees. In general, we support the proposed road improvement projects, especially given the safe access they bring to our public lands.

The following comments concern the Draft Six-Year (2022-2027) Transportation Improvement Program, specifically the Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge (DNWR) Access Improvement portion of the project, relocating the Voice of America Road away from the bluff.

We encourage the proposal to take into consideration the conservation of current habitat and known populations of the Western bumblebee (Bombus occidentalis), which is a species currently under review for listing on the Endangered Species Act.

Recommended activities include:

- Relocating queens and/or nests, or waiting until young queens have emerged to begin ground disturbing activities
- Restoring the project area with native plants associated with the Western Bumblebee
- Installing pollinator interpretive signs
- Avoiding the introduction of invasive weed species during project implementation

We recognize that some of these recommendations might be contingent upon funding. Washington Native Bee Society is willing to provide technical support and help publicize volunteer opportunities to assist in the implementation of any bee conservation and habitat restoration activities that occur.

Please keep us on the mailing list for all information regarding the updates on DNWR Access Improvement portion of the project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

/s/*Kate C. Walker*

Kate Walker

Washington Native Bee Society Board Member

Gores, Alanna

From: Baumann, Cheryl
Sent: Monday, November 22, 2021 3:15 PM
To: Gores, Alanna
Cc: Gray, Steve; Donisi, Joe; Kucipeck, Deborah; Stephanie Martin; mike.mchenry@elwha.org; Ray Moses; Winborn, Mary Ellen; Lear, Cathy; Kawal, Lara; Mike Haggerty; 'Coleman Byrnes'; Eric Carlsen; rbenjamin@nosc.org; 'Kevin Long'; Ed Bowen
Subject: Public Comment for BOCC re: TIP Nov. 23 Public Hearing
Attachments: Public Comment on TIP.pdf; Hoko River Culvert Priorities in the HUC 10.pdf

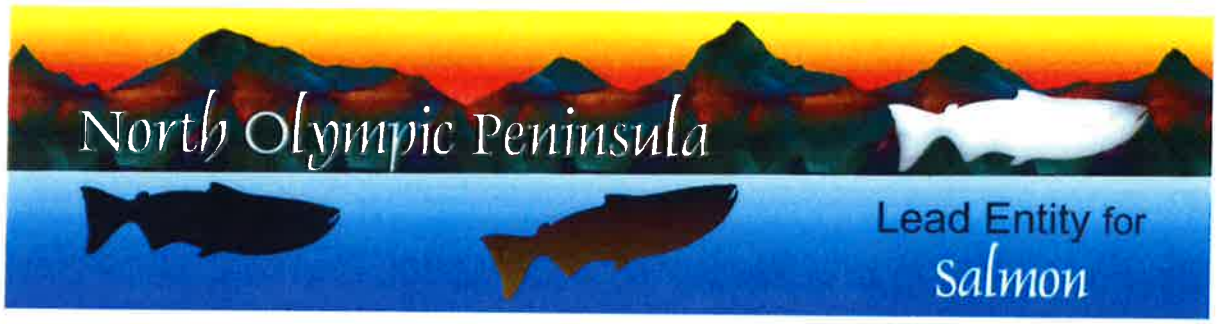
Loni,

Hello. Here is a Public Comment for Tuesday, Nov. 23rd Public Hearing on the Transportation Improvement Program.

Let me know if you need more information.

Thanks.

Cheryl Baumann
North Olympic LE for Salmon
Cell: 360-912-4152



Nov. 22, 2021

North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon
Clallam County Courthouse
223 E. Fourth Street, # 5
Port Angeles, WA 98362
360/417-2326

Public Comment Re: Proposed TIP

To: Clallam County Board of Commissioners:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment about Clallam County's proposed 2022-2026 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). We are supportive of the County's inclusion of fish passage barrier work that the Lead Entity has been supporting in the Hoko Watershed. This followed a recent meeting of the Lead Entity's Hoko Culvert Subcommittee. Representatives in attendance included staff from Clallam County Roads & the Department of Community Development, Makah Tribe staff & technical team representative, the North Olympic Salmon Coalition, an area citizen, along with members of our Lead Entity's Technical Team and staff. Prior to this meeting, there was review of previous prioritizations,culvert inventory data, intrinisic potential and GIS analysis, and communication amongst members as well as another field visit by two team members. The State's Brian Abbott Fish Barrier Removal Board has selected the Hoko Watershed as a priority area for fish passage corrections.

The original TIP draft included the Johnson Creek Triple Culvert which Clallam County Roads has been partnering with the North Olympic Salmon Coalition on. Design is almost complete for that project but additional construction funding is still needed. The remaining construction funding is being sought from the Brian Abbott Fish Barrier Removal Board, Salmon Recovery Funding Board, Puget Sound Acquisition & Restoration Funds, and potentially federal infrastructure funding.

We are pleased that the Clallam County Road Department has now included in the draft TIP additional fish passage barrier projects which our Hoko Culvert Subcommittee recently prioritized for future work. Those next, near-term prioritized projects for fish passage corrections in the Hoko include:

Wright's Creek Fish Passage (Site ID 80001275) & (Site ID 19.01740.10)

This project addresses two barriers to salmon and steelhead migration at the confluence of Wright's Creek and the Hoko River mainstem on Hoko-Ozette Road at Mile Post 6.83. The first barrier is a corrugated aluminum, bottomless arch culvert that is undersized. It was determined to be a partial barrier to salmon migration on a Level B Assessment done by WDFW in March of this year. Footings are exposed through ¾ of the culvert and the stream bed is lower than the footing. Directly upstream is another barrier at the diversion intake that provides water for the nearby Makah Hoko Fish Hatchery.

This project is envisioned as a partnership involving Clallam County Roads, the Makah Tribe and the North Olympic Salmon Coalition. The correction would restore fish passage in both locations, allowing salmon access to low gradient spawning and rearing habitat. The first step will be to seek design funding, most likely from the Brian Abbott Fish Barrier Removal Board.

Hoko Unnamed Tributary #1 (Site ID 80001279) –

This project seeks replace this 100 percent passage barrier on this unnamed, right bank tributary to the Hoko. It enters upstream of the Blue Canyon section of the River at River Mile 9.5 The culvert is located at Mile Post 6.41 of the Hoko-Ozette Road. The round, corrugated steel culvert is a 100% barrier due to slope issues. Correcting this fish passage barrier opens up more than a mile of moderate to high gradient spawning and rearing habitat. Future grant funding requests are anticipated to pay for design and construction.

Hoko Unnamed Tributary #2 (Site ID 80001331)

Also needing corrections is this unnamed Tributary to the Hoko River that enters at the downstream end of the Blue Canyon section of the mainstem Hoko. A perched, precast concrete culvert on the Hoko-Ozette Road (Mile Post 2.92) has slope and outlet drop issues that make it a 100 Percent barrier to fish passage. Correcting this barrier opens up low to moderate gradient spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and steelhead. Future grant funding requests are also anticipated to cover design and construction costs.

I am also including a map prepared by Lara Kawal of Clallam County Department of Community Development which shows the locations where these fish barrier corrections are located.

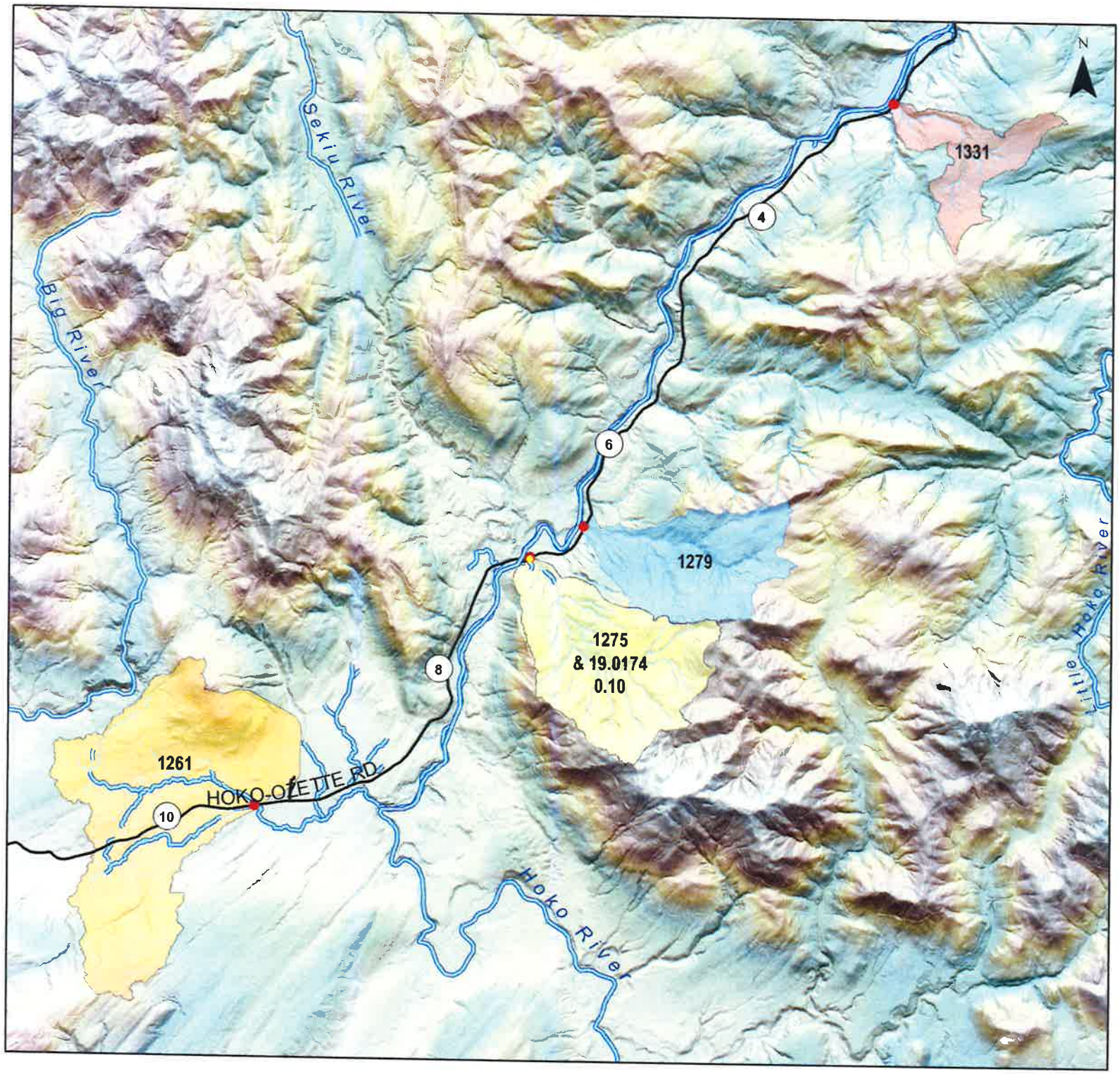
Thank you for the inclusions of these passage barriers on the TIP and continued partnering and collaboration on culvert corrections and the opportunity to weigh in. I am able to provide additional information if needed.

Cheryl Baumann

Cheryl Baumann, Coordinator
North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon
Cell: 360-912-4152

Cc: Steve Gray, Joe Donisi & Deb Kucipek, Clallam County Roads
Stephanie Martin, Makah Tribe
Mike McHenry & Ray Moses
Mary Ellen Winborn, Cathy Lear & Lara Kawal, Clallam County Department of Community Development
Rebecca Benjamin & Kevin Long, North Olympic Salmon Coalition
Mike Haggerty, Coleman Byrnes & Eric Carlsen, Lead Entity Technical Team
Ed Bowen, Citizen

Hoko River Culvert Priorities in the Pysht HUC 10



North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity for Salmon

Legend

- Hatchery Intake
- Hoko Culverts
- Clallam County Roads
- 80001261 Johnson Ck Trib
- 80001275 & 19.0174 0.10 Wrights Ck
- 80001279 Unnamed Trib 1
- 80001331 Unnamed Trib 2

0 0.5 1 Mi

Gores, Alanna

From: Ingrid Carmean <icarmean2@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 23, 2021 9:26 AM
To: Gores, Alanna
Subject: The TIP project in the Dungeness Recreation Area.

*** EXTERNAL EMAIL *** This message was sent from outside our County network.

Clallam County Commissioners:

We all know how special and wonderful Clallam County is. But there is one more way that specialness is now being demonstrated. We appear to have one of perhaps two healthy populations of the Western Bumblebee in Washington. In the Sequim area this bumblebee can be easily found during the middle of the summer and one of the areas in which the Western Bumblebee has been found is the Dungeness Recreation Area. In the Transportation Improvement Program they will be moving part of the Voice of America Road away from the bluffs. This is in the same area the Western Bumblebee has been found.

This is significant. As Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's website states: "The population size of the Western Bumblebee is low and the trend is declining. Bumblebees have recently become the focus of conservation concern and efforts due to their precipitous population declines and prodigious capabilities as pollinators. In a recent status assessment the International Union of Conservation for Nature identified three Washington species as facing high or extremely high risk of extinction: The Western Bumblebee and Morrison's bumblebee were ranked as vulnerable, and Suckley cuckoo bumblebee was ranked as critically endangered."

The Morrison's bumblebee is east of the cascades so it's population issues are not addressed here. The Suckley cuckoo bumblebee is generally but not exclusively a parasite of the Western Bumblebee. This bumblebee was not seen in 2020 or in 2021. In 2021 we had over 5,500 observations of bumblebees in Washington, Oregon and Idaho and none were identified as the Suckley bumblebee.

Bumblebees are important pollinators of agricultural crops including blueberries, tomatoes, eggplant and kiwi. These plants are best pollinated through a method called buzz pollination. The European Honeybee cannot produce the vibration needed for this method of pollination.

There are several groups who are interested in working with the Clallam County Parks Department and the Clallam County Roads Department to preserve the Western Bumblebee habitat in this area. This list includes the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Xerces Society, The Washington Native Bee Society and the Clallam County Conservation District.

It is indisputable that this road needs to be moved, but while it is moved we can work together to preserve the habitat for the Western Bumblebee. We have time to plan and gather resources for this project. We are asking for the county commissioners' support as we move forward planning this joint project.

Sincerely,
Ingrid Carmean
316 South Cherry
Port Angeles, WA 98362

1d
11/30/21

PROCLAMATION

RECOGNIZING TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 2021 AS #CLALLAMGIVES ON #GIVINGTUESDAY

WHEREAS, #GivingTuesday was established as a national day of giving on the Tuesday following Thanksgiving; and

WHEREAS, #GivingTuesday is a celebration of philanthropy and volunteerism where people give whatever they are able to give; and

WHEREAS, #GivingTuesday is a day where citizens work together to share commitments, rally for favorite causes, build a stronger community, and think about other people; and

WHEREAS, it is fitting and proper on #GivingTuesday and on every day to recognize the tremendous impact of the nonprofit sector, philanthropy, volunteerism, and community service in Clallam County; and

WHEREAS, #GivingTuesday is an opportunity for community members to serve others throughout this holiday season and during other times of the year.

NOW, THEREFORE, WE THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS hereby proclaim November 30, 2021 as

#ClallamGives on #GivingTuesday

in Clallam County and we encourage all citizens to join together to give back to the community in any way that is personally meaningful.

Signed this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Bill Peach

29
11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11/22/21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11/30/21**

Required originals approved and attached? ☐
Will be provided on:

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing
☒ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #
☐ Resolution
☐ Proclamation
☐ Budget Item
☐ Draft Ordinance
☐ Final Ordinance
☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
First amendment to interlocal agreement for the Salish Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization.
Review and approve of the first amendment.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Review and approve of the first amendment.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Board of Commissioners

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners

Date submitted: 11/17/21

KC-279-19-A

FIRST AMENDMENT TO INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SALISH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ORGANIZATION

This First Amendment to Interlocal Agreement for the Salish Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (the "Agreement") is entered into among the undersigned effective January 1, 2022. The Agreement is amended as follows:

1. Section X(A) (Effective Date and Duration): The Agreement's expiration date is extended through December 31, 2023.

2. Section VI(D) (Chair, Vice-Chair, Second Vice-Chair and Third Vice-Chair): This section is amended to read as follows:

D. Chair and Vice-Chair: Annually, the Board shall elect a Chair and Vice-Chair by majority vote. Officers of the Board shall be composed of one elected member from each county and from the tribe serving as the Tribal Liaison, and officers shall rotate annually through ascension unless otherwise agreed.

3. Section VI(E) (Meetings): This section is amended to read as follows:

E. Meetings: The Board shall meet at such times and places as determined by the Board. In the absence of the Chair, the Vice-Chair shall preside over meetings.

4. All other provisions of the Agreement remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

KITSAP COUNTY BOARD COMMISSIONERS

DATED this ____ day of _____, 2021.

_____

ROBERT GELDER, Chair

_____

EDWARD E. WOLFE, Commissioner

_____

CHARLOTTE GARRIDO, Commissioner

ATTEST:

_____

Dana Daniels, Clerk of the Board

CLALLAM COUNTY BOARD COMMISSIONERS

DATED this ____ day of _____, 2021.

_____

MARK OZIAS, Chair

_____

RANDY JOHNSON, Commissioner

_____

BILL PEACH, Commissioner

ATTEST:

_____

LONI GORES, Clerk of the Board

Approved as to form only by:

Elizabeth Stanley
Civil Deputy Prosecuting Attorney
Clallam County

JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD COMMISSIONERS

DATED this ____ day of _____, 2021.

_____

KATE DEAN, Chair

_____

HEIDI EISENHOUR, Commissioner

_____

GREG BROTHERTON, Commissioner

JAMETOWN S'KLALLAM TRIBE

DATED this ____ day of _____, 2021.

_____

W. RON ALLEN, TRIBAL CHAIR/CEO

2b
11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: Finance

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date:** **11/29/2021**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date:** **11/30/2021** ✓

Required originals approved and attached? ☒
Will be provided on:

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☒ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract # 19961.21.011

☐ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☒ Other Monthly Review

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

ARPA DIRECT GRANT ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT BETWEEN CLALLAM COUNTY AND BLACKBALL TRANSPORT INC (FUNDED THROUGH US TREASURY ARPA GRANT FUNDING AWARDED TO CLALLAM COUNTY)

GRANT FUNDING BACKGROUND

In May 2021, the County was awarded $15,020,640 of federal stimulus funding from the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Funds ("ARPA Funds") under Section 603(b) of the Social Security Act, as amended by Section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act ("ARPA Act"). The County received the first half of these funds on May 28, 2021, with the 2nd half of these funds to be disbursed to the County by the US Treasury one year thereafter.

As outlined in the AARPA Interim Final Rule and FAQ guidance provided by the U.S. Treasury, ARPA Funds can be utilized in support of the following purposes:

(1) To respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;

(2) To respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers;

(3) For the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the emergency;

(4) To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure; and

(5) To address the disparate impact of COVID-19 on certain populations and geographics, additional eligible services may include:

a. Addressing health disparities and the social determinants of health, including community health workers, public benefits navigators, remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards, and community violence intervention programs;

b. Building stronger neighborhoods and communities, including supportive housing and other services for individuals experiencing homelessness, development of affordable housing, and housing vouchers and assistance relocating to neighborhoods with higher levels of economic opportunity;

c. Addressing educational disparities exacerbated by COVID-19, including: early learning services, increasing resources for high-poverty school districts, educational services like tutoring or afterschool programs, and supports for students' social, emotional, and mental health needs; and

d. Promoting healthy childhood environments, including: child care, home visiting programs for families with young children, and enhanced services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth

BLACK BALL TRANSPORT—NOTABLE FACTS AND THE OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE US/CANADA BORDER ON BLACKBALL DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

- Black Ball Transport, Inc is a Washington State private marine transportation corporation incorporated in 1952 as successor to various entities that have provided marine freight and ferry services serving the Puget Sound, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Vancouver Island, British Columbia areas dating back to 1902.

- Black Ball has operated its current vessel's international ferry service, the Coho, between Port Angeles of Clallam County and Victoria, British Columbia, Canada since 1959.

- Due to the closure of the United States—Canada border as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, this ferry service was out of operation from March 30, 2020 through November 8, 2021, a period of over 19 months.

- As the westernmost border crossing in the continental United States and one of the highest volume ports in the State of Washington with annual passenger volume of over 470,000, the MV Coho sailing to and from the Port of Port Angeles is one of the community's vital draws of tourism for the County and the State;

- In addition to providing this key ferry service, Black Ball also provides an array of other services to tourists including rentals at local hotels, ground transportation, and guided tours, as well as promotes and supports tourist participation in a wide range of activities and events including, but not limited to, the Juan de Fuca Festival, Sequim Lavender Festival, the Dungeness Crab and Seafood Festival and many other various arts and draught festivals and

tours which in turn support many of the County's other small businesses and event-sponsoring nonprofit organizations and associated jobs;

- Based on a study conducted by Olympus Consulting dated 11/15/2019, an estimated 472,104 riders utilized the MV Coho in 2019, equivalent to 148,384 traveling parties who spent on average $433 into the local economy, translating into approximately $64.3 million being injected into the local economy. In addition, Black Ball pre-pandemic employed 91 people which in turn supported the direct employment of 627 people in businesses ranging from motels/hotels, restaurants and bars, and retail shopping, which in turn supported another 256 people in the supply chain and general economy. In other words, every person employed by the Black Ball supported employment of an estimated 9.7 additional people in the County;

- Upon the cessation of its ferry service, Black Ball lost approximately 99% of its operational revenue for over 19 months as of the date of this Agreement;

- Due to this loss of revenue, Black Ball was forced to furlough much of its staff shortly after ferry service was suspended. While subsequent PPP loan funding enabled Black Ball to bring back its full-time permanent staff in May and June 2020 and again in March, April and May 2021, most staff remained furloughed the remainder of the time since the suspension of ferry service. Since the furloughs began, Black Ball continued to pay the medical benefits of all of its furloughed staff;

- In addition to the severe economic impact caused by the loss of substantially all operating revenue, Black Ball continued to incur significant operating costs relating to employing a minimum level of staff needed to carry out necessary maintenance and administrative tasks, materials and supplies necessary for the upkeep of the vessel, shoreside facilities and IT infrastructure, as well as insurance costs, utilities and other miscellaneous administrative costs;

- Between March 2020 and August 2021, Black Ball incurred approximately $8.0 million of operating expenditures, of which Black Ball was able to secure funding through PPP forgivable loans totaling approximately $2.0 million and CARES Lifeboat 2 grant funding provided by the County of $0.5 million to partially cover such costs, leaving approximately $5.5 million of costs for which Black Ball had to rely on its reserves and available borrowings under the $0.4 million non-forgivable portion of its first PPP loan and a $6 million Main Street loan to fund;

- To provide funding support of these costs, on November 15, 2021 Black Ball was awarded $4.95 million of ARPA Funds by the County under an ARPA Direct Grant Assistance Agreement funded through an Interagency Agreement between Washington State Commerce and Clallam County (the "Commerce ARPA Direct Grant Agreement") providing ARPA Funds in support of the preservation of private marine transportation activities and jobs associated with such activities that have been directly impacted by the closure of the United States-Canada border during the COVID-19 pandemic;

- Black Ball also has secured CERTS grants totaling $4.012 million as well as a commitment of $0.5 million of ARPA funds from the City of Port Angeles which it intends to fund payroll, benefits and other operating costs incurred beginning in September 2021. Despite this additional funding, Black Ball estimates a monthly operating expense funding gap of

approximately $250,000 will continue until ferry service operations and revenues return to pre-COVID levels;

- Although the United States-Canada border reopened in November 2021 and Black Ball was able to resume ferry service operations beginning on November 9, 2021, heavy COVID mitigation safety and testing protocols enacted by the Canadian government are rendering profitable operation of Black Ball's ferry service unachievable. These strict and costly COVID protocols currently are deterring most United States-originating passengers from traveling via this ferry service until such restrictions are significantly eased, resulting in passenger traffic levels not being sufficient to operate the ferry service profitably and worsening Black Ball's already precarious financial position;

- In a letter to the County dated October 15, 2021, the Recipient indicated that it anticipates that its operations will incur an additional $9.5 to $11.5 million in expenses before its operations will return to profitability, including approximately $1.25 million relating to upcoming dry-dock vessel maintenance requirements mandated by the US Coast Guard and vessel repair, maintenance and safety upgrade costs that could exceed $2 million.

On November 8, 2021 during a BOCC Work Session, the BOCC discussed Black Ball's need for additional ARPA funding to assist with these upcoming dry-dock maintenance, inspection costs, and continued operating costs during the period of time that Black Ball is not able to operate the ferry service profitably while Canadian COVID-testing restrictions remain in place. As a result of these discussions, the BOCC indicated support for allocating a total of $1,250,000 of ARPA funds awarded to the County from the US Treasury to assist Black Ball, with $750,000 designated to help fund the upcoming dry-dock repair, maintenance and inspections costs, and $500,000 to be used for other operating costs of Black Ball.

As expressed in prior discussions, the County believes the provision of economic support under ARPA to Black Ball is necessary and appropriate given Black Ball's critical role as a key employer and vital component of the tourism industry responsible for over $64 million of economic activity in Clallam County, and given the severe financial impact that the United States-Canada border closure during the COVID-19 pandemic has had on the marine transportation operations and financial condition of Black Ball. The County believes that this provision of such economic support represents an eligible use of ARPA Funds.

This $1,250,000 of ARPA Direct Assistance Grant funding will be provided to Black Ball on a reimbursement basis and must be utilized by Black Ball no later than December 31, 2024. All costs to be reimbursed must have been incurred between March 1, 2020 and December 31, 2024 and meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Vessel maintenance and inspection costs paid to non-government entities necessary to meet upcoming dry-dock vessel maintenance requirements mandated by the US Coast Guard, including any related vessel repair, maintenance, inspection and safety upgrade costs paid to non-government entities required to meet such requirements—up to $750,000

- Other general operating expenses--up to $500,000, which may include:

1. Upgrading physical workplaces to adhere to new safety or sanitation standards;
2. Procuring required personal protective supplies for employees and business patrons and clients;
3. Employee costs, including payroll, training, and onboarding;
4. Rent, lease, mortgage, insurance, and utility payments;
5. Securing inventory, supplies, and services for operations; and
6. Maintenance and operations costs associated with vessel operations.

In addition, costs must be necessary to continue business operations and cannot represent a federal, state, or local tax, fee, license, or other governmental revenue within the United States or in any foreign country. In addition, any unreimbursed costs deemed ineligible under the Commerce ARPA Direct Grant Agreement are not eligible for reimbursement under this Agreement. Finally, Black Ball must demonstrate that such costs were not funded by any other government or private entity (i.e. no submission of costs that have been previously reimbursed is permitted under this Agreement).

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐

Approval of this contract will authorize the release of $1,250,000 of ARPA funds from the American Rescue Plan Act special revenue fund to Black Ball on a reimbursement basis for eligible expenses incurred and submitted for reimbursement by Black Ball.

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Given the urgent need for funding assistance, we request the Commissioner's approval to proceed in submitting this agreement for approval during the next BOCC meeting scheduled on Tuesday, November 30, 2021.

County Official signature & print name:  Mark Lane_____

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: _____Mark Lane _____

Relevant Departments: ____Finance, BOCC _____

Date submitted:

November 19, 2021

19961.21.011

ARPA DIRECT GRANT ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT

This ARPA Direct Grant Assistance Agreement ("Agreement") is dated as of the _____ day of _____, 2021, by and between Clallam County, a Washington political subdivision ("County"), and Black Ball Transport, Inc (Federal Tax 91-0594931, DUNS # 002787919), a Washington state corporation ("Recipient").

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of the Treasury ("Treasury") has allocated to the County $15,020,640 of federal stimulus funding from the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Funds under CFDA No. 21.027 ("ARPA Funds") under Section 603(b) of the Social Security Act, as amended by Section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 ("ARPA Act"), of which $7,510,320 was outlayed to the County on May 28, 2021 with the remainder of funds of $7,510,320 to be disbursed by Treasury to the County one year thereafter, for the limited purposes identified in the Interagency Agreement between the Treasury and Clallam County designated under FAIN #SLFRP2169 ("IGA"), identified as Attachment A, the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Interim Final Rule ("Interim Final Rule"), identified as Attachment B, and the Compliance and Reporting Guidance for State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds ("Compliance & Reporting Guidelines"), identified as Attachment C. Attachments A, B & C are attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

WHEREAS, the ARPA Act authorizes the County to expend ARPA Funds awarded to the County for the following eligible purposes as outlined in the Interim Final Rule as follows:

(1) To respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;
(2) To respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers;
(3) For the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the emergency; and
(4) To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure;
(5) To address the disparate impact of COVID-19 on certain populations and geographics, additional eligible services may include:

a. Addressing health disparities and the social determinants of health, including community health workers, public benefits navigators, remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards, and community violence intervention programs;

b. Building stronger neighborhoods and communities, including supportive housing and other services for individuals experiencing homelessness, development of affordable housing, and housing vouchers and assistance relocating to neighborhoods with higher levels of economic opportunity;

c. Addressing educational disparities exacerbated by COVID-19, including: early

learning services, increasing resources for high-poverty school districts, educational services like tutoring or afterschool programs, and supports for students' social, emotional, and mental health needs; and

d. Promoting healthy childhood environments, including: child care, home visiting programs for families with young children, and enhanced services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth. (collectively "Eligible Uses").

Pursuant to the ARPA Act, Eligible Uses under this non-R&D federal program must be obligated no earlier than March 3, 2021 and no later than December 31, 2024, with final disbursement of all funds no later than December 31, 2026.

WHEREAS, the Recipient, a Washington State private marine transportation corporation incorporated in 1952 as successor to various entities that have provided marine freight and ferry services serving the Puget Sound, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Vancouver Island, British Columbia areas dating back to 1902, has operated its current vessel's international ferry service between Port Angeles of Clallam County and Victoria, British Columbia, Canada since 1959. Due to the closure of the United States—Canada border as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, this ferry service has been out of operation since March 30, 2020, resulting in the Recipient experiencing significant negative economic impacts due to this border closure. Notable facts regarding the Recipient and the negative financial impacts that closure of the United States—Canada border during the COVID pandemic experienced by the Recipient include the following:

- The Recipient, a 70% United States-owned private business, has provided ferry service between Port Angeles, Washington and Victoria, British Columbia, Canada since 1959 through its ferry vessel the MV Coho, a United States flagged vessel registered and operated under the laws of the United States;

- As the westernmost border crossing in the continental United States and one of the highest volume ports in the State of Washington with annual passenger volume of over 470,000, the MV Coho sailing to and from the Port of Port Angeles is one of the community's vital draws of tourism for the County and the State;

- In addition to providing this key ferry service, the Recipient also provides an array of other services to tourists including rentals at local hotels, ground transportation, and guided tours, as well as promotes and supports tourist participation in a wide range of activities and events including, but not limited to, the Juan de Fuca Festival, Sequim Lavender Festival, the Dungeness Crab and Seafood Festival and many other various arts and draught festivals and tours which in turn support many of the County's other small businesses and event-sponsoring nonprofit organizations and associated jobs;

- Based on a study conducted by Olympus Consulting dated 11/15/2019, an estimated 472,104 riders utilized the MV Coho in 2019, equivalent to 148,384 traveling parties who spent on average $433 into the local economy, translating into approximately $64.3 million being injected into the local economy. In addition, the Recipient pre-pandemic employed 91 people which in turn supported the direct employment of 627 people in

businesses ranging from motels/hotels, restaurants and bars, and retail shopping, which in turn supported another 256 people in the supply chain and general economy. In other words, every person employed by the Recipient supported employment of an estimated 9.7 additional people in the County;

- Upon the cessation of its ferry service, the Recipient lost approximately 99% of its operational revenue for over 19 months as of the date of this Agreement;

- Due to this loss of revenue, the Recipient was forced to furlough much of its staff shortly after ferry service was suspended. While subsequent PPP loan funding enabled the Recipient to bring back its full-time permanent staff in May and June 2020 and again in March, April and May 2021, most staff remained furloughed the remainder of the time since the suspension of ferry service. Since the furloughs began, the Recipient continued to pay the medical benefits of all of its furloughed staff;

- In addition to the severe economic impact caused by the loss of substantially all operating revenue, the Recipient continued to incur significant operating costs relating to employing a minimum level of staff needed to carry out necessary maintenance and administrative tasks, materials and supplies necessary for the upkeep of the vessel, shoreside facilities and IT infrastructure, as well as insurance costs, utilities and other miscellaneous administrative costs;

- Between March 2020 and August 2021, the Recipient incurred approximately $8.0 million of operating expenditures, of which the Recipient was able to secure funding through PPP forgivable loans totaling approximately $2.0 million and CARES Lifeboat 2 grant funding provided by the County of $0.5 million to partially cover such costs, leaving approximately $5.5 million of costs for which the Recipient had to rely on its reserves and available borrowings under the $0.4 million non-forgivable portion of its first PPP loan and a $6 million Main Street loan to fund;

- To provide funding support of these costs, on November 15, 2021 the Recipient was awarded $4.95 million of ARPA Funds by the County under an ARPA Direct Grant Assistance Agreement funded through an Interagency Agreement between Washington State Commerce and Clallam County (the "Commerce ARPA Direct Grant Agreement") providing ARPA Funds in support of the preservation of private marine transportation activities and jobs associated with such activities that have been directly impacted by the closure of the United States-Canada border during the COVID-19 pandemic;

- The Recipient also has secured CERTS grants totaling $4.012 million as well as a commitment of $0.5 million of ARPA funds from the City of Port Angeles which it intends to fund payroll, benefits and other operating costs incurred beginning in September 2021. Despite this additional funding, the Recipient estimates a monthly operating expense funding gap of approximately $250,000 will continue until ferry service operations and revenues return to pre-COVID levels;

- Although the United States-Canada border reopened in November 2021 and the Recipient was able to resume ferry service operations beginning on November 9, 2021, heavy COVID mitigation safety and testing protocols enacted by the Canadian government currently render profitable operation of the Recipient's ferry service unachievable. These strict and costly COVID protocols will likely deter most United States-originating passengers from traveling via this ferry service until such restrictions are significantly eased, resulting in passenger traffic levels not being sufficient to operate the ferry service profitably and worsening the Recipient's already precarious financial position;

- In a letter to the County dated October 15, 2021, the Recipient indicated that it anticipates that its operations will incur an additional $9.5 to $11.5 million in expenses before its operations will return to profitability, including approximately $1.25 million relating to upcoming dry-dock vessel maintenance requirements mandated by the US Coast Guard and vessel repair, maintenance and safety upgrade costs that could exceed $2 million;

WHEREAS, the County believes the provision of economic support to the Recipient is necessary and appropriate given the Recipient's critical role as a key employer and vital component of the tourism industry responsible for over $64 million of annual economic activity in Clallam County, and given the severe financial impact that the United States-Canada border closure during the COVID-19 pandemic has had on the marine transportation operations and financial condition of the Recipient. The County believes that this provision of such economic support represents an eligible use of ARPA Funds as outlined previously and in accordance with the allowed usage of funds outlined in the IGA;

WHEREAS, the County and Recipient desire to enter into this Agreement so that the County may provide ARPA Funds on a reimbursement basis to the Recipient via a direct economic support grant to provide needed economic support to the Recipient as allowed under the IGA and Interim Final Rule.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing recitals which are incorporated herein by reference, and the terms and conditions set forth below, the parties agree as follows:

1. Effective Date and Term. This Agreement shall commence when last executed by all parties and remain in effect until December 31, 2024, unless terminated by the County in writing.

2. ARPA Funds. The County agrees to provide the Recipient a total sum not to exceed $1,250,000 on a reimbursement basis for eligible costs incurred during the period of March 1, 2020 through December 31, 2024 based on eligibility criteria outlined in Attachment D.

3. Reimbursement Request Support. To facilitate release of ARPA funding to the Recipient, the Recipient will submit a detailed invoice in a form specified and approved by the County, on or before the 10th day of each month and no more frequently than monthly, detailing the eligible expenses incurred by the Recipient for which Reimbursement is being requested, together with copies of invoices, payroll records, receipts and other supporting documentation for each expense for which reimbursement is requested. Each

Reimbursement request submitted by the Recipient will include a signed certification by the Recipient that such expenses represent eligible expenses incurred by the Recipient based on the eligibility criteria outlined in Attachment D and that such expenses have not been nor will be reimbursed under any other government or private entity program. Such schedule may be modified with the prior approval of the County. Failure to provide any of the required documentation may result in termination of the Agreement and in the withholding and/or nonpayment of all remaining funds awarded to the Recipient by the County under the Agreement.

4. Termination. The County may terminate this Agreement, for convenience or otherwise and for no consideration or damages, upon written prior notice to the Recipient.

5. Independent Contractor. Each party under the Agreement shall be for all purposes an Independent Contractor. Nothing contained herein will be deemed to create an association, a partnership, a joint venture, or a relationship of principal and agent, or employer and employee between the parties. The Recipient shall not be, or be deemed to be, or act or purport to act, as an employee, agent, or representative of the County for any purpose.

6. Indemnification. The Recipient agrees to defend, indemnify and hold the County, its officers, officials, employees, agents and volunteers harmless from and against any and all claims, injuries, damages, losses or expenses including without limitation personal injury, bodily injury, sickness, disease, or death, or damage to or destruction of property, which are alleged or proven to be caused in whole or in part by an act or omission of the Recipient, its officers, directors, employees, and/or agents relating to the Recipient's performance or failure to perform under this Agreement. The section shall survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement.

7. Compliance with Laws, Guidelines. The Recipient shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws and all requirements (including debarment and other required certifications and audits) of the IGA, Interim Final Rule, and Compliance & Reporting Guidelines to the extent applicable, when disbursing ARPA Funds to recipients or when seeking Reimbursement from the County.

8. Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transaction. By signing this Agreement, the Recipient certifies that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this Agreement by any Federal department or agency.

9. Maintenance and Audit of Records. The Recipient shall maintain records, books, documents, and other materials relevant to its performance under this Agreement. These records shall be subject to inspection, review and audit by the County or its designee, the Washington State Auditor's Office and as required by the IGA, Interim Final Rule and Compliance & Reporting Guidelines for six (6) years following termination of this Agreement. If it is determined during the course of the audit that the Recipient was

reimbursed for unallowable costs under this Agreement, the Recipient agrees to promptly reimburse the County for such payments upon request.

10. Notices. Any notice desired or required to be given hereunder shall be in writing, and shall be deemed received three (3) days after deposit with the U.S. Postal Service, postage fully prepaid, certified mail, return receipt requested, and addressed to the party to which it is intended at its last known address, or to such other person or address as either party shall designate to the other from time to time in writing forwarded in like manner:

Recipient
Black Ball Transport, Inc
Attn: David Booth, Chief Financial Officer
820 NE 45th Street, Suite 3
Seattle, WA 98105

Clallam County
Attn: Mark Lane, Chief Financial Officer
223 E 4th St, Suite 4
Port Angeles, WA 98362-3015

11. Improper Influence. Each party warrants that it did not and will not employ, retain, or contract with any person or entity on a contingent compensation basis for the purpose of seeking, obtaining, maintaining, or extending this Agreement. Each party agrees, warrants, and represents that no gratuity whatsoever has been or will be offered or conferred with a view towards obtaining, maintaining, or extending this Agreement.

12. Conflict of Interest. The elected and appointed officials and employees of the parties shall not have any personal interest, direct or indirect, which gives rise to a conflict of interest.

13. Time. Time is of the essence in this Agreement.

14. Survival. The provisions of this Agreement that by their sense and purpose should survive expiration or termination of the Agreement shall so survive. Those provisions include without limitation Indemnification and Maintenance and Audit of Records.

15. Amendment. No amendment or modification to the Agreement will be effective without the prior written consent of the authorized representatives of the parties.

16. Governing Law; Venue. The Agreement will be governed in all respects by the laws of Washington State, both as to interpretation and performance, without regard to conflicts of law or choice of law provisions. Any action arising out of or in connection with the Agreement may be instituted and maintained only in a court of competent jurisdiction in Clallam County, Washington or as provided by RCW 36.01.050.

17. Non-Waiver. No failure on the part of the County to exercise, and no delay in exercising, any right hereunder shall operate as a wavier thereof; nor shall any single or partial exercise

by the County of any right hereunder preclude any other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any other right. The remedies herein provided are cumulative and not exclusive of any remedy available to the County at law or in equity.

18. Binding Effect. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors.

19. Assignment. The Recipient shall not assign or transfer any of its interests in or obligations under this Agreement without the prior written consent of the County.

20. Entire Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the County and the Recipient for the use of funds received under this Agreement and it supersedes all prior or contemporaneous communications and proposals, whether electronic, oral, or written between the parties with respect to this Agreement.

21. No Third Party Beneficiaries. Nothing herein shall or be deemed to create or confer any right, action, or benefit in, to, or on the part of any person or entity that is not a party to this Agreement. This provision shall not limit any obligation which either Party has to the State or Treasury in connection with the use of ARPA Funds, including the obligations to provide access to records and cooperate with audits as provided in this Agreement.

22. Severability. In the event that one or more provisions of this Agreement shall be determined to be invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction or agency having jurisdiction thereof, the remainder of the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect and the invalid provisions shall be deemed deleted.

23. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, any of which shall be deemed an original but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

24. Authorization. Each party signing below warrants to the other party, that they have the full power and authority to execute this Agreement on behalf of the party for whom they sign.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement is executed and shall become effective as of the last date signed below.

DATED this 18th **day of** November **, 2021.**

RECIPIENT

By: _____

Print Name: David Booth

Its: Chief Financial Officer

DATED this _____ day of _____ _____, 2021.

APPROVED AS TO FORM by DPA Stanley

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____
MARK OZIAS, Chair

_____
RANDY JOHNSON, Commissioner

_____
BILL PEACH, Commissioner

ATTEST:

_____
L. Gores, Clerk of the Board

ATTACHMENT A
INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY AND
CLALLAM COUNTY

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OMB Approved No. 1505-0271
Expiration Date: November 30, 2021

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS

Recipient name and address: CLALLAM COUNTY 223 EAST FOURTH STREET, SUITE 4 PORT ANGELES, Washington, 98362-3015	DUNS Number: 075739235 Taxpayer Identification Number: 916001298 Assistance Listing Number: 21.019

Sections 602(b) and 603(b) of the Social Security Act (the Act) as added by section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act, Pub. L. No. 117-2 (March 11, 2021) authorize the Department of the Treasury (Treasury) to make payments to certain recipients from the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund.

Recipient hereby agrees, as a condition to receiving such payment from Treasury, to the terms attached hereto.

Recipient: DocuSigned by: MARK OZIAS 9C5FE664B8F24C1...

Authorized Representative: MARK OZIAS

Title: CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Date signed: 5/19/2021

U.S. Department of the Treasury:

_____

Authorized Representative:

Title:

Date:

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE
The information collected will be used for the U.S. Government to process requests for support. The estimated burden associated with this collection of information is 15 minutes per response. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing this burden should be directed to the Office of Privacy, Transparency and Records, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20220. DO NOT send the form to this address. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid control number assigned by OMB.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
CORONAVIRUS LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUND
AWARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Use of Funds.
   a. Recipient understands and agrees that the funds disbursed under this award may only be used in compliance with section 603(c) of the Social Security Act (the Act), Treasury's regulations implementing that section, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing.

   b. Recipient will determine prior to engaging in any project using this assistance that it has the institutional, managerial, and financial capability to ensure proper planning, management, and completion of such project.

2. Period of Performance. The period of performance for this award begins on the date hereof and ends on December 31, 2026. As set forth in Treasury's implementing regulations, Recipient may use award funds to cover eligible costs incurred during the period that begins on March 3, 2021, and ends on December 31, 2024.

3. Reporting. Recipient agrees to comply with any reporting obligations established by Treasury as they relate to this award.

4. Maintenance of and Access to Records
   a. Recipient shall maintain records and financial documents sufficient to evidence compliance with section 603(c) of the Act, Treasury's regulations implementing that section, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing.

   b. The Treasury Office of Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right of access to records (electronic and otherwise) of Recipient in order to conduct audits or other investigations.

   c. Records shall be maintained by Recipient for a period of five (5) years after all funds have been expended or returned to Treasury, whichever is later.

5. Pre-award Costs. Pre-award costs, as defined in 2 C.F.R. § 200.458, may not be paid with funding from this award.

6. Administrative Costs. Recipient may use funds provided under this award to cover both direct and indirect costs.

7. Cost Sharing. Cost sharing or matching funds are not required to be provided by Recipient.

8. Conflicts of Interest. Recipient understands and agrees it must maintain a conflict of interest policy consistent with 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c) and that such conflict of interest policy is applicable to each activity funded under this award. Recipient and subrecipients must disclose in writing to Treasury or the pass-through entity, as appropriate, any potential conflict of interest affecting the awarded funds in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.112.

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9. Compliance with Applicable Law and Regulations.

a. Recipient agrees to comply with the requirements of section 603 of the Act, regulations adopted by Treasury pursuant to section 603(f) of the Act, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing. Recipient also agrees to comply with all other applicable federal statutes, regulations, and executive orders, and Recipient shall provide for such compliance by other parties in any agreements it enters into with other parties relating to this award.

b. Federal regulations applicable to this award include, without limitation, the following:

i. Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, 2 C.F.R. Part 200, other than such provisions as Treasury may determine are inapplicable to this Award and subject to such exceptions as may be otherwise provided by Treasury. Subpart F – Audit Requirements of the Uniform Guidance, implementing the Single Audit Act, shall apply to this award.

ii. Universal Identifier and System for Award Management (SAM), 2 C.F.R. Part 25, pursuant to which the award term set forth in Appendix A to 2 C.F.R. Part 25 is hereby incorporated by reference.

iii. Reporting Subaward and Executive Compensation Information, 2 C.F.R. Part 170, pursuant to which the award term set forth in Appendix A to 2 C.F.R. Part 170 is hereby incorporated by reference.

iv. OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement), 2 C.F.R. Part 180, including the requirement to include a term or condition in all lower tier covered transactions (contracts and subcontracts described in 2 C.F.R. Part 180, subpart B) that the award is subject to 2 C.F.R. Part 180 and Treasury's implementing regulation at 31 C.F.R. Part 19.

v. Recipient Integrity and Performance Matters, pursuant to which the award term set forth in 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Appendix XII to Part 200 is hereby incorporated by reference.

vi. Governmentwide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace, 31 C.F.R. Part 20.

vii. New Restrictions on Lobbying, 31 C.F.R. Part 21.

viii. Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4601-4655) and implementing regulations.

ix. Generally applicable federal environmental laws and regulations.

c. Statutes and regulations prohibiting discrimination applicable to this award include, without limitation, the following:

i. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d et seq.) and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 22, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin under programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance;

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ii. The Fair Housing Act, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§ 3601 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, or disability;

iii. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. § 794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance;

iv. The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 6101 et seq.), and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 23, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of age in programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance; and

v. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability under programs, activities, and services provided or made available by state and local governments or instrumentalities or agencies thereto.

10. Remedial Actions. In the event of Recipient's noncompliance with section 603 of the Act, other applicable laws, Treasury's implementing regulations, guidance, or any reporting or other program requirements, Treasury may impose additional conditions on the receipt of a subsequent tranche of future award funds, if any, or take other available remedies as set forth in 2 C.F.R. § 200.339. In the case of a violation of section 603(c) of the Act regarding the use of funds, previous payments shall be subject to recoupment as provided in section 603(e) of the Act.

11. Hatch Act. Recipient agrees to comply, as applicable, with requirements of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§ 1501-1508 and 7324-7328), which limit certain political activities of State or local government employees whose principal employment is in connection with an activity financed in whole or in part by this federal assistance.

12. False Statements. Recipient understands that making false statements or claims in connection with this award is a violation of federal law and may result in criminal, civil, or administrative sanctions, including fines, imprisonment, civil damages and penalties, debarment from participating in federal awards or contracts, and/or any other remedy available by law.

13. Publications. Any publications produced with funds from this award must display the following language: "This project [is being] [was] supported, in whole or in part, by federal award number [enter project FAIN] awarded to [name of Recipient] by the U.S. Department of the Treasury."

14. Debts Owed the Federal Government.
    a. Any funds paid to Recipient (1) in excess of the amount to which Recipient is finally determined to be authorized to retain under the terms of this award; (2) that are determined by the Treasury Office of Inspector General to have been misused; or (3) that are determined by Treasury to be subject to a repayment obligation pursuant to section 603(e) of the Act and have not been repaid by Recipient shall constitute a debt to the federal government.

    b. Any debts determined to be owed the federal government must be paid promptly by

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Recipient. A debt is delinquent if it has not been paid by the date specified in Treasury's initial written demand for payment, unless other satisfactory arrangements have been made or if the Recipient knowingly or improperly retains funds that are a debt as defined in paragraph 14(a). Treasury will take any actions available to it to collect such a debt.

15. Disclaimer.
    a. The United States expressly disclaims any and all responsibility or liability to Recipient or third persons for the actions of Recipient or third persons resulting in death, bodily injury, property damages, or any other losses resulting in any way from the performance of this award or any other losses resulting in any way from the performance of this award or any contract, or subcontract under this award.

    b. The acceptance of this award by Recipient does not in any way establish an agency relationship between the United States and Recipient.

16. Protections for Whistleblowers.
    a. In accordance with 41 U.S.C. § 4712, Recipient may not discharge, demote, or otherwise discriminate against an employee in reprisal for disclosing to any of the list of persons or entities provided below, information that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of gross mismanagement of a federal contract or grant, a gross waste of federal funds, an abuse of authority relating to a federal contract or grant, a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or a violation of law, rule, or regulation related to a federal contract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract) or grant.

    b. The list of persons and entities referenced in the paragraph above includes the following:
        i. A member of Congress or a representative of a committee of Congress;
        ii. An Inspector General;
        iii. The Government Accountability Office;
        iv. A Treasury employee responsible for contract or grant oversight or management;
        v. An authorized official of the Department of Justice or other law enforcement agency;
        vi. A court or grand jury; or
        vii. A management official or other employee of Recipient, contractor, or subcontractor who has the responsibility to investigate, discover, or address misconduct.

    c. Recipient shall inform its employees in writing of the rights and remedies provided under this section, in the predominant native language of the workforce.

17. Increasing Seat Belt Use in the United States. Pursuant to Executive Order 13043, 62 FR 19217 (Apr. 18, 1997), Recipient should encourage its contractors to adopt and enforce on-the-job seat belt policies and programs for their employees when operating company-owned, rented or personally owned vehicles.

18. Reducing Text Messaging While Driving. Pursuant to Executive Order 13513, 74 FR 51225 (Oct. 6, 2009), Recipient should encourage its employees, subrecipients, and contractors to adopt and enforce policies that ban text messaging while driving, and Recipient should establish workplace safety policies to decrease accidents caused by distracted drivers.

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OMB Approved No. 1505-0271
Expiration Date: November 30, 2021

ASSURANCES OF COMPLIANCE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS REQUIREMENTS

ASSURANCES OF COMPLIANCE WITH TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

As a condition of receipt of federal financial assistance from the Department of the Treasury, the recipient named below (hereinafter referred to as the "Recipient") provides the assurances stated herein. The federal financial assistance may include federal grants, loans and contracts to provide assistance to the Recipient's beneficiaries, the use or rent of Federal land or property at below market value, Federal training, a loan of Federal personnel, subsidies, and other arrangements with the intention of providing assistance. Federal financial assistance does not encompass contracts of guarantee or insurance, regulated programs, licenses, procurement contracts by the Federal government at market value, or programs that provide direct benefits.

The assurances apply to all federal financial assistance from or funds made available through the Department of the Treasury, including any assistance that the Recipient may request in the future.

The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 provides that the provisions of the assurances apply to all of the operations of the Recipient's program(s) and activity(ies), so long as any portion of the Recipient's program(s) or activity(ies) is federally assisted in the manner prescribed above.

1. Recipient ensures its current and future compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, which prohibits exclusion from participation, denial of the benefits of, or subjection to discrimination under programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance, of any person in the United States on the ground of race, color, or national origin (42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et seq.*), as implemented by the Department of the Treasury Title VI regulations at 31 CFR Part 22 and other pertinent executive orders such as Executive Order 13166, directives, circulars, policies, memoranda, and/or guidance documents.
2. Recipient acknowledges that Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency," seeks to improve access to federally assisted programs and activities for individuals who, because of national origin, have Limited English proficiency (LEP). Recipient understands that denying a person access to its programs, services, and activities because of LEP is a form of national origin discrimination prohibited under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Department of the Treasury's implementing regulations. Accordingly, Recipient shall initiate reasonable steps, or comply with the Department of the Treasury's directives, to ensure that LEP persons have meaningful access to its programs, services, and activities. Recipient understands and agrees that meaningful access may entail providing language assistance services, including oral interpretation and written translation where necessary, to ensure effective communication in the Recipient's programs, services, and activities.
3. Recipient agrees to consider the need for language services for LEP persons when Recipient develops applicable budgets and conducts programs, services, and activities. As a resource, the Department of the Treasury has published its LEP guidance at 70 FR 6067. For more information on taking reasonable steps to provide meaningful access for LEP persons, please visit http://www.lep.gov.

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4. Recipient acknowledges and agrees that compliance with the assurances constitutes a condition of continued receipt of federal financial assistance and is binding upon Recipient and Recipient's successors, transferees, and assignees for the period in which such assistance is provided.

5. Recipient acknowledges and agrees that it must require any sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors, successors, transferees, and assignees to comply with assurances 1-4 above, and agrees to incorporate the following language in every contract or agreement subject to Title VI and its regulations between the Recipient and the Recipient's sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors, successors, transferees, and assignees:

   The sub-grantee, contractor, subcontractor, successor, transferee, and assignee shall comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits recipients of federal financial assistance from excluding from a program or activity, denying benefits of, or otherwise discriminating against a person on the basis of race, color, or national origin (42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq.), as implemented by the Department of the Treasury's Title VI regulations, 31 CFR Part 22, which are herein incorporated by reference and made a part of this contract (or agreement). Title VI also includes protection to persons with "Limited English Proficiency" in any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq., as implemented by the Department of the Treasury's Title VI regulations, 31 CFR Part 22, and herein incorporated by reference and made a part of this contract or agreement.

6. Recipient understands and agrees that if any real property or structure is provided or improved with the aid of federal financial assistance by the Department of the Treasury, this assurance obligates the Recipient, or in the case of a subsequent transfer, the transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is provided, this assurance obligates the Recipient for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property.

7. Recipient shall cooperate in any enforcement or compliance review activities by the Department of the Treasury of the aforementioned obligations. Enforcement may include investigation, arbitration, mediation, litigation, and monitoring of any settlement agreements that may result from these actions. The Recipient shall comply with information requests, on-site compliance reviews and reporting requirements.

8. Recipient shall maintain a complaint log and inform the Department of the Treasury of any complaints of discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, and limited English proficiency covered by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and implementing regulations and provide, upon request, a list of all such reviews or proceedings based on the complaint, pending or completed, including outcome. Recipient also must inform the Department of the Treasury if Recipient has received no complaints under Title VI.

9. Recipient must provide documentation of an administrative agency's or court's findings of non-compliance of Title VI and efforts to address the non-compliance, including any voluntary compliance or other

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agreements between the Recipient and the administrative agency that made the finding. If the Recipient settles a case or matter alleging such discrimination, the Recipient must provide documentation of the settlement. If Recipient has not been the subject of any court or administrative agency finding of discrimination, please so state.

10. If the Recipient makes sub-awards to other agencies or other entities, the Recipient is responsible for ensuring that sub-recipients also comply with Title VI and other applicable authorities covered in this document State agencies that make sub-awards must have in place standard grant assurances and review procedures to demonstrate that that they are effectively monitoring the civil rights compliance of sub-recipients.

The United States of America has the right to seek judicial enforcement of the terms of this assurances document and nothing in this document alters or limits the federal enforcement measures that the United States may take in order to address violations of this document or applicable federal law.

Under penalty of perjury, the undersigned official(s) certifies that official(s) has read and understood the Recipient's obligations as herein described, that any information submitted in conjunction with this assurances document is accurate and complete, and that the Recipient is in compliance with the aforementioned nondiscrimination requirements.

CLALLAM COUNTY

Recipient

5/19/2021

Date

DocuSigned by:
MARK OZIAS
9C5FE664B8F24C1...

Signature of Authorized Official

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE

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OMB Approved No. 1505-0271
Expiration Date: November 30, 2021

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS

Recipient name and address:	DUNS Number: 075739235
CLALLAM COUNTY 223 EAST FOURTH STREET, SUITE 4 PORT ANGELES, Washington, 98362-3015	Taxpayer Identification Number: 916001298 Assistance Listing Number: 21.019

Sections 602(b) and 603(b) of the Social Security Act (the Act) as added by section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act, Pub. L. No. 117-2 (March 11, 2021) authorize the Department of the Treasury (Treasury) to make payments to certain recipients from the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund.

Recipient hereby agrees, as a condition to receiving such payment from Treasury, to the terms attached hereto.

Recipient: DocuSigned by: MARK OZIAS 9C5FE664B8F24C1...

Authorized Representative: MARK OZIAS

Title: CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Date signed: 5/19/2021

U.S. Department of the Treasury:

_____

Authorized Representative:

Title:

Date:

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
CORONAVIRUS LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUND
AWARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Use of Funds.
   a. Recipient understands and agrees that the funds disbursed under this award may only be used in compliance with section 603(c) of the Social Security Act (the Act), Treasury's regulations implementing that section, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing.

   b. Recipient will determine prior to engaging in any project using this assistance that it has the institutional, managerial, and financial capability to ensure proper planning, management, and completion of such project.

2. Period of Performance. The period of performance for this award begins on the date hereof and ends on December 31, 2026. As set forth in Treasury's implementing regulations, Recipient may use award funds to cover eligible costs incurred during the period that begins on March 3, 2021, and ends on December 31, 2024.

3. Reporting. Recipient agrees to comply with any reporting obligations established by Treasury as they relate to this award.

4. Maintenance of and Access to Records
   a. Recipient shall maintain records and financial documents sufficient to evidence compliance with section 603(c) of the Act, Treasury's regulations implementing that section, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing.

   b. The Treasury Office of Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right of access to records (electronic and otherwise) of Recipient in order to conduct audits or other investigations.

   c. Records shall be maintained by Recipient for a period of five (5) years after all funds have been expended or returned to Treasury, whichever is later.

5. Pre-award Costs. Pre-award costs, as defined in 2 C.F.R. § 200.458, may not be paid with funding from this award.

6. Administrative Costs. Recipient may use funds provided under this award to cover both direct and indirect costs.

7. Cost Sharing. Cost sharing or matching funds are not required to be provided by Recipient.

8. Conflicts of Interest. Recipient understands and agrees it must maintain a conflict of interest policy consistent with 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c) and that such conflict of interest policy is applicable to each activity funded under this award. Recipient and subrecipients must disclose in writing to Treasury or the pass-through entity, as appropriate, any potential conflict of interest affecting the awarded funds in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.112.

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9. Compliance with Applicable Law and Regulations.

a. Recipient agrees to comply with the requirements of section 603 of the Act, regulations adopted by Treasury pursuant to section 603(f) of the Act, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing. Recipient also agrees to comply with all other applicable federal statutes, regulations, and executive orders, and Recipient shall provide for such compliance by other parties in any agreements it enters into with other parties relating to this award.

b. Federal regulations applicable to this award include, without limitation, the following:

i. Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, 2 C.F.R. Part 200, other than such provisions as Treasury may determine are inapplicable to this Award and subject to such exceptions as may be otherwise provided by Treasury. Subpart F – Audit Requirements of the Uniform Guidance, implementing the Single Audit Act, shall apply to this award.

ii. Universal Identifier and System for Award Management (SAM), 2 C.F.R. Part 25, pursuant to which the award term set forth in Appendix A to 2 C.F.R. Part 25 is hereby incorporated by reference.

iii. Reporting Subaward and Executive Compensation Information, 2 C.F.R. Part 170, pursuant to which the award term set forth in Appendix A to 2 C.F.R. Part 170 is hereby incorporated by reference.

iv. OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement), 2 C.F.R. Part 180, including the requirement to include a term or condition in all lower tier covered transactions (contracts and subcontracts described in 2 C.F.R. Part 180, subpart B) that the award is subject to 2 C.F.R. Part 180 and Treasury's implementing regulation at 31 C.F.R. Part 19.

v. Recipient Integrity and Performance Matters, pursuant to which the award term set forth in 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Appendix XII to Part 200 is hereby incorporated by reference.

vi. Governmentwide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace, 31 C.F.R. Part 20.

vii. New Restrictions on Lobbying, 31 C.F.R. Part 21.

viii. Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4601-4655) and implementing regulations.

ix. Generally applicable federal environmental laws and regulations.

c. Statutes and regulations prohibiting discrimination applicable to this award include, without limitation, the following:

i. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d et seq.) and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 22, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin under programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance;

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ii. The Fair Housing Act, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§ 3601 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, or disability;

iii. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. § 794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance;

iv. The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 6101 et seq.), and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 23, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of age in programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance; and

v. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability under programs, activities, and services provided or made available by state and local governments or instrumentalities or agencies thereto.

10. Remedial Actions. In the event of Recipient's noncompliance with section 603 of the Act, other applicable laws, Treasury's implementing regulations, guidance, or any reporting or other program requirements, Treasury may impose additional conditions on the receipt of a subsequent tranche of future award funds, if any, or take other available remedies as set forth in 2 C.F.R. § 200.339. In the case of a violation of section 603(c) of the Act regarding the use of funds, previous payments shall be subject to recoupment as provided in section 603(e) of the Act.

11. Hatch Act. Recipient agrees to comply, as applicable, with requirements of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§ 1501-1508 and 7324-7328), which limit certain political activities of State or local government employees whose principal employment is in connection with an activity financed in whole or in part by this federal assistance.

12. False Statements. Recipient understands that making false statements or claims in connection with this award is a violation of federal law and may result in criminal, civil, or administrative sanctions, including fines, imprisonment, civil damages and penalties, debarment from participating in federal awards or contracts, and/or any other remedy available by law.

13. Publications. Any publications produced with funds from this award must display the following language: "This project [is being] [was] supported, in whole or in part, by federal award number [enter project FAIN] awarded to [name of Recipient] by the U.S. Department of the Treasury."

14. Debts Owed the Federal Government.
    a. Any funds paid to Recipient (1) in excess of the amount to which Recipient is finally determined to be authorized to retain under the terms of this award; (2) that are determined by the Treasury Office of Inspector General to have been misused; or (3) that are determined by Treasury to be subject to a repayment obligation pursuant to section 603(e) of the Act and have not been repaid by Recipient shall constitute a debt to the federal government.

    b. Any debts determined to be owed the federal government must be paid promptly by

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Recipient. A debt is delinquent if it has not been paid by the date specified in Treasury's initial written demand for payment, unless other satisfactory arrangements have been made or if the Recipient knowingly or improperly retains funds that are a debt as defined in paragraph 14(a). Treasury will take any actions available to it to collect such a debt.

15. Disclaimer.
    a. The United States expressly disclaims any and all responsibility or liability to Recipient or third persons for the actions of Recipient or third persons resulting in death, bodily injury, property damages, or any other losses resulting in any way from the performance of this award or any other losses resulting in any way from the performance of this award or any contract, or subcontract under this award.

    b. The acceptance of this award by Recipient does not in any way establish an agency relationship between the United States and Recipient.

16. Protections for Whistleblowers.
    a. In accordance with 41 U.S.C. § 4712, Recipient may not discharge, demote, or otherwise discriminate against an employee in reprisal for disclosing to any of the list of persons or entities provided below, information that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of gross mismanagement of a federal contract or grant, a gross waste of federal funds, an abuse of authority relating to a federal contract or grant, a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or a violation of law, rule, or regulation related to a federal contract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract) or grant.

    b. The list of persons and entities referenced in the paragraph above includes the following:
        i. A member of Congress or a representative of a committee of Congress;
        ii. An Inspector General;
        iii. The Government Accountability Office;
        iv. A Treasury employee responsible for contract or grant oversight or management;
        v. An authorized official of the Department of Justice or other law enforcement agency;
        vi. A court or grand jury; or
        vii. A management official or other employee of Recipient, contractor, or subcontractor who has the responsibility to investigate, discover, or address misconduct.

    c. Recipient shall inform its employees in writing of the rights and remedies provided under this section, in the predominant native language of the workforce.

17. Increasing Seat Belt Use in the United States. Pursuant to Executive Order 13043, 62 FR 19217 (Apr. 18, 1997), Recipient should encourage its contractors to adopt and enforce on-the-job seat belt policies and programs for their employees when operating company-owned, rented or personally owned vehicles.

18. Reducing Text Messaging While Driving. Pursuant to Executive Order 13513, 74 FR 51225 (Oct. 6, 2009), Recipient should encourage its employees, subrecipients, and contractors to adopt and enforce policies that ban text messaging while driving, and Recipient should establish workplace safety policies to decrease accidents caused by distracted drivers.

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OMB Approved No. 1505-0271
Expiration Date: November 30, 2021

ASSURANCES OF COMPLIANCE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS REQUIREMENTS

ASSURANCES OF COMPLIANCE WITH TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

As a condition of receipt of federal financial assistance from the Department of the Treasury, the recipient named below (hereinafter referred to as the "Recipient") provides the assurances stated herein. The federal financial assistance may include federal grants, loans and contracts to provide assistance to the Recipient's beneficiaries, the use or rent of Federal land or property at below market value, Federal training, a loan of Federal personnel, subsidies, and other arrangements with the intention of providing assistance. Federal financial assistance does not encompass contracts of guarantee or insurance, regulated programs, licenses, procurement contracts by the Federal government at market value, or programs that provide direct benefits.

The assurances apply to all federal financial assistance from or funds made available through the Department of the Treasury, including any assistance that the Recipient may request in the future.

The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 provides that the provisions of the assurances apply to all of the operations of the Recipient's program(s) and activity(ies), so long as any portion of the Recipient's program(s) or activity(ies) is federally assisted in the manner prescribed above.

1. Recipient ensures its current and future compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, which prohibits exclusion from participation, denial of the benefits of, or subjection to discrimination under programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance, of any person in the United States on the ground of race, color, or national origin (42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et seq.*), as implemented by the Department of the Treasury Title VI regulations at 31 CFR Part 22 and other pertinent executive orders such as Executive Order 13166, directives, circulars, policies, memoranda, and/or guidance documents.
2. Recipient acknowledges that Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency," seeks to improve access to federally assisted programs and activities for individuals who, because of national origin, have Limited English proficiency (LEP). Recipient understands that denying a person access to its programs, services, and activities because of LEP is a form of national origin discrimination prohibited under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Department of the Treasury's implementing regulations. Accordingly, Recipient shall initiate reasonable steps, or comply with the Department of the Treasury's directives, to ensure that LEP persons have meaningful access to its programs, services, and activities. Recipient understands and agrees that meaningful access may entail providing language assistance services, including oral interpretation and written translation where necessary, to ensure effective communication in the Recipient's programs, services, and activities.
3. Recipient agrees to consider the need for language services for LEP persons when Recipient develops applicable budgets and conducts programs, services, and activities. As a resource, the Department of the Treasury has published its LEP guidance at 70 FR 6067. For more information on taking reasonable steps to provide meaningful access for LEP persons, please visit http://www.lep.gov.

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4. Recipient acknowledges and agrees that compliance with the assurances constitutes a condition of continued receipt of federal financial assistance and is binding upon Recipient and Recipient's successors, transferees, and assignees for the period in which such assistance is provided.

5. Recipient acknowledges and agrees that it must require any sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors, successors, transferees, and assignees to comply with assurances 1-4 above, and agrees to incorporate the following language in every contract or agreement subject to Title VI and its regulations between the Recipient and the Recipient's sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors, successors, transferees, and assignees:

   The sub-grantee, contractor, subcontractor, successor, transferee, and assignee shall comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits recipients of federal financial assistance from excluding from a program or activity, denying benefits of, or otherwise discriminating against a person on the basis of race, color, or national origin (42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq.), as implemented by the Department of the Treasury's Title VI regulations, 31 CFR Part 22, which are herein incorporated by reference and made a part of this contract (or agreement). Title VI also includes protection to persons with "Limited English Proficiency" in any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq., as implemented by the Department of the Treasury's Title VI regulations, 31 CFR Part 22, and herein incorporated by reference and made a part of this contract or agreement.

6. Recipient understands and agrees that if any real property or structure is provided or improved with the aid of federal financial assistance by the Department of the Treasury, this assurance obligates the Recipient, or in the case of a subsequent transfer, the transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is provided, this assurance obligates the Recipient for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property.

7. Recipient shall cooperate in any enforcement or compliance review activities by the Department of the Treasury of the aforementioned obligations. Enforcement may include investigation, arbitration, mediation, litigation, and monitoring of any settlement agreements that may result from these actions. The Recipient shall comply with information requests, on-site compliance reviews and reporting requirements.

8. Recipient shall maintain a complaint log and inform the Department of the Treasury of any complaints of discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, and limited English proficiency covered by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and implementing regulations and provide, upon request, a list of all such reviews or proceedings based on the complaint, pending or completed, including outcome. Recipient also must inform the Department of the Treasury if Recipient has received no complaints under Title VI.

9. Recipient must provide documentation of an administrative agency's or court's findings of non-compliance of Title VI and efforts to address the non-compliance, including any voluntary compliance or other

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agreements between the Recipient and the administrative agency that made the finding. If the Recipient settles a case or matter alleging such discrimination, the Recipient must provide documentation of the settlement. If Recipient has not been the subject of any court or administrative agency finding of discrimination, please so state.

10. If the Recipient makes sub-awards to other agencies or other entities, the Recipient is responsible for ensuring that sub-recipients also comply with Title VI and other applicable authorities covered in this document State agencies that make sub-awards must have in place standard grant assurances and review procedures to demonstrate that that they are effectively monitoring the civil rights compliance of sub-recipients.

The United States of America has the right to seek judicial enforcement of the terms of this assurances document and nothing in this document alters or limits the federal enforcement measures that the United States may take in order to address violations of this document or applicable federal law.

Under penalty of perjury, the undersigned official(s) certifies that official(s) has read and understood the Recipient's obligations as herein described, that any information submitted in conjunction with this assurances document is accurate and complete, and that the Recipient is in compliance with the aforementioned nondiscrimination requirements.

CLALLAM COUNTY	5/19/2021
Recipient	Date

DocuSigned by:
MARK OZIAS
9C5FE664B8F24C1...

Signature of Authorized Official

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ATTACHMENT B

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS
INTERIM FINAL RULE
DATED 5-17-2021

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

31 CFR Part 35

RIN 1505–AC77

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

AGENCY: Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of the Treasury (Treasury) is issuing this interim final rule to implement the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund established under the American Rescue Plan Act.

DATES: *Effective date:* The provisions in this interim final rule are effective May 17, 2021.

Comment date: Comments must be received on or before July 16, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Please submit comments electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal: *http://www.regulations.gov.* Comments can be mailed to the Office of the Undersecretary for Domestic Finance, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20220. Because postal mail may be subject to processing delay, it is recommended that comments be submitted electronically. All comments should be captions with "Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Interim Final Rule Comments." Please include your name, organization affiliation, address, email address and telephone number in your comment. Where appropriate, a comment should include a short executive summary.

In general, comments received will be posted on *http://www.regulations.gov* without change, including any business or personal information provided. Comments received, including attachments and other supporting materials, will be part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Do not enclose any information in your comment or supporting materials that you consider confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Katharine Richards, Senior Advisor, Office of Recovery Programs, Department of the Treasury, (844) 529–9527.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background Information

A. Overview

Since the first case of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID–19) was discovered in the United States in January 2020, the disease has infected over 32 million and killed over 575,000 Americans.[1] The disease has impacted every part of life: As social distancing became a necessity, businesses closed, schools transitioned to remote education, travel was sharply reduced, and millions of Americans lost their jobs. In April 2020, the national unemployment rate reached its highest level in over seventy years following the most severe month-over-month decline in employment on record.[2] As of April 2021, there were still 8.2 million fewer jobs than before the pandemic.[3] During this time, a significant share of households have faced food and housing insecurity.[4] Economic disruptions impaired the flow of credit to households, State and local governments, and businesses of all sizes.[5] As businesses weathered closures and sharp declines in revenue, many were forced to shut down, especially small businesses.[6]

Amid this once-in-a-century crisis, State, territorial, Tribal, and local governments (State, local, and Tribal governments) have been called on to respond at an immense scale. Governments have faced myriad needs to prevent and address the spread of COVID–19, including testing, contact tracing, isolation and quarantine, public communications, issuance and enforcement of health orders, expansions to health system capacity like alternative care facilities, and in recent months, a massive nationwide mobilization around vaccinations. Governments also have supported major efforts to prevent COVID–19 spread through safety measures in settings like nursing homes, schools, congregate living settings, dense worksites, incarceration settings, and public facilities. The pandemic's impacts on behavioral health, including the toll of pandemic-related stress, have increased the need for behavioral health resources.

At the same time, State, local and Tribal governments launched major efforts to address the economic impacts of the pandemic. These efforts have been tailored to the needs of their communities and have included expanded assistance to unemployed workers; food assistance; rent, mortgage, and utility support; cash assistance; internet access programs; expanded services to support individuals experiencing homelessness; support for individuals with disabilities and older adults; and assistance to small businesses facing closures or revenue loss or implementing new safety measures.

In responding to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts, State, local, and Tribal governments have seen substantial increases in costs to provide these services, often amid substantial declines in revenue due to the economic downturn and changing economic patterns during the pandemic.[7] Facing these budget challenges, many State, local, and Tribal governments have been forced to make cuts to services or their workforces, or delay critical investments. From February to May of 2020, State, local, and Tribal governments reduced their workforces by more than 1.5 million jobs and, in April of 2021, State, local, and Tribal government employment remained nearly 1.3 million jobs below pre-pandemic levels.[8] These cuts to State, local, and Tribal government workforces

[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID Data Tracker, *http://www.covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#datatracker-home* (last visited May 8, 2021).

[2] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Unemployment Rate [UNRATE], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/UNRATE,* May 3, 2021. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Level [LNU02000000], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNU02000000,* May 3, 2021.

[3] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, All Employees, Total Nonfarm [PAYEMS], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PAYEMS,* May 7, 2021.

[4] Nirmita Panchal et al., The Implications of COVID–19 for Mental Health and Substance Abuse (Feb. 10, 2021), https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/issue-brief/the-implications-of-covid-19-for-mental-health-and-substance-use/#:~:text=Older%20adults%20are%20also%20more,prior%20to%20the%20current%20crisis; U.S. Census Bureau, Household Pulse Survey: Measuring Social and Economic Impacts during the Coronavirus Pandemic, https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey.html (last visited Apr. 26, 2021); Rebecca T. Leeb et al., Mental Health-Related Emergency Department Visits Among Children Aged <18 Years During the COVID Pandemic—United States, January 1—October 17, 2020, Morb. Mortal. Wkly. Rep. 69(45):1675–80 (Nov. 13, 2020), *https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6945a3.htm.*

[5] Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Monetary Policy Report (June 12, 2020), *https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/2020-06-mpr-summary.htm.*

[6] Joseph R. Biden, Remarks by President Biden on Helping Small Businesses (Feb. 22, 2021), *https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks/2021/02/22/remarks-by-president-biden-on-helping-small-businesses/.*

[7] Michael Leachman, House Budget Bill Provides Needed Fiscal Aid for States, Localities, Tribal Nations, and Territories (Feb. 10, 2021), *https://www.cbpp.org/research/state-budget-and-tax/house-budget-bill-provides-needed-fiscal-aid-for-states-localities.*

[8] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, All Employees, State Government [CES9092000001] and All Employees, Local Government [CES9093000001], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CES9092000001* and *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CES9093000001* (last visited May 8, 2021).

come at a time when demand for government services is high, with State, local, and Tribal governments on the frontlines of fighting the pandemic. Furthermore, State, local, and Tribal government austerity measures can hamper overall economic growth, as occurred in the recovery from the Great Recession.[9]

Finally, although the pandemic's impacts have been widespread, both the public health and economic impacts of the pandemic have fallen most severely on communities and populations disadvantaged before it began. Low-income communities, people of color, and Tribal communities have faced higher rates of infection, hospitalization, and death,[10] as well as higher rates of unemployment and lack of basic necessities like food and housing.[11] Pre-existing social vulnerabilities magnified the pandemic in these communities, where a reduced ability to work from home and, frequently, denser housing amplified the risk of infection. Higher rates of pre-existing health conditions also may have contributed to more severe COVID–19 health outcomes.[12] Similarly, communities or households facing economic insecurity before the pandemic were less able to weather business closures, job losses, or declines in earnings and were less able to participate in remote work or education due to the inequities in access to reliable and affordable broadband infrastructure.[13] Finally, though schools in all areas faced challenges, those in high poverty areas had fewer resources to adapt to remote and hybrid learning models.[14] Unfortunately, the pandemic also has reversed many gains made by communities of color in the prior economic expansion.[15]

B. The Statute and Interim Final Rule

On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) was signed into law by the President.[16] Section 9901 of ARPA amended Title VI of the Social Security Act[17] (the Act) to add section 602, which establishes the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund, and section 603, which establishes the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (together, the Fiscal Recovery Funds).[18] The Fiscal Recovery Funds are intended to provide support to State, local, and Tribal governments (together, recipients) in responding to the impact of COVID–19 and in their efforts to contain COVID–19 on their communities, residents, and businesses. The Fiscal Recovery Funds build on and expand the support provided to these governments over the last year, including through the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF).[19]

Through the Fiscal Recovery Funds, Congress provided State, local, and Tribal governments with significant resources to respond to the COVID–19 public health emergency and its economic impacts through four categories of eligible uses. Section 602 and section 603 contain the same eligible uses; the primary difference between the two sections is that section 602 establishes a fund for States, territories, and Tribal governments and section 603 establishes a fund for metropolitan cities, nonentitlement units of local government, and counties. Sections 602(c)(1) and 603(c)(1) provide that funds may be used:

(a) To respond to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;

(b) To respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID–19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers;

(c) For the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the COVID–19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the emergency; and

(d) To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

In addition, Congress clarified two types of uses which do not fall within these four categories. Sections 602(c)(2)(B) and 603(c)(2) provide that these eligible uses do not include, and thus funds may not be used for, depositing funds into any pension fund. Section 602(c)(2)(A) also provides, for States and territories, that the eligible uses do not include "directly or indirectly offset[ting] a reduction in the net tax revenue of [the] State or territory resulting from a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation."

The ARPA provides a substantial infusion of resources to meet pandemic response needs and rebuild a stronger, more equitable economy as the country recovers. First, payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds help to ensure that State, local, and Tribal governments have the resources needed to continue to take actions to decrease the spread of COVID–19 and bring the pandemic under control. Payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds may also be used by recipients to provide support for costs incurred in addressing public health and economic challenges resulting from the pandemic, including resources to offer premium pay to essential workers, in recognition of their sacrifices over the

[9] Tracy Gordon, State and Local Budgets and the Great Recession, Brookings Institution (Dec. 31, 2012), *http://www.brookings.edu/articles/state-and-local-budgets-and-the-great-recession.*

[10] Sebastian D. Romano et al., Trends in Racial and Ethnic Disparities in COVID–19 Hospitalizations, by Region—United States, March–December 2020, MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2021, 70:560–565 (Apr. 16, 2021), *https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm7015e2.htm?s_cid=mm7015e2_w.*

[11] Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Tracking the COVID–19 Recession's Effects on Food, Housing, and Employment Hardships, *https://www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/tracking-the-covid-19-recessions-effects-on-housing-and* (last visited May 4, 2021).

[12] Lisa R. Fortuna et al., Inequity and the Disproportionate Impact of COVID–19 on Communities of Color in the United States: The Need for Trauma-Informed Social Justice Response, Psychological Trauma Vol. 12(5):443–45 (2020), *available at https://psycnet.apa.org/fulltext/2020-37320-001.pdf.*

[13] Emily Vogles et al., 53% of Americans Say the internet Has Been Essential During the COVID–19 Outbreak (Apr. 30, 2020), *https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2020/04/30/53-of-americans-say-the-internet-has-been-essential-during-the-covid-19-outbreak/.*

[14] Emma Dorn et al., COVID–19 and student learning in the United States: The hurt could last a lifetime (June 2020), *https://webtest.childrensinstitute.net/sites/default/files/documents/COVID-19-and-student-learning-in-the-United-States_FINAL.pdf;* Andrew Bacher-Hicks et al., Inequality in Household Adaptation to Schooling Shocks: Covid-Induced Online Engagement in Real Time, J. of Public Econ. Vol. 193(C) (July 2020), *available at https://www.nber.org/papers/w27555.*

[15] *See, e.g.,* Tyler Atkinson & Alex Richter, Pandemic Disproportionately Affects Women, Minority Labor Force Participation, *https://www.dallasfed.org/research/economics/2020/1110* (last visited May 9, 2021); Jared Bernstein & Janelle Jones, The Impact of the COVID19 Recession on the Jobs and Incomes of Persons of Color, *https://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/6-2-20bud_0.pdf* (last visited May 9, 2021).

[16] American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA), sec. 9901, Public Law 117–2, codified at 42 U.S.C. 802 *et seq.* The term "state" as used in this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** and defined in section 602 of the Act means each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The term "territory" as used in this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** and defined in section 602 of the Act means the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. Tribal government is defined in the Act and the interim final rule to mean "the recognized governing body of any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, component band, or component reservation, individually identified (including parenthetically) in the list published most recently as of the date of enactment of the [American Rescue Plan Act] pursuant to section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131)." See section 602(g)(7) of the Social Security Act, as added by the American Rescue Plan Act. On January 29, 2021, the Bureau of Indian Affairs published a current list of 574 Tribal entities. See 86 FR 7554, January 29, 2021. The term "local governments" as used in this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** includes metropolitan cities, counties, and nonentitlement units of local government.

[17] 42 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*

[18] Sections 602, 603 of the Act.

[19] The CRF was established by the section 601 of the Act as added by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), Public Law 116–136, 134 Stat. 281 (2020).

last year. Recipients may also use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to replace State, local, and Tribal government revenue lost due to COVID–19, helping to ensure that governments can continue to provide needed services and avoid cuts or layoffs. Finally, these resources lay the foundation for a strong, equitable economic recovery, not only by providing immediate economic stabilization for households and businesses, but also by addressing the systemic public health and economic challenges that may have contributed to more severe impacts of the pandemic among low-income communities and people of color.

Within the eligible use categories outlined in the Fiscal Recovery Funds provisions of ARPA, State, local, and Tribal governments have flexibility to determine how best to use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to meet the needs of their communities and populations. The interim final rule facilitates swift and effective implementation by establishing a framework for determining the types of programs and services that are eligible under the ARPA along with examples of uses that State, local, and Tribal governments may consider. These uses build on eligible expenditures under the CRF, including some expansions in eligible uses to respond to the public health emergency, such as vaccination campaigns. They also reflect changes in the needs of communities, as evidenced by, for example, nationwide data demonstrating disproportionate impacts of the COVID–19 public health emergency on certain populations, geographies, and economic sectors. The interim final rule takes into consideration these disproportionate impacts by recognizing a broad range of eligible uses to help States, local, and Tribal governments support the families, businesses, and communities hardest hit by the COVID–19 public health emergency.

Implementation of the Fiscal Recovery Funds also reflect the importance of public input, transparency, and accountability. Treasury seeks comment on all aspects of the interim final rule and, to better facilitate public comment, has included specific questions throughout this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. Treasury encourages State, local, and Tribal governments in particular to provide feedback and to engage with Treasury regarding issues that may arise regarding all aspects of this interim final rule and Treasury's work in administering the Fiscal Recovery Funds. In addition, the interim final rule establishes certain regular reporting requirements, including by requiring State, local, and Tribal governments to publish information regarding uses of Fiscal Recovery Funds payments in their local jurisdiction. These reporting requirements reflect the need for transparency and accountability, while recognizing and minimizing the burden, particularly for smaller local governments. Treasury urges State, territorial, Tribal, and local governments to engage their constituents and communities in developing plans to use these payments, given the scale of funding and its potential to catalyze broader economic recovery and rebuilding.

II. Eligible Uses

A. Public Health and Economic Impacts

Sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A) provide significant resources for State, territorial, Tribal governments, and counties, metropolitan cities, and nonentitlement units of local governments (each referred to as a recipient) to meet the wide range of public health and economic impacts of the COVID–19 public health emergency.

These provisions authorize the use of payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to respond to the public health emergency with respect to COVID–19 or its negative economic impacts. Section 602 and section 603 also describe several types of uses that would be responsive to the impacts of the COVID–19 public health emergency, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits and aid to impacted industries, such as tourism, travel, and hospitality.[20]

Accordingly, to assess whether a program or service is included in this category of eligible uses, a recipient should consider whether and how the use would respond to the COVID–19 public health emergency. Assessing whether a program or service "responds to" the COVID–19 public health emergency requires the recipient to, first, identify a need or negative impact of the COVID–19 public health emergency and, second, identify how the program, service, or other intervention addresses the identified need or impact. While the COVID–19 public health emergency affected many aspects of American life, eligible uses under this category must be in response to the disease itself or the harmful consequences of the economic disruptions resulting from or exacerbated by the COVID–19 public health emergency.

[20] Sections 602(c)(1)(A), 603(c)(1)(A) of the Act.

The interim final rule implements these provisions by identifying a non-exclusive list of programs or services that may be funded as responding to COVID–19 or the negative economic impacts of the COVID–19 public health emergency, along with considerations for evaluating other potential uses of the Fiscal Recovery Funds not explicitly listed. The interim final rule also provides flexibility for recipients to use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds for programs or services that are not identified on these non-exclusive lists but that fall under the terms of section 602(c)(1)(A) or 603(c)(1)(A) by responding to the COVID–19 public health emergency or its negative economic impacts. As an example, in determining whether a program or service responds to the negative economic impacts of the COVID–19 public health emergency, the interim final rule provides that payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds should be designed to address an economic harm resulting from or exacerbated by the public health emergency. Recipients should assess the connection between the negative economic harm and the COVID–19 public health emergency, the nature and extent of that harm, and how the use of this funding would address such harm.

As discussed, the pandemic and the necessary actions taken to control the spread had a severe impact on households and small businesses, including in particular low-income workers and communities and people of color. While eligible uses under sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A) provide flexibility to recipients to identify the most pressing local needs, Treasury encourages recipients to provide assistance to those households, businesses, and non-profits in communities most disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

1. Responding to COVID–19

On January 21, 2020, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) identified the first case of novel coronavirus in the United States.[21] By late March, the virus had spread to many States and the first wave was growing rapidly, centered in the northeast.[22] This wave brought acute

[21] Press Release, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, First Travel-related Case of 2019 Novel Coronavirus Detected in United States (Jan. 21, 2020), *https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/p0121-novel-coronavirus-travel-case.html*.

[22] Anne Schuchat et al., Public Health Response to the Initiation and Spread of Pandemic COVID–19 in the United States, February 24–April 21, 2021, MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2021, 69(18):551–56 (May 8, 2021), *https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6918e2.htm*.

strain on health care and public health systems: Hospitals and emergency medical services struggled to manage a major influx of patients; response personnel faced shortages of personal protective equipment; testing for the virus was scarce; and congregate living facilities like nursing homes and prisons saw rapid spread. State, local, and Tribal governments mobilized to support the health care system, issue public health orders to mitigate virus spread, and communicate safety measures to the public. The United States has since faced at least two additional COVID–19 waves that brought many similar challenges: The second in the summer, centered in the south and southwest, and a wave throughout the fall and winter, in which the virus reached a point of uncontrolled spread across the country and over 3,000 people died per day.[23] By early May 2021, the United States has experienced over 32 million confirmed COVID–19 cases and over 575,000 deaths.[24]

Mitigating the impact of COVID–19, including taking actions to control its spread and support hospitals and health care workers caring for the sick, continues to require a major public health response from State, local and Tribal governments. New or heightened public health needs include COVID–19 testing, major expansions in contact tracing, support for individuals in isolation or quarantine, enforcement of public health orders, new public communication efforts, public health surveillance (*e.g.,* monitoring case trends and genomic sequencing for variants), enhancement to health care capacity through alternative care facilities, and enhancement of public health data systems to meet new demands or scaling needs. State, local, and Tribal governments have also supported major efforts to prevent COVID–19 spread through safety measures at key settings like nursing homes, schools, congregate living settings, dense worksites, incarceration settings, and in other public facilities. This has included implementing infection prevention measures or making ventilation improvements in congregate settings, health care settings, or other key locations.

Other response and adaptation costs include capital investments in public facilities to meet pandemic operational needs, such as physical plant improvements to public hospitals and health clinics or adaptations to public buildings to implement COVID–19 mitigation tactics. In recent months, State, local, and Tribal governments across the country have mobilized to support the national vaccination campaign, resulting in over 250 million doses administered to date.[25]

The need for public health measures to respond to COVID–19 will continue in the months and potentially years to come. This includes the continuation of the vaccination campaign for the general public and, if vaccinations are approved for children in the future, eventually for youths. This also includes monitoring the spread of COVID–19 variants, understanding the impact of these variants (especially on vaccination efforts), developing approaches to respond to those variants, and monitoring global COVID–19 trends to understand continued risks to the United States. Finally, the long-term health impacts of COVID–19 will continue to require a public health response, including medical services for individuals with "long COVID," and research to understand how COVID–19 impacts future health needs and raises risks for the millions of Americans who have been infected.

Other areas of public health have also been negatively impacted by the COVID–19 pandemic. For example, in one survey in January 2021, over 40 percent of American adults reported symptoms of depression or anxiety, up from 11 percent in the first half of 2019.[26] The proportion of children's emergency department visits related to mental health has also risen noticeably.[27] Similarly, rates of substance misuse and overdose deaths have spiked: Preliminary data from the CDC show a nearly 30 percent increase in drug overdose mortality from September 2019 to September 2020.[28] Stay-at-home orders and other pandemic responses may have also reduced the ability of individuals affected by domestic violence to access services.[29] Finally, some preventative public health measures like childhood vaccinations have been deferred and potentially forgone.[30]

While the pandemic affected communities across the country, it disproportionately impacted some demographic groups and exacerbated health inequities along racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic lines.[31] The CDC has found that racial and ethnic minorities are at increased risk for infection, hospitalization, and death from COVID–19, with Hispanic or Latino and Native American or Alaska Native patients at highest risk.[32]

Similarly, low-income and socially vulnerable communities have seen the most severe health impacts. For example, counties with high poverty rates also have the highest rates of infections and deaths, with 223 deaths per 100,000 compared to the U.S. average of 175 deaths per 100,000, as of May 2021.[33] Counties with high social vulnerability, as measured by factors such as poverty and educational attainment, have also fared more poorly than the national average, with 211 deaths per 100,000 as of May 2021.[34]

[23] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID Data Tracker: Trends in Number of COVID–19 Cases and Deaths in the US Reported to CDC, by State/Territory, *https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#trends_dailytrendscases* (last visited May 8, 2021).

[24] *Id.*

[25] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID Data Tracker: COVID–19 Vaccinations in the United States, *https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccinations* (last visited May 8, 2021).

[26] Panchal, *supra* note 4; Mark É. Czeisler et al., Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Suicidal Ideation During COVID–19 Pandemic– United States, June 24–30 2020, Morb. Mortal. Wkly. Rep. 69(32):1049–57 (Aug. 14, 2020), *https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6932a1.htm.*

[27] Leeb, *supra* note 4.

[28] Centers for Disease Prevention and Control, National Center for Health Statistics, Provisional Drug Overdose Death Counts, *https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm* (last visited May 8, 2021).

[29] Megan L. Evans, et al., A Pandemic within a Pandemic—Intimate Partner Violence during Covid–19, N. Engl. J. Med. 383:2302–04 (Dec. 10, 2020), *available at https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMp2024046.*

[30] Jeanne M. Santoli et al., Effects of the COVID–19 Pandemic on Routine Pediatric Vaccine Ordering and Administration—United States, Morb. Mortal. Wkly. Rep. 69(19):591–93 (May 8, 2020), *https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6919e2.htm;* Marisa Langdon-Embry et al., Notes from the Field: Rebound in Routine Childhood Vaccine Administration Following Decline During the COVID–19 Pandemic—New York City, March 1–June 27, 2020, Morb. Mortal. Wkly. Rep. 69(30):999–1001 (Jul. 31 2020), *https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6930a3.htm.*

[31] Office of the White House, National Strategy for the COVID–19 Response and Pandemic Preparedness (Jan. 21, 2021), *https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/National-Strategy-for-the-COVID-19-Response-and-Pandemic-Preparedness.pdf.*

[32] In a study of 13 states from October to December 2020, the CDC found that Hispanic or Latino and Native American or Alaska Native individuals were 1.7 times more likely to visit an emergency room for COVID–19 than White individuals, and Black individuals were 1.4 times more likely to do so than White individuals. *See* Romano, *supra* note 10.

[33] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID Data Tracker: Trends in COVID–19 Cases and Deaths in the United States, by County-level Population Factors, *https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#pop-factors_totaldeaths* (last visited May 8, 2021).

[34] The CDC's Social Vulnerability Index includes fifteen variables measuring social vulnerability, including unemployment, poverty, education levels, single-parent households, disability status, non-English speaking households, crowded housing, and transportation access.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID Data Tracker: Trends in COVID–19 Cases

Continued

Over the last year, Native Americans have experienced more than one and a half times the rate of COVID–19 infections, more than triple the rate of hospitalizations, and more than double the death rate compared to White Americans.[35] Low-income and minority communities also exhibit higher rates of pre-existing conditions that may contribute to an increased risk of COVID–19 mortality.[36]

In addition, individuals living in low-income communities may have had more limited ability to socially distance or to self-isolate when ill, resulting in faster spread of the virus, and were over-represented among essential workers, who faced greater risk of exposure.[37] Social distancing measures in response to the pandemic may have also exacerbated pre-existing public health challenges. For example, for children living in homes with lead paint, spending substantially more time at home raises the risk of developing elevated blood lead levels, while screenings for elevated blood lead levels declined during the pandemic.[38] The combination of these underlying social and health vulnerabilities may have contributed to more severe public health outcomes of the pandemic within these communities, resulting in an exacerbation of pre-existing disparities in health outcomes.[39]

Eligible Public Health Uses. The Fiscal Recovery Funds provide resources to meet and address these emergent public health needs, including through measures to counter the spread of COVID–19, through the provision of care for those impacted by the virus, and through programs or services that address disparities in public health that have been exacerbated by the pandemic. To facilitate implementation and use of payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds, the interim final rule identifies a non-exclusive list of eligible uses of funding to respond to the COVID–19 public health emergency. Eligible uses listed under this section build and expand upon permissible expenditures under the CRF, while recognizing the differences between the ARPA and CARES Act, and recognizing that the response to the COVID–19 public health emergency has changed and will continue to change over time. To assess whether additional uses would be eligible under this category, recipients should identify an effect of COVID–19 on public health, including either or both of immediate effects or effects that may manifest over months or years, and assess how the use would respond to or address the identified need.

The interim final rule identifies a non-exclusive list of uses that address the effects of the COVID–19 public health emergency, including:

- *COVID–19 Mitigation and Prevention.* A broad range of services and programming are needed to contain COVID–19. Mitigation and prevention efforts for COVID–19 include vaccination programs; medical care; testing; contact tracing; support for isolation or quarantine; supports for vulnerable populations to access medical or public health services; public health surveillance (*e.g.*, monitoring case trends, genomic sequencing for variants); enforcement of public health orders; public communication efforts; enhancement to health care capacity, including through alternative care facilities; purchases of personal protective equipment; support for prevention, mitigation, or other services in congregate living facilities (*e.g.*, nursing homes, incarceration settings, homeless shelters, group living facilities) and other key settings like schools;[40] ventilation improvements in congregate settings, health care settings, or other key locations; enhancement of public health data systems; and other public health responses.[41] They also include capital investments in public facilities to meet pandemic operational needs, such as physical plant improvements to public hospitals and health clinics or adaptations to public buildings to implement COVID–19 mitigation tactics. These COVID–19 prevention and mitigation programs and services, among others, were eligible expenditures under the CRF and are eligible uses under this category of eligible uses for the Fiscal Recovery Funds.[42]
- *Medical Expenses.* The COVID–19 public health emergency continues to have devastating effects on public health; the United States continues to average hundreds of deaths per day and the spread of new COVID–19 variants has raised new risks and genomic surveillance needs.[43] Moreover, our understanding of the potentially serious and long-term effects of the virus is growing, including the potential for symptoms like shortness of breath to continue for weeks or months, for multi-organ impacts from COVID–19, or for post-intensive care syndrome.[44] State and local governments may need to continue to provide care and services to address these near- and longer-term needs.[45]

and Deaths in the United States, by Social Vulnerability Index, *https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#pop-factors_totaldeaths* (last visited May 8, 2021).

[35] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Risk for COVID–19 Infection, Hospitalization, and Death By Race/Ethnicity, *https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/investigations-discovery/hospitalization-death-by-race-ethnicity.html* (last visited Apr. 26, 2021).

[36] *See, e.g.*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Risk of Severe Illness or Death from COVID–19 (Dec. 10, 2020), *https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/health-equity/racial-ethnic-disparities/disparities-illness.html* (last visited Apr. 26, 2021).

[37] Milena Almagro et al., Racial Disparities in Frontline Workers and Housing Crowding During COVID–19: Evidence from Geolocation Data (Sept. 22, 2020), NYU Stern School of Business (forthcoming), *available at https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3695249;* Grace McCormack et al., Economic Vulnerability of Households with Essential Workers, JAMA 324(4):388–90 (2020), *available at https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2767630.*

[38] *See, e.g.*, Joseph G. Courtney et al., Decreases in Young Children Who Received Blood Lead Level Testing During COVID–19—34 Jurisdictions, January–May 2020, Morb. Mort. Wkly. Rep. 70(5):155–61 (Feb. 5, 2021), *https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm7005a2.htm;* Emily A. Benfer & Lindsay F. Wiley, Health Justice Strategies to Combat COVID–19: Protecting Vulnerable Communities During a Pandemic, Health Affairs Blog (Mar. 19, 2020), *https://www.healthaffairs.org/do/10.1377/hblog20200319.757883/full/.*

[39] *See, e.g.*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *supra* note 34; Benfer & Wiley, *supra* note 38; Nathaniel M. Lewis et al., Disparities in COVID–19 Incidence, Hospitalizations, and Testing, by Area-Level Deprivation—Utah, March 3–July 9, 2020, Morb. Mortal. Wkly. Rep. 69(38):1369–73 (Sept. 25, 2020), *https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6938a4.htm.*

[40] This includes implementing mitigation strategies consistent with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Operational Strategy for K–12 Schools through Phased Prevention, *available at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/schools-childcare/operation-strategy.html.*

[41] Many of these expenses were also eligible in the CRF. Generally, funding uses eligible under CRF as a response to the direct public health impacts of COVID–19 will continue to be eligible under the ARPA, including those not explicitly listed here (*e.g.*, telemedicine costs, costs to facilitate compliance with public health orders, disinfection of public areas, facilitating distance learning, increased solid waste disposal needs related to PPE, paid sick and paid family and medical leave to public employees to enable compliance with COVID–19 public health precautions), with the following two exceptions: (1) The standard for eligibility of public health and safety payrolls has been updated (see section II.A of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**) and (2) expenses related to the issuance of tax-anticipation notes are no longer an eligible funding use (see discussion of debt service in section II.B of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

[42] Coronavirus Relief Fund for States, Tribal Governments, and Certain Eligible Local Governments, 86 FR 4182 (Jan. 15, 2021), *available at https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/CRF-Guidance-Federal-Register_2021-00827.pdf.*

[43] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *supra* note 24.

[44] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Long-Term Effects (Apr. 8, 2021), *https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/long-term-effects.html* (last visited Apr. 26, 2021).

[45] Pursuant to 42 CFR 433.51 and 45 CFR 75.306, Fiscal Recovery Funds may not serve as a State or locality's contribution of certain Federal funds.

• *Behavioral Health Care.* In addition, new or enhanced State, local, and Tribal government services may be needed to meet behavioral health needs exacerbated by the pandemic and respond to other public health impacts. These services include mental health treatment, substance misuse treatment, other behavioral health services, hotlines or warmlines, crisis intervention, overdose prevention, infectious disease prevention, and services or outreach to promote access to physical or behavioral health primary care and preventative medicine.

• *Public Health and Safety Staff.* Treasury recognizes that responding to the public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic, including administering the services described above, requires a substantial commitment of State, local, and Tribal government human resources. As a result, the Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used for payroll and covered benefits expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees, to the extent that their services are devoted to mitigating or responding to the COVID–19 public health emergency.[46] Accordingly, the Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used to support the payroll and covered benefits for the portion of the employee's time that is dedicated to responding to the COVID–19 public health emergency. For administrative convenience, the recipient may consider public health and safety employees to be entirely devoted to mitigating or responding to the COVID–19 public health emergency, and therefore fully covered, if the employee, or his or her operating unit or division, is primarily dedicated to responding to the COVID–19 public health emergency. Recipients may consider other presumptions for assessing the extent to which an employee, division, or operating unit is engaged in activities that respond to the COVID–19 public health emergency, provided that the recipient reassesses periodically and maintains records to support its assessment, such as payroll records, attestations from supervisors or staff, or regular work product or correspondence demonstrating work on the COVID–19 response. Recipients need not routinely track staff hours.

• *Expenses to Improve the Design and Execution of Health and Public Health Programs.* State, local, and Tribal governments may use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to engage in planning and analysis in order to improve programs addressing the COVID–19 pandemic, including through use of targeted consumer outreach, improvements to data or technology infrastructure, impact evaluations, and data analysis.

Eligible Uses to Address Disparities in Public Health Outcomes. In addition, in recognition of the disproportionate impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic on health outcomes in low-income and Native American communities and the importance of mitigating these effects, the interim final rule identifies a broader range of services and programs that will be presumed to be responding to the public health emergency when provided in these communities. Specifically, Treasury will presume that certain types of services, outlined below, are eligible uses when provided in a Qualified Census Tract (QCT),[47] to families living in QCTs, or when these services are provided by Tribal governments.[48] Recipients may also provide these services to other populations, households, or geographic areas that are disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. In identifying these disproportionately-impacted communities, recipients should be able to support their determination that the pandemic resulted in disproportionate public health or economic outcomes to the specific populations, households, or geographic areas to be served.

Given the exacerbation of health disparities during the pandemic and the role of pre-existing social vulnerabilities in driving these disparate outcomes, services to address health disparities are presumed to be responsive to the public health impacts of the pandemic. Specifically, recipients may use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to facilitate access to resources that improve health outcomes, including services that connect residents with health care resources and public assistance programs and build healthier environments, such as:

• Funding community health workers to help community members access health services and services to address the social determinants of health;[49]

• Funding public benefits navigators to assist community members with navigating and applying for available Federal, State, and local public benefits or services;

• Housing services to support healthy living environments and neighborhoods conducive to mental and physical wellness;

• Remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards to reduce risk of elevated blood lead levels among children; and

• Evidence-based community violence intervention programs to prevent violence and mitigate the increase in violence during the pandemic.[50]

2. Responding to Negative Economic Impacts

Impacts on Households and Individuals. The public health emergency, including the necessary measures taken to protect public health, resulted in significant economic and financial hardship for many Americans. As businesses closed, consumers stayed home, schools shifted to remote

[46] In general, if an employee's wages and salaries are an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds, recipients may treat the employee's covered benefits as an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds. For purposes of the Fiscal Recovery Funds, covered benefits include costs of all types of leave (vacation, family-related, sick, military, bereavement, sabbatical, jury duty), employee insurance (health, life, dental, vision), retirement (pensions, 401(k)), unemployment benefit plans (Federal and state), workers compensation insurance, and Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) taxes (which includes Social Security and Medicare taxes).

[47] Qualified Census Tracts are a common, readily-accessible, and geographically granular method of identifying communities with a large proportion of low-income residents. Using an existing measure may speed implementation and decrease administrative burden, while identifying areas of need at a highly-localized level.

While QCTs are an effective tool generally, many tribal communities have households with a wide range of income levels due in part to non-tribal member, high income residents living in the community. Mixed income communities, with a significant share of tribal members at the lowest levels of income, are often not included as eligible QCTs yet tribal residents are experiencing disproportionate impacts due to the pandemic. Therefore, including all services provided by Tribal governments is a more effective means of ensuring that disproportionately impacted Tribal members can receive services.

[48] U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Qualified Census Tracts and Difficult Development Areas, *https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/qct.html* (last visited Apr. 26, 2021); U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Lands of Federally Recognized Tribes of the United States (June 2016), *https://www.bia.gov/sites/bia.gov/files/assets/bia/ots/webteam/pdf/idc1-028635.pdf* (last visited Apr. 26, 2021).

[49] The social determinants of health are the social and environmental conditions that affect health outcomes, specifically economic stability, health care access, social context, neighborhoods and built environment, and education access. *See, e.g.,* U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Healthy People 2030: Social Determinants of Health, *https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/social-determinants-health* (last visited Apr. 26, 2021).

[50] National Commission on COVID–19 and Criminal Justice, Impact Report: COVID–19 and Crime (Jan. 31, 2021), *https://covid19.councilonj.org/2021/01/31/impact-report-covid-19-and-crime-3/* (showing a spike in homicide and assaults); Brad Boesrup et al., Alarming Trends in US domestic violence during the COVID–19 pandemic, Am. J. of Emerg. Med. 38(12): 2753–55 (Dec. 1, 2020), *available at https://www.ajemjournal.com/article/S0735-6757(20)30307-7/fulltext* (showing a spike in domestic violence).

education, and travel declined precipitously, over 20 million jobs were lost in March and April 2020.[51] Although many have returned to work, as of April 2021, the economy remains 8.2 million jobs below its pre-pandemic peak,[52] and more than 3 million workers have dropped out of the labor market altogether relative to February 2020.[53]

Rates of unemployment are particularly severe among workers of color and workers with lower levels of educational attainment; for example, the overall unemployment rate in the United States was 6.1 percent in April 2021, but certain groups saw much higher rates: 9.7 percent for Black workers, 7.9 percent for Hispanic or Latino workers, and 9.3 percent for workers without a high school diploma.[54] Job losses have also been particularly steep among low wage workers, with these workers remaining furthest from recovery as of the end of 2020.[55] A severe recession—and its concentrated impact among low-income workers—has amplified food and housing insecurity, with an estimated nearly 17 million adults living in households where there is sometimes or often not enough food to eat and an estimated 10.7 million adults living in households that were not current on rent.[56] Over the course of the pandemic, inequities also manifested along gender lines, as schools closed to in-person activities, leaving many working families without child care during the day.[57] Women of color have been hit especially hard: The labor force participation rate for Black women has fallen by 3.2 percentage points[58] during the pandemic as compared to 1.0 percentage points for Black men[59] and 2.0 percentage points for White women.[60]

As the economy recovers, the effects of the pandemic-related recession may continue to impact households, including a risk of longer-term effects on earnings and economic potential. For example, unemployed workers, especially those who have experienced longer periods of unemployment, earn lower wages over the long term once rehired.[61] In addition to the labor market consequences for unemployed workers, recessions can also cause longer-term economic challenges through, among other factors, damaged consumer credit scores[62] and reduced familial and childhood wellbeing.[63] These potential long-term economic consequences underscore the continued need for robust policy support.

Impacts on Businesses. The pandemic has also severely impacted many businesses, with small businesses hit especially hard. Small businesses make up nearly half of U.S. private-sector employment[64] and play a key role in supporting the overall economic recovery as they are responsible for two-thirds of net new jobs.[65] Since the beginning of the pandemic, however, 400,000 small businesses have closed, with many more at risk.[66] Sectors with a large share of small business employment have been among those with the most drastic drops in employment.[67] The negative outlook for small businesses has continued: As of April 2021, approximately 70 percent of small businesses reported that the pandemic has had a moderate or large negative effect on their business, and over a third expect that it will take over 6 months for their business to return to their normal level of operations.[68]

This negative outlook is likely the result of many small businesses having faced periods of closure and having seen declining revenues as customers stayed home.[69] In general, small businesses can face greater hurdles in accessing credit,[70] and many small businesses were already financially fragile at the outset of the pandemic.[71] Non-profits, which provide vital services to communities, have similarly faced

[51] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, All Employees, Total Nonfarm (PAYEMS), retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PAYEMS* (last visited May 8, 2021).

[52] *Id.*

[53] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Civilian Labor Force Level [CLF16OV], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CLF16OV* (last visited May 8, 2021).

[54] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey: Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age (May 8 2021), *https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t01.htm* (last visited May 8, 2021); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, sex, and age (May 8, 2021), *https://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cpseea04.htm* (last visited May 8, 2021); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment (May 8, 2021), *https://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cpseea05.htm* (last visited May 8, 2021).

[55] Elise Gould & Jori Kandra, Wages grew in 2020 because the bottom fell out of the low-wage labor market, Economic Policy Institute (Feb. 24, 2021), *https://files.epi.org/pdf/219418.pdf. See also,* Michael Dalton et al., The K-Shaped Recovery: Examining the Diverging Fortunes of Workers in the Recovery from the COVID–19 Pandemic using Business and Household Survey Microdata, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Working Paper Series (Feb. 2021), *https://www.bls.gov/osmr/research-papers/2021/pdf/ec210020.pdf.*

[56] Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Tracking the COVID–19 Recession's Effects on Food, Housing, and Employment Hardships, *https://www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/tracking-the-covid-19-recessions-effects-on-food-housing-and* (last visited May 8, 2021).

[57] Women have carried a larger share of childcare responsibilities than men during the COVID–19 crisis. *See, e.g.,* Gema Zamarro & María J. Prados, Gender differences in couples' division of childcare, work and mental health during COVID–19, Rev. Econ. Household 19:11–40 (2021), *available at https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11150-020-09534-7;* Titan Alon et al., The Impact of COVID–19 on Gender Equality, National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper 26947 (April 2020), *available at https://www.nber.org/papers/w26947.*

[58] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Participation Rate—20 Yrs. & Over, Black or African American Women [LNS11300032], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNS11300032* (last visited May 8, 2021).

[59] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Participation Rate—20 Yrs. & Over, Black or African American Men [LNS11300031], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNS11300031* (last visited May 8, 2021).

[60] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Participation Rate—20 Yrs. & Over, White Women [LNS11300029], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNS11300029* (last visited May 8, 2021).

[61] *See, e.g.,* Michael Greenstone & Adam Looney, Unemployment and Earnings Losses: A Look at Long-Term Impacts of the Great Recession on American Workers, Brookings Institution (Nov. 4, 2021), *https://www.brookings.edu/blog/jobs/2011/11/04/unemployment-and-earnings-losses-a-look-at-long-term-impacts-of-the-great-recession-on-american-workers/.*

[62] Chi Chi Wu, Solving the Credit Conundrum: Helping Consumers' Credit Records Impaired by the Foreclosure Crisis and Great Recession (Dec. 2013), *https://www.nclc.org/images/pdf/credit_reports/report-credit-conundrum-2013.pdf.*

[63] Irwin Garfinkel, Sara McLanahan, Christopher Wimer, eds., Children of the Great Recession, Russell Sage Foundation (Aug. 2016), *available at https://www.russellsage.org/publications/children-great-recession.*

[64] Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *supra* note 5.

[65] U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, Small Businesses Generate 44 Percent of U.S. Economic Activity (Jan. 30, 2019), *https://advocacy.sba.gov/2019/01/30/small-businesses-generate-44-percent-of-u-s-economic-activity/.*

[66] Biden, *supra* note 6.

[67] Daniel Wilmoth, U.S. Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy, The Effects of the COVID–19 Pandemic on Small Businesses, Issue Brief No. 16 (Mar. 2021), *available at https://cdn.advocacy.sba.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/02112318/COVID-19-Impact-On-Small-Business.pdf.*

[68] U.S. Census Bureau, Small Business Pulse Survey, *https://portal.census.gov/pulse/data/* (last visited May 8, 2021).

[69] Olivia S. Kim et al., Revenue Collapses and the Consumption of Small Business Owners in the Early Stages of the COVID–19 Pandemic (Nov. 2020), *https://www.nber.org/papers/w28151.*

[70] *See e.g.,* Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Report to Congress on the Availability of Credit to Small Businesses (Sept. 2017), *available at https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/2017-september-availability-of-credit-to-small-businesses.htm.*

[71] Alexander W. Bartik et al., The Impact of COVID–19 on small business outcomes and expectations, PNAS 117(30): 17656–66 (July 28, 2020), *available at https://www.pnas.org/content/117/30/17656.*

economic and financial challenges due to the pandemic.[72]

Impacts to State, Local, and Tribal Governments. State, local, and Tribal governments have felt substantial fiscal pressures. As noted above, State, local, and Tribal governments have faced significant revenue shortfalls and remain over 1 million jobs below their pre-pandemic staffing levels.[73] These reductions in staffing may undermine the ability to deliver services effectively, as well as add to the number of unemployed individuals in their jurisdictions.

Exacerbation of Pre-existing Disparities. The COVID–19 public health emergency may have lasting negative effects on economic outcomes, particularly in exacerbating disparities that existed prior to the pandemic.

The negative economic impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic are particularly pronounced in certain communities and families. Low- and moderate-income jobs make up a substantial portion of both total pandemic job losses,[74] and jobs that require in-person frontline work, which are exposed to greater risk of contracting COVID–19.[75] Both factors compound pre-existing vulnerabilities and the likelihood of food, housing, or other financial insecurity in low- and moderate-income families and, given the concentration of low- and moderate-income families within certain communities,[76] raise a substantial risk that the effects of the COVID–19 public health emergency will be amplified within these communities.

These compounding effect of recessions on concentrated poverty and the long-lasting nature of this effect were observed after the 2007–2009 recession, including a large increase in concentrated poverty with the number of people living in extremely poor neighborhoods more than doubling by 2010–2014 relative to 2000.[77] Concentrated poverty has a range of deleterious impacts, including additional burdens on families and reduced economic potential and social cohesion.[78] Given the disproportionate impact of COVID–19 on low-income households discussed above, there is a risk that the current pandemic-induced recession could further increase concentrated poverty and cause long-term damage to economic prospects in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty.

The negative economic impacts of COVID–19 also include significant impacts to children in disproportionately affected families and include impacts to education, health, and welfare, all of which contribute to long-term economic outcomes.[79] Many low-income and minority students, who were disproportionately served by remote or hybrid education during the pandemic, lacked the resources to participate fully in remote schooling or live in households without adults available throughout the day to assist with online coursework.[80] Given these trends, the pandemic may widen educational disparities and worsen outcomes for low-income students,[81] an effect that would substantially impact their long-term economic outcomes. Increased economic strain or material hardship due to the pandemic could also have a long-term impact on health, educational, and economic outcomes of young children.[82] Evidence suggests that adverse conditions in early childhood, including exposure to poverty, food insecurity, housing insecurity, or other economic hardships, are particularly impactful.[83]

The pandemic's disproportionate economic impacts are also seen in Tribal communities across the country—for Tribal governments as well as families and businesses on and off Tribal lands. In the early months of the pandemic, Native American unemployment spiked to 26 percent and, while partially recovered, remains at nearly 11 percent.[84] Tribal enterprises are a significant source of revenue for Tribal governments to support the provision of government services. These enterprises, notably concentrated in gaming, tourism, and hospitality, frequently closed, significantly reducing both revenues to Tribal governments and employment. As a result, Tribal governments have reduced essential services to their citizens and communities.[85]

Eligible Uses. Sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A) permit use of payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to respond to the negative economic impacts of the COVID–19 public health emergency. Eligible uses that respond to the negative economic impacts of the public health emergency must be designed to address an economic harm resulting from or exacerbated by the public health emergency. In considering whether a program or service would be

[72] Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Impacts of COVID–19 on Nonprofits in the Western United States (May 2020), *https://www.frbsf.org/community-development/files/impact-of-covid-nonprofits-serving-western-united-states.pdf.*

[73] Bureau of Labor Statistics, *supra* note 8; Elijah Moreno & Heather Sobrepena, Tribal entities remain resilient as COVID–19 batters their finances, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (Nov. 10, 2021), *https://www.minneapolisfed.org/article/2020/tribal-entities-remain-resilient-as-covid-19-batters-their-finances.*

[74] Kim Parker et al., Economic Fallout from COVID–19 Continues to Hit Lower-Income Americans the Hardest, Pew Research Center (Sept. 24, 2020), *https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/2020/09/24/economic-fallout-from-covid-19-continues-to-hit-lower-income-americans-the-hardest/;* Gould, *supra* note 55.

[75] *See infra* Section II.B of this Supplementary Information.

[76] Elizabeth Kneebone, The Changing geography of US poverty, Brookings Institution (Feb. 15, 2017), *https://www.brookings.edu/testimonies/the-changing-geography-of-us-poverty/.*

[77] Elizabeth Kneebone & Natalie Holmes, U.S. concentrated poverty in the wake of the Great Recession, Brookings Institution (Mar. 31, 2016), *https://www.brookings.edu/research/u-s-concentrated-poverty-in-the-wake-of-the-great-recession/.*

[78] David Erickson et al., The Enduring Challenge of Concentrated Poverty in America: Case Studies from Communities Across the U.S. (2008), *available at https://www.frbsf.org/community-development/files/cp_fullreport.pdf.*

[79] Educational quality, as early as Kindergarten, has a long-term impact on children's public health and economic outcomes. *See, e.g.,* Tyler W. Watts et al., The Chicago School Readiness Project: Examining the long-term impacts of an early childhood intervention, PLoS ONE 13(7) (2018), *available at https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0200144;* Opportunity Insights, How Can We Amplify Education as an Engine of Mobility? Using big data to help children get the most from school, *https://opportunityinsights.org/education/* (last visited Apr. 26, 2021); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Early Childhood Development and Education, *https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-health/interventions-resources/early-childhood-development-and-education* (last visited Apr. 26, 2021).

[80] *See, e.g.,* Bacher-Hicks, *supra* note 14.

[81] A Department of Education survey found that, as of February 2021, 42 percent of fourth grade students nationwide were offered only remote education, compared to 48 percent of economically disadvantaged students, 54 percent of Black students and 57 percent of Hispanic students. Large districts often disproportionately serve low-income students. *See* Institute of Education Sciences, Monthly School Survey Dashboard, *https://ies.ed.gov/schoolsurvey/* (last visited Apr. 26, 2021). In summer 2020, a review found that 74 percent of the largest 100 districts chose remote learning only. *See* Education Week, School Districts' Reopening Plans: A Snapshot (Jul. 15, 2020), *https://www.edweek.org/leadership/school-districts-reopening-plans-a-snapshot/2020/07* (last visited May 4, 2021).

[82] HHS, *supra* note 79.

[83] Hirokazu Yoshikawa, Effects of the Global Coronavirus Disease—2019 Pandemic on Early Childhood Development: Short- and Long-Term Risks and Mitigating Program and Policy Actions, J. of Pediatrics Vol. 223:188–93 (Aug. 1, 2020), *available at https://www.jpeds.com/article/S0022-3476(20)30606-5/abstract.*

[84] Based on calculations conducted by the Minneapolis Fed's Center for Indian Country Development using Flood et al. (2020)'s Current Population Survey." Sarah Flood, Miriam King, Renae Rodgers, Steven Ruggles and J. Robert Warren. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 8.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2020. *https://doi.org/10.18128/D030.V8.0; see also* Donna Feir & Charles Golding, Native Employment During COVID–19: Hard hit in April but Starting to Rebound? (Aug. 5, 2020), *https://www.minneapolisfed.org/article/2020/native-employment-during-covid-19-hit-hard-in-april-but-starting-to-rebound.*

[85] Moreno & Sobrepena, *supra* note 73.

eligible under this category, the recipient should assess whether, and the extent to which, there has been an economic harm, such as loss of earnings or revenue, that resulted from the COVID–19 public health emergency and whether, and the extent to which, the use would respond or address this harm.[86] A recipient should first consider whether an economic harm exists and whether this harm was caused or made worse by the COVID–19 public health emergency. While economic impacts may either be immediate or delayed, assistance or aid to individuals or businesses that did not experience a negative economic impact from the public health emergency would not be an eligible use under this category.

In addition, the eligible use must "respond to" the identified negative economic impact. Responses must be related and reasonably proportional to the extent and type of harm experienced; uses that bear no relation or are grossly disproportionate to the type or extent of harm experienced would not be eligible uses. Where there has been a negative economic impact resulting from the public health emergency, States, local, and Tribal governments have broad latitude to choose whether and how to use the Fiscal Recovery Funds to respond to and address the negative economic impact. Sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A) describe several types of uses that would be eligible under this category, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits and aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality.

To facilitate implementation and use of payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds, the interim final rule identifies a non-exclusive list of eligible uses of funding that respond to the negative economic impacts of the public health emergency. Consistent with the discussion above, the eligible uses listed below would respond directly to the economic or financial harms resulting from and or exacerbated by the public health emergency.

- *Assistance to Unemployed Workers.* This includes assistance to unemployed workers, including services like job training to accelerate rehiring of unemployed workers; these services may extend to workers unemployed due to the pandemic or the resulting recession, or who were already unemployed when the pandemic began and remain so due to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic.
- *State Unemployment Insurance Trust Funds.* Consistent with the approach taken in the CRF, recipients may make deposits into the state account of the Unemployment Trust Fund established under section 904 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1104) up to the level needed to restore the pre-pandemic balances of such account as of January 27, 2020 or to pay back advances received under Title XII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1321) for the payment of benefits between January 27, 2020 and May 17, 2021, given the close nexus between Unemployment Trust Fund costs, solvency of Unemployment Trust Fund systems, and pandemic economic impacts. Further, Unemployment Trust Fund deposits can decrease fiscal strain on Unemployment Insurance systems impacted by the pandemic. States facing a sharp increase in Unemployment Insurance claims during the pandemic may have drawn down positive Unemployment Trust Fund balances and, after exhausting the balance, required advances to fund continuing obligations to claimants. Because both of these impacts were driven directly by the need for assistance to unemployed workers during the pandemic, replenishing Unemployment Trust Funds up to the pre-pandemic level responds to the pandemic's negative economic impacts on unemployed workers.
- *Assistance to Households.* Assistance to households or populations facing negative economic impacts due to COVID–19 is also an eligible use. This includes: Food assistance; rent, mortgage, or utility assistance; counseling and legal aid to prevent eviction or homelessness; cash assistance (discussed below); emergency assistance for burials, home repairs, weatherization, or other needs; internet access or digital literacy assistance; or job training to address negative economic or public health impacts experienced due to a worker's occupation or level of training. As discussed above, in considering whether a potential use is eligible under this category, a recipient must consider whether, and the extent to which, the household has experienced a negative economic impact from the pandemic. In assessing whether a household or population experienced economic harm as a result of the pandemic, a recipient may presume that a household or population that experienced unemployment or increased food or housing insecurity or is low- or moderate-income experienced negative economic impacts resulting from the pandemic. For example, a cash transfer program may focus on unemployed workers or low- and moderate-income families, which have faced disproportionate economic harms due to the pandemic. Cash transfers must be reasonably proportional to the negative economic impact they are intended to address. Cash transfers grossly in excess of the amount needed to address the negative economic impact identified by the recipient would not be considered to be a response to the COVID–19 public health emergency or its negative impacts. In particular, when considering the appropriate size of permissible cash transfers made in response to the COVID–19 public health emergency, State, local and Tribal governments may consider and take guidance from the per person amounts previously provided by the Federal Government in response to the COVID–19 crisis. Cash transfers that are grossly in excess of such amounts would be outside the scope of eligible uses under sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A) and could be subject to recoupment. In addition, a recipient could provide survivor's benefits to surviving family members of COVID–19 victims, or cash assistance to widows, widowers, and dependents of eligible COVID–19 victims.
- *Expenses to Improve Efficacy of Economic Relief Programs.* State, local, and Tribal governments may use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to improve efficacy of programs addressing negative economic impacts, including through use of data analysis, targeted consumer outreach, improvements to data or technology infrastructure, and impact evaluations.
- *Small Businesses and Non-profits.* As discussed above, small businesses and non-profits faced significant challenges in covering payroll, mortgages or rent, and other operating costs as a result of the public health emergency and measures taken to contain the spread of the virus. State, local, and Tribal governments may provide assistance to small businesses to adopt safer operating procedures, weather periods of closure, or mitigate financial hardship resulting from the COVID–19 public health emergency, including:
  - Loans or grants to mitigate financial hardship such as declines in revenues or impacts of periods of business closure, for example by supporting payroll and benefits costs, costs to retain employees, mortgage, rent, or utilities costs, and other operating costs;
  - Loans, grants, or in-kind assistance to implement COVID–19 prevention or mitigation tactics, such as physical

[86] In some cases, a use may be permissible under another eligible use category even if it falls outside the scope of section (c)(1)(A) of the Act.

plant changes to enable social distancing, enhanced cleaning efforts, barriers or partitions, or COVID–19 vaccination, testing, or contact tracing programs; and

○ Technical assistance, counseling, or other services to assist with business planning needs.

As discussed above, these services should respond to the negative economic impacts of COVID–19. Recipients may consider additional criteria to target assistance to businesses in need, including small businesses. Such criteria may include businesses facing financial insecurity, substantial declines in gross receipts (*e.g.*, comparable to measures used to assess eligibility for the Paycheck Protection Program), or other economic harm due to the pandemic, as well as businesses with less capacity to weather financial hardship, such as the smallest businesses, those with less access to credit, or those serving disadvantaged communities. Recipients should consider local economic conditions and business data when establishing such criteria.[87]

• *Rehiring State, Local, and Tribal Government Staff.* State, local, and Tribal governments continue to see pandemic impacts in overall staffing levels: State, local, and Tribal government employment remains more than 1 million jobs lower in April 2021 than prior to the pandemic.[88] Employment losses decrease a state or local government's ability to effectively administer services. Thus, the interim final rule includes as an eligible use payroll, covered benefits, and other costs associated with rehiring public sector staff, up to the pre-pandemic staffing level of the government.

• *Aid to Impacted Industries.* Sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A) recognize that certain industries, such as tourism, travel, and hospitality, were disproportionately and negatively impacted by the COVID–19 public health emergency. Aid provided to tourism, travel, and hospitality industries should respond to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic on those and similarly impacted industries. For example, aid may include assistance to implement COVID–19 mitigation and infection prevention measures to enable safe resumption of tourism, travel, and hospitality services, for example, improvements to ventilation, physical barriers or partitions, signage to facilitate social distancing, provision of masks or personal protective equipment, or consultation with infection prevention professionals to develop safe reopening plans.

Aid may be considered responsive to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic if it supports businesses, attractions, business districts, and Tribal development districts operating prior to the pandemic and affected by required closures and other efforts to contain the pandemic. For example, a recipient may provide aid to support safe reopening of businesses in the tourism, travel, and hospitality industries and to business districts that were closed during the COVID–19 public health emergency, as well as aid for a planned expansion or upgrade of tourism, travel, and hospitality facilities delayed due to the pandemic.

When considering providing aid to industries other than tourism, travel, and hospitality, recipients should consider the extent of the economic impact as compared to tourism, travel, and hospitality, the industries enumerated in the statute. For example, on net, the leisure and hospitality industry has experienced an approximately 24 percent decline in revenue and approximately 17 percent decline in employment nationwide due to the COVID–19 public health emergency.[89] Recipients should also consider whether impacts were due to the COVID–19 pandemic, as opposed to longer-term economic or industrial trends unrelated to the pandemic.

To facilitate transparency and accountability, the interim final rule requires that State, local, and Tribal governments publicly report assistance provided to private-sector businesses under this eligible use, including tourism, travel, hospitality, and other impacted industries, and its connection to negative economic impacts of the pandemic. Recipients also should maintain records to support their assessment of how businesses or business districts receiving assistance were affected by the negative economic impacts of the pandemic and how the aid provided responds to these impacts.

As discussed above, economic disparities that existed prior to the COVID–19 public health emergency amplified the impact of the pandemic among low-income and minority groups. These families were more likely to face housing, food, and financial insecurity; are over-represented among low-wage workers; and many have seen their livelihoods deteriorate further during the pandemic and economic contraction. In recognition of the disproportionate negative economic impacts on certain communities and populations, the interim final rule identifies services and programs that will be presumed to be responding to the negative economic impacts of the COVID–19 public health emergency when provided in these communities.

Specifically, Treasury will presume that certain types of services, outlined below, are eligible uses when provided in a QCT, to families and individuals living in QCTs, or when these services are provided by Tribal governments.[90] Recipients may also provide these services to other populations, households, or geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. In identifying these disproportionately impacted communities, recipients should be able to support their determination that the pandemic resulted in disproportionate public health or economic outcomes to the specific populations, households, or geographic areas to be served. The interim final rule identifies a non-exclusive list of uses that address the disproportionate negative economic effects of the COVID–19 public health emergency, including:

○ *Building Stronger Communities through Investments in Housing and Neighborhoods.* The economic impacts of COVID–19 have likely been most acute in lower-income neighborhoods, including concentrated areas of high unemployment, limited economic opportunity, and housing insecurity.[91]

[87] *See* Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, An Uphill Battle: COVID–19's Outsized Toll on Minority-Owned Firms (Oct. 8, 2020), *https://www.clevelandfed.org/newsroom-and-events/publications/community-development-briefs/db-20201008-misera-report.aspx* (discussing the impact of COVID–19 on minority owned businesses).

[88] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, All Employees, State Government [CES9092000001] and All Employees, Local Government [CES9093000001], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CES9092000001* and *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CES9093000001* (last visited May 8, 2021).

[89] From February 2020 to April 2021, employment in "Leisure and hospitality" has fallen by approximately 17 percent. *See* U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, All Employees, Leisure and Hospitality, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/USLAH* (last visited May 8, 2021). From 2019Q4 to 2020Q4, gross output (*e.g.* revenue) in arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services has fallen by approximately 24 percent. *See* Bureau of Economic Analysis, News Release: Gross Domestic Product (Third Estimate), Corporate Profits, and GDP by Industry, Fourth Quarter and Year 2020 (Mar. 25, 2021), Table 17, *https://www.bea.gov/sites/default/files/2021-03/gdp4q20_3rd.pdf.*

[90] HUD, *supra* note 48.

[91] Stuart M. Butler & Jonathan Grabinsky, Tackling the legacy of persistent urban inequality and concentrated poverty, Brookings Institution (Nov. 16, 2020), *https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2020/11/16/tackling-the-legacy-of-*

Continued

Services in this category alleviate the immediate economic impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic on housing insecurity, while addressing conditions that contributed to poor public health and economic outcomes during the pandemic, namely concentrated areas with limited economic opportunity and inadequate or poor-quality housing.[92] Eligible services include:

- Services to address homelessness such as supportive housing, and to improve access to stable, affordable housing among unhoused individuals;
- Affordable housing development to increase supply of affordable and high-quality living units; and
- Housing vouchers, residential counseling, or housing navigation assistance to facilitate household moves to neighborhoods with high levels of economic opportunity and mobility for low-income residents, to help residents increase their economic opportunity and reduce concentrated areas of low economic opportunity.[93]

○ *Addressing Educational Disparities.* As outlined above, school closures and the transition to remote education raised particular challenges for lower-income students, potentially exacerbating educational disparities, while increases in economic hardship among families could have long-lasting impacts on children's educational and economic prospects. Services under this prong would enhance educational supports to help mitigate impacts of the pandemic. Eligible services include:

- New, expanded, or enhanced early learning services, including pre-kindergarten, Head Start, or partnerships between pre-kindergarten programs and local education authorities, or administration of those services;
- Providing assistance to high-poverty school districts to advance equitable funding across districts and geographies;
- Evidence-based educational services and practices to address the academic needs of students, including tutoring, summer, afterschool, and other extended learning and enrichment programs; and
- Evidence-based practices to address the social, emotional, and mental health needs of students;

○ *Promoting Healthy Childhood Environments.* Children's economic and family circumstances have a long-term impact on their future economic outcomes.[94] Increases in economic hardship, material insecurity, and parental stress and behavioral health challenges all raise the risk of long-term harms to today's children due to the pandemic. Eligible services to address this challenge include:

- New or expanded high-quality childcare to provide safe and supportive care for children;
- Home visiting programs to provide structured visits from health, parent educators, and social service professionals to pregnant women or families with young children to offer education and assistance navigating resources for economic support, health needs, or child development; and
- Enhanced services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth to provide support and training on child development, positive parenting, coping skills, or recovery for mental health and substance use challenges.

State, local, and Tribal governments are encouraged to use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to respond to the direct and immediate needs of the pandemic and its negative economic impacts and, in particular, the needs of households and businesses that were disproportionately and negatively impacted by the public health emergency. As highlighted above, low-income communities and workers and people of color have faced more severe health and economic outcomes during the pandemic, with pre-existing social vulnerabilities like low-wage or insecure employment, concentrated neighborhoods with less economic opportunity, and pre-existing health disparities likely contributing to the magnified impact of the pandemic. The Fiscal Recovery Funds provide resources to not only respond to the immediate harms of the pandemic but also to mitigate its longer-term impact in compounding the systemic public health and economic challenges of disproportionately impacted populations. Treasury encourages recipients to consider funding uses that foster a strong, inclusive, and equitable recovery, especially uses with long-term benefits for health and economic outcomes.

Uses Outside the Scope of this Category. Certain uses would not be within the scope of this eligible use category, although may be eligible under other eligible use categories. A general infrastructure project, for example, typically would not be included unless the project responded to a specific pandemic public health need (*e.g.*, investments in facilities for the delivery of vaccines) or a specific negative economic impact like those described above (*e.g.*, affordable housing in a QCT). The ARPA explicitly includes infrastructure if it is "necessary" and in water, sewer, or broadband. *See* Section II.D of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.** State, local, and Tribal governments also may use the Fiscal Recovery Funds under sections 602(c)(1)(C) or 603(c)(1)(C) to provide "government services" broadly to the extent of their reduction in revenue. *See* Section II.C of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

This category of eligible uses also would not include contributions to rainy day funds, financial reserves, or similar funds. Resources made available under this eligible use category are intended to help meet pandemic response needs and provide relief for households and businesses facing near- and long-term negative economic impacts. Contributions to rainy day funds and similar financial reserves would not address these needs or respond to the COVID–19 public health emergency but would rather constitute savings for future spending needs. Similarly, this eligible use category would not include payment of interest or principal on outstanding debt instruments, including, for example, short-term revenue or tax anticipation notes, or other debt service costs. As discussed below, payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds are intended to be used prospectively and the interim final rule precludes use of these funds to cover the costs of debt incurred prior to March 3, 2021. Fees or issuance costs associated with the issuance of new debt would also not be covered using payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds because such costs would not themselves have been incurred to address the needs of pandemic response or its negative economic impacts. The purpose of the Fiscal Recovery Funds is to provide fiscal relief that will permit State, local, and Tribal governments to continue to respond to the COVID–19 public health emergency.

For the same reasons, this category of eligible uses would not include satisfaction of any obligation arising under or pursuant to a settlement agreement, judgment, consent decree, or judicially confirmed debt restructuring

persistent-urban-inequality-and-concentrated-poverty/.

[92] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Quality of Housing, *https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-health/interventions-resources/quality-of-housing#11* (last visited Apr. 26, 2021).

[93] The Opportunity Atlas, *https://www.opportunityatlas.org/* (last visited Apr. 26, 2021); Raj Chetty & Nathaniel Hendren, The Impacts of Neighborhoods on Intergenerational Mobility I: Childhood Exposure Effects, Quarterly J. of Econ. 133(3):1107–162 (2018), *available at https://opportunityinsights.org/paper/neighborhoodsi/.*

[94] *See* supra notes 52 and 84.

plan in a judicial, administrative, or regulatory proceeding, except to the extent the judgment or settlement requires the provision of services that would respond to the COVID–19 public health emergency. That is, satisfaction of a settlement or judgment would not itself respond to COVID–19 with respect to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, unless the settlement requires the provision of services or aid that did directly respond to these needs, as described above.

In addition, as described in Section V.III of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, Treasury will establish reporting and record keeping requirements for uses within this category, including enhanced reporting requirements for certain types of uses.

Question 1: Are there other types of services or costs that Treasury should consider as eligible uses to respond to the public health impacts of COVID–19? Describe how these respond to the COVID–19 public health emergency.

Question 2: The interim final rule permits coverage of payroll and benefits costs of public health and safety staff primarily dedicated to COVID–19 response, as well as rehiring of public sector staff up to pre-pandemic levels. For how long should these measures remain in place? What other measures or presumptions might Treasury consider to assess the extent to which public sector staff are engaged in COVID–19 response, and therefore reimbursable, in an easily-administrable manner?

Question 3: The interim final rule permits rehiring of public sector staff up to the government's pre-pandemic staffing level, which is measured based on employment as of January 27, 2020. Does this approach adequately measure the pre-pandemic staffing level in a manner that is both accurate and easily administrable? Why or why not?

Question 4: The interim final rule permits deposits to Unemployment Insurance Trust Funds, or using funds to pay back advances, up to the pre-pandemic balance. What, if any, conditions should be considered to ensure that funds repair economic impacts of the pandemic and strengthen unemployment insurance systems?

Question 5: Are there other types of services or costs that Treasury should consider as eligible uses to respond to the negative economic impacts of COVID–19? Describe how these respond to the COVID–19 public health emergency.

Question 6: What other measures, presumptions, or considerations could be used to assess "impacted industries" affected by the COVID–19 public health emergency?

Question 7: What are the advantages and disadvantages of using Qualified Census Tracts and services provided by Tribal governments to delineate where a broader range of eligible uses are presumed to be responsive to the public health and economic impacts of COVID–19? What other measures might Treasury consider? Are there other populations or geographic areas that were disproportionately impacted by the pandemic that should be explicitly included?

Question 8: Are there other services or costs that Treasury should consider as eligible uses to respond to the disproportionate impacts of COVID–19 on low-income populations and communities? Describe how these respond to the COVID–19 public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, including its exacerbation of pre-existing challenges in these areas.

Question 9: The interim final rule includes eligible uses to support affordable housing and stronger neighborhoods in disproportionately-impacted communities. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of explicitly including other uses to support affordable housing and stronger neighborhoods, including rehabilitation of blighted properties or demolition of abandoned or vacant properties. In what ways does, or does not, this potential use address public health or economic impacts of the pandemic? What considerations, if any, could support use of Fiscal Recovery Funds in ways that do not result in resident displacement or loss of affordable housing units?

B. Premium Pay

Fiscal Recovery Funds payments may be used by recipients to provide premium pay to eligible workers performing essential work during the COVID–19 public health emergency or to provide grants to third-party employers with eligible workers performing essential work.[95] These are workers who have been and continue to be relied on to maintain continuity of operations of essential critical infrastructure sectors, including those who are critical to protecting the health and wellbeing of their communities.

Since the start of the COVID–19 public health emergency in January 2020, essential workers have put their physical wellbeing at risk to meet the daily needs of their communities and to provide care for others. In the course of this work, many essential workers have contracted or died of COVID–19.[96] Several examples reflect the severity of the health impacts for essential workers. Meat processing plants became "hotspots" for transmission, with 700 new cases reported at a single plant on a single day in May 2020.[97] In New York City, 120 employees of the Metropolitan Transit Authority were estimated to have died due to COVID–19 by mid-May 2020, with nearly 4,000 testing positive for the virus.[98] Furthermore, many essential workers are people of color or low-wage workers.[99] These workers, in particular, have borne a disproportionate share of the health and economic impacts of the pandemic. Such workers include:

- Staff at nursing homes, hospitals, and home care settings;
- Workers at farms, food production facilities, grocery stores, and restaurants;
- Janitors and sanitation workers;
- Truck drivers, transit staff, and warehouse workers;
- Public health and safety staff;
- Childcare workers, educators, and other school staff; and
- Social service and human services staff.

During the public health emergency, employers' policies on COVID–19-related hazard pay have varied widely, with many essential workers not yet compensated for the heightened risks they have faced and continue to face.[100]

[95] Sections 602(c)(1)(B), 603(c)(1)(B) of the Act.

[96] *See, e.g.*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID Data Tracker: Cases & Death among Healthcare Personnel, *https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#health-care-personnel* (last visited May 4, 2021); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID Data Tracker: Confirmed COVID–19 Cases and Deaths among Staff and Rate per 1,000 Resident-Weeks in Nursing Homes, by Week—United States, *https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#nursing-home-staff* (last visited May 4, 2021).

[97] *See, e.g.*, The Lancet, The plight of essential workers during the COVID–19 pandemic, Vol. 395, Issue 10237:1587 (May 23, 2020), *available at https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736%2820%2931200-9/fulltext.*

[98] *Id.*

[99] Joanna Gaitens et al., Covid–19 and essential workers: A narrative review of health outcomes and moral injury, Int'l J. of Envtl. Research and Pub. Health 18(4):1446 (Feb. 4, 2021), *available at https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33557075/;* Tiana N. Rogers et al., Racial Disparities in COVID–19 Mortality Among Essential Workers in the United States, World Med. & Health policy 12(3):311–27 (Aug. 5, 2020), *available at https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/wmh3.358* (finding that vulnerability to coronavirus exposure was increased among non-Hispanic blacks, who disproportionately occupied the top nine essential occupations).

[100] Economic Policy Institute, Only 30% of those working outside their home are receiving hazard pay (June 16, 2020), *https://www.epi.org/press/only-30-of-those-working-outside-their-home-are-receiving-hazard-pay-black-and-hispanic-workers-are-most-concerned-about-bringing-the-coronavirus-home/.*

Many of these workers earn lower wages on average and live in socioeconomically vulnerable communities as compared to the general population.[101] A recent study found that 25 percent of essential workers were estimated to have low household income, with 13 percent in high-risk households.[102] The low pay of many essential workers makes them less able to cope with the financial consequences of the pandemic or their work-related health risks, including working hours lost due to sickness or disruptions to childcare and other daily routines, or the likelihood of COVID–19 spread in their households or communities. Thus, the threats and costs involved with maintaining the ongoing operation of vital facilities and services have been, and continue to be, borne by those that are often the most vulnerable to the pandemic. The added health risk to essential workers is one prominent way in which the pandemic has amplified pre-existing socioeconomic inequities.

The Fiscal Recovery Funds will help respond to the needs of essential workers by allowing recipients to remunerate essential workers for the elevated health risks they have faced and continue to face during the public health emergency. To ensure that premium pay is targeted to workers that faced or face heightened risks due to the character of their work, the interim final rule defines essential work as work involving regular in-person interactions or regular physical handling of items that were also handled by others. A worker would not be engaged in essential work and, accordingly may not receive premium pay, for telework performed from a residence.

Sections 602(g)(2) and 603(g)(2) define eligible worker to mean "those workers needed to maintain continuity of operations of essential critical infrastructure sectors and additional sectors as each Governor of a State or territory, or each Tribal government, may designate as critical to protect the health and well-being of the residents of their State, territory, or Tribal government." [103] The rule incorporates this definition and provides a list of industries recognized as essential critical infrastructure sectors.[104] These sectors include healthcare, public health and safety, childcare, education, sanitation, transportation, and food production and services, among others as noted above. As provided under sections 602(g)(2) and 603(g)(2), the chief executive of each recipient has discretion to add additional sectors to this list, so long as additional sectors are deemed critical to protect the health and well-being of residents.

In providing premium pay to essential workers or grants to eligible employers, a recipient must consider whether the pay or grant would "respond to" to the worker or workers performing essential work. Premium pay or grants provided under this section respond to workers performing essential work if it addresses the heightened risk to workers who must be physically present at a jobsite and, for many of whom, the costs associated with illness were hardest to bear financially. Many of the workers performing critical essential services are low- or moderate-income workers, such as those described above. The ARPA recognizes this by defining premium pay to mean an amount up to $13 per hour in addition to wages or remuneration the worker otherwise receives and in an aggregate amount not to exceed $25,000 per eligible worker. To ensure the provision is implemented in a manner that compensates these workers, the interim final rule provides that any premium pay or grants provided using the Fiscal Recovery Funds should prioritize compensation of those lower income eligible workers that perform essential work.

As such, providing premium pay to eligible workers responds to such workers by helping address the disparity between the critical services and risks taken by essential workers and the relatively low compensation they tend to receive in exchange. If premium pay would increase a worker's total pay above 150 percent of their residing state's average annual wage for all occupations, as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, or their residing county's average annual wage, as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, whichever is higher, on an annual basis, the State, local, or Tribal government must provide Treasury and make publicly available, whether for themselves or on behalf of a grantee, a written justification of how the premium pay or grant is responsive to workers performing essential worker during the public health emergency.[105]

The threshold of 150 percent for requiring additional written justification is based on an analysis of the distribution of labor income for a sample of 20 occupations that generally correspond to the essential workers as defined in the interim final rule.[106] For these occupations, labor income for the vast majority of workers was under 150 percent of average annual labor income across all occupations. Treasury anticipates that the threshold of 150 percent of the annual average wage will be greater than the annual average wage of the vast majority of eligible workers performing essential work. These enhanced reporting requirements help to ensure grants are directed to essential workers in critical infrastructure sectors and responsive to the impacts of the pandemic observed among essential workers, namely the mis-alignment between health risks and compensation. Enhanced reporting also provides transparency to the public. Finally, using a localized measure reflects differences in wages and cost of living across the country, making this standard administrable and reflective of essential worker incomes across a diverse range of geographic areas.

Furthermore, because premium pay is intended to compensate essential workers for heightened risk due to COVID–19, it must be entirely additive to a worker's regular rate of wages and other remuneration and may not be used to reduce or substitute for a worker's normal earnings. The definition of premium pay also clarifies that premium pay may be provided retrospectively for work performed at any time since the start of the COVID–19 public health emergency, where those workers have yet to be compensated adequately for work previously performed.[107] Treasury encourages recipients to prioritize providing retrospective premium pay where possible, recognizing that many essential workers have not yet received additional compensation for work conducted over the course of many

[101] McCormack, *supra* note 37.

[102] *Id.*

[103] Sections 602(g)(2), 603(g)(2) of the Act.

[104] The list of critical infrastructure sectors provided in the interim final rule is based on the list of essential workers under The Heroes Act, H.R. 6800, 116th Cong. (2020).

[105] County median annual wage is taken to be that of the metropolitan or nonmetropolitan area that includes the county. *See* U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, *https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcst.htm* (last visited May 1, 2021); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2020 Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Area Estimates listed by county or town, *https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/county_links.htm* (last visited May 1, 2021).

[106] Treasury performed this analysis with data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. In determining which occupations to include in this analysis, Treasury excluded management and supervisory positions, as such positions may not necessarily involve regular in-person interactions or physical handling of items to the same extent as non-managerial positions.

[107] However, such compensation must be "in addition to" remuneration or wages already received. That is, employers may not reduce such workers' current pay and use Fiscal Recovery Funds to compensate themselves for premium pay previously provided to the worker.

months. Essential workers who have already earned premium pay for essential work performed during the COVID–19 public health emergency remain eligible for additional payments, and an essential worker may receive both retrospective premium pay for prior work as well as prospective premium pay for current or ongoing work.

To ensure any grants respond to the needs of essential workers and are made in a fair and transparent manner, the rule imposes some additional reporting requirements for grants to third-party employers, including the public disclosure of grants provided. *See* Section VIII of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, discussing reporting requirements. In responding to the needs of essential workers, a grant to an employer may provide premium pay to eligible workers performing essential work, as these terms are defined in the interim final rule and discussed above. A grant provided to an employer may also be for essential work performed by eligible workers pursuant to a contract. For example, if a municipality contracts with a third party to perform sanitation work, the third-party contractor could be eligible to receive a grant to provide premium pay for these eligible workers.

Question 10: Are there additional sectors beyond those listed in the interim final rule that should be considered essential critical infrastructure sectors?

Question 11: What, if any, additional criteria should Treasury consider to ensure that premium pay responds to essential workers?

Question 12: What consideration, if any, should be given to the criteria on salary threshold, including measure and level, for requiring written justification?

C. Revenue Loss

Recipients may use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds for the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the COVID–19 public health emergency.[108] Pursuant to sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C) of the Act, a recipient's reduction in revenue is measured relative to the revenue collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the emergency.

Many State, local, and Tribal governments are experiencing significant budget shortfalls, which can have a devastating impact on communities. State government tax revenue from major sources were down 4.3 percent in the six months ended September 2020, relative to the same period 2019.[109] At the local level, nearly 90 percent of cities have reported being less able to meet the fiscal needs of their communities and, on average, cities expect a double-digit decline in general fund revenues in their fiscal year 2021.[110] Similarly, surveys of Tribal governments and Tribal enterprises found majorities of respondents reporting substantial cost increases and revenue decreases, with Tribal governments reporting reductions in healthcare, housing, social services, and economic development activities as a result of reduced revenues.[111] These budget shortfalls are particularly problematic in the current environment, as State, local, and Tribal governments work to mitigate and contain the COVID–19 pandemic and help citizens weather the economic downturn.

Further, State, local, and Tribal government budgets affect the broader economic recovery. During the period following the 2007–2009 recession, State and local government budget pressures led to fiscal austerity that was a significant drag on the overall economic recovery.[112] Inflation-adjusted State and local government revenue did not return to the previous peak until 2013,[113] while State, local, and Tribal government employment did not recover to its prior peak for over a decade, until August 2019—just a few months before the COVID–19 public health emergency began.[114]

Sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C) of the Act allow recipients facing budget shortfalls to use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to avoid cuts to government services and, thus, enable State, local, and Tribal governments to continue to provide valuable services and ensure that fiscal austerity measures do not hamper the broader economic recovery. The interim final rule implements these provisions by establishing a definition of "general revenue" for purposes of calculating a loss in revenue and by providing a methodology for calculating revenue lost due to the COVID–19 public health emergency.

General Revenue. The interim final rule adopts a definition of "general revenue" based largely on the components reported under "General Revenue from Own Sources" in the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, and for purposes of this interim final rule, helps to ensure that the components of general revenue would be calculated in a consistent manner.[115] By relying on a methodology that is both familiar and comprehensive, this approach minimizes burden to recipients and provides consistency in the measurement of general revenue across a diverse set of recipients.

The interim final rule defines the term "general revenue" to include revenues collected by a recipient and generated from its underlying economy and would capture a range of different types of tax revenues, as well as other types of revenue that are available to support government services.[116] In calculating revenue, recipients should sum across all revenue streams covered as general revenue. This approach minimizes the administrative burden for recipients, provides for greater consistency across recipients, and presents a more accurate representation of the overall impact of

[108] ARPA, *supra* note 16.

[109] Major sources include personal income tax, corporate income tax, sales tax, and property tax. *See* Lucy Dadayan., States Reported Revenue Growth in July–September Quarter, Reflecting Revenue Shifts from the Prior Quarter, State Tax and Econ. Rev. (Q. 3, 2020), *available at https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/103938/state-tax-and-economic-review-2020-q3_0.pdf.*

[110] National League of Cities, City Fiscal Conditions (2020), *available at https://www.nlc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/City_Fiscal_Conditions_2020_FINAL.pdf.*

[111] Surveys conducted by the Center for Indian Country Development at the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis in March, April, and September 2020. *See* Moreno & Sobrepena, *supra* note 73.

[112] *See, e.g.*, Fitzpatrick, Haughwout & Setren, Fiscal Drag from the State and Local Sector?, Liberty Street Economics Blog, Federal Reserve Bank of New York (June 27, 2012), *https://www.libertystreeteconomics.newyorkfed.org/2012/06/fiscal-drag-from-the-state-and-local-sector.html;* Jiri Jonas, Great Recession and Fiscal Squeeze at U.S. Subnational Government Level, IMF Working Paper 12/184, (July 2012), *available at https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2012/wp12184.pdf;* Gordon, *supra* note 9.

[113] State and local government general revenue from own sources, adjusted for inflation using the GDP price index. U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State Government Finances and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts.

[114] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, All Employees, State Government [CES9092000001] and All Employees, Local Government [CES9093000001], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CES9092000001* and *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CES9093000001* (last visited Apr. 27, 2021).

[115] U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, *https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/gov-finances.html* (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

[116] The interim final rule would define tax revenue in a manner consistent with the Census Bureau's definition of tax revenue, with certain changes (*i.e.*, inclusion of revenue from liquor stores and certain intergovernmental transfers). Current charges are defined as "charges imposed for providing current services or for the sale of products in connection with general government activities." It includes revenues such as public education institution, public hospital, and toll revenues. Miscellaneous general revenue comprises of all other general revenue of governments from their own sources (*i.e.*, other than liquor store, utility, and insurance trust revenue), including rents, royalties, lottery proceeds, and fines.

the COVID–19 public health emergency on a recipient's revenue, rather than relying on financial reporting prepared by each recipient, which vary in methodology used and which generally aggregates revenue by purpose rather than by source.[117]

Consistent with the Census Bureau's definition of "general revenue from own sources," the definition of general revenue in the interim final rule would exclude refunds and other correcting transactions, proceeds from issuance of debt or the sale of investments, and agency or private trust transactions. The definition of general revenue also would exclude revenue generated by utilities and insurance trusts. In this way, the definition of general revenue focuses on sources that are generated from economic activity and are available to fund government services, rather than a fund or administrative unit established to account for and control a particular activity.[118] For example, public utilities typically require financial support from the State, local, or Tribal government, rather than providing revenue to such government, and any revenue that is generated by public utilities typically is used to support the public utility's continued operation, rather than being used as a source of revenue to support government services generally.

The definition of general revenue would include all revenue from Tribal enterprises, as this revenue is generated from economic activity and is available to fund government services. Tribes are not able to generate revenue through taxes in the same manner as State and local governments and, as a result, Tribal enterprises are critical sources of revenue for Tribal governments that enable Tribal governments to provide a range of services, including elder care, health clinics, wastewater management, and forestry.

Finally, the term "general revenue" includes intergovernmental transfers between State and local governments, but excludes intergovernmental transfers from the Federal Government, including Federal transfers made via a State to a local government pursuant to the CRF or as part of the Fiscal Recovery Funds. States and local governments often share or collect revenue on behalf of one another, which results in intergovernmental transfers. When attributing revenue to a unit of government, the Census Bureau's methodology considers which unit of government imposes, collects, and retains the revenue and assigns the revenue to the unit of government that meets at least two of those three factors.[119] For purposes of measuring loss in general revenue due to the COVID–19 public health emergency and to better allow continued provision of government services, the retention and ability to use the revenue is a more critical factor. Accordingly, and to better measure the funds available for the provision of government services, the definition of general revenue would include intergovernmental transfers from States or local governments other than funds transferred pursuant to ARPA, CRF, or another Federal program. This formulation recognizes the importance of State transfers for local government revenue.[120]

Calculation of Loss. In general, recipients will compute the extent of the reduction in revenue by comparing actual revenue to a counterfactual trend representing what could have been expected to occur in the absence of the pandemic. This approach measures losses in revenue relative to the most recent fiscal year prior to the COVID–19 public health emergency by using the most recent pre-pandemic fiscal year as the starting point for estimates of revenue growth absent the pandemic. In other words, the counterfactual trend starts with the last full fiscal year prior to the COVID–19 public health emergency and then assumes growth at a constant rate in the subsequent years. Because recipients can estimate the revenue shortfall at multiple points in time throughout the covered period as revenue is collected, this approach accounts for variation across recipients in the timing of pandemic impacts.[121] Although revenue may decline for reasons unrelated to the COVID–19 public health emergency, to minimize the administrative burden on recipients and taking into consideration the devastating effects of the COVID–19 public health emergency, any diminution in actual revenues relative to the counterfactual pre-pandemic trend would be presumed to have been due to the COVID–19 public health emergency.

For purposes of measuring revenue growth in the counterfactual trend, recipients may use a *growth adjustment* of either 4.1 percent per year or the recipient's average annual revenue growth over the three full fiscal years prior to the COVID–19 public health emergency, whichever is higher. The option of 4.1 percent represents the average annual growth across all State and local government "General Revenue from Own Sources" in the most recent three years of available data.[122] This approach provides recipients with a standardized growth adjustment when calculating the counterfactual revenue trend and thus minimizes administrative burden, while not disadvantaging recipients with revenue growth that exceeded the national average prior to the COVID–19 public health emergency by permitting these recipients to use their own revenue growth rate over the preceding three years.

Recipients should calculate the extent of the reduction in revenue as of four points in time: December 31, 2020; December 31, 2021; December 31, 2022; and December 31, 2023. To calculate the extent of the reduction in revenue at each of these dates, recipients should follow a four-step process:

- *Step 1:* Identify revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the public health emergency (*i.e.,* last full fiscal year before January 27, 2020), called the *base year revenue.*
- *Step 2:* Estimate *counterfactual revenue,* which is equal to *base year revenue* * [(1 + *growth adjustment*) ^ (*n*/12)], where *n* is the number of months elapsed since the end of the base year to the calculation date, and *growth adjustment* is the greater of 4.1 percent and the recipient's average annual revenue growth in the three full fiscal

[117] Fund-oriented reporting, such as what is used under the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), focuses on the types of uses and activities funded by the revenue, as opposed to the economic activity from which the revenue is sourced. *See* Governmental Accounting Standards Series, Statement No. 54 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board: Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, No. 287–B (Feb. 2009).

[118] *Supra* note 116.

[119] U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual (Dec. 2000), *https://www2.census.gov/govs/class/classfull.pdf.*

[120] For example, in 2018, state transfers to localities accounted for approximately 27 percent of local revenues. U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, Table 1 (2018), *https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2018/econ/local/public-use-datasets.html.*

[121] For example, following the 2007–09 recession, local government property tax collections did not begin to decline until 2011, suggesting that property tax collection declines can lag downturns. *See* U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Personal current taxes: State and local: Property taxes [S210401A027NBEA], retrieved from Federal Reserve Economic Data, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/graph/?g=r3YI* (last visited Apr. 22, 2021). Estimating the reduction in revenue at points throughout the covered period will allow for this type of lagged effect to be taken into account during the covered period.

[122] Together with revenue from liquor stores from 2015 to 2018. This estimate does not include any intergovernmental transfers. A recipient using the three-year average to calculate their growth adjustment must be based on the definition of general revenue, including treatment of intergovernmental transfers. 2015–2018 represents the most recent available data. *See* U.S. Census Bureau, State & Local Government Finance Historical Datasets and Tables (2018), *https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/gov-finances/data/datasets.html.*

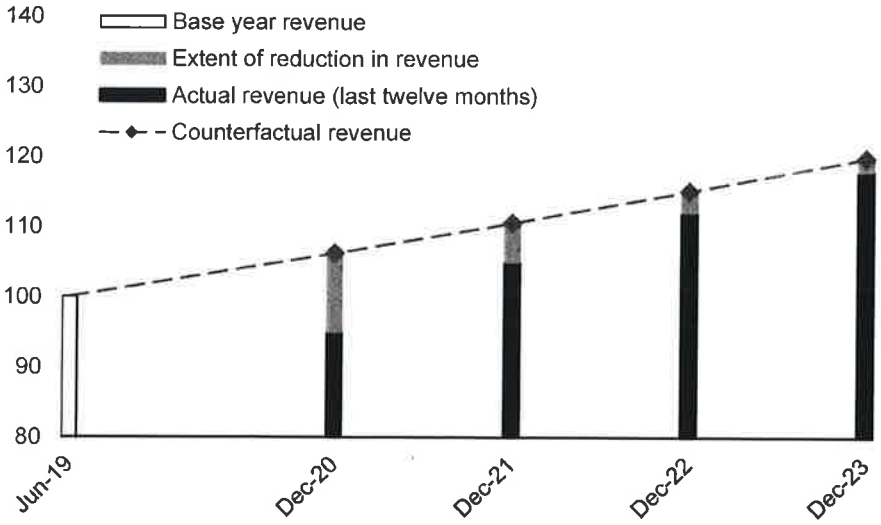
years prior to the COVID–19 public health emergency.

- *Step 3:* Identify *actual revenue,* which equals revenues collected over the past twelve months as of the calculation date.
- *Step 4:* The extent of the reduction in revenue is equal to *counterfactual revenue* less *actual revenue.* If actual revenue exceeds counterfactual revenue, the extent of the reduction in revenue is set to zero for that calculation date.

For illustration, consider a hypothetical recipient with *base year revenue* equal to 100. In Step 2, the hypothetical recipient finds that 4.1 percent is greater than the recipient's average annual revenue growth in the three full fiscal years prior to the public health emergency. Furthermore, this recipient's base year ends June 30. In this illustration, *n* (months elapsed) and *counterfactual revenue* would be equal to:

As of:	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2023
n (months elapsed)	18	30	42	54
Counterfactual revenue:	106.2	110.6	115.1	119.8

The overall methodology for calculating the reduction in revenue is illustrated in the figure below:



Upon receiving Fiscal Recovery Fund payments, recipients may immediately calculate revenue loss for the period ending December 31, 2020.

Sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C) of the Act provide recipients with broad latitude to use the Fiscal Recovery Funds for the provision of government services. Government services can include, but are not limited to, maintenance or pay-go funded building [123] of infrastructure, including roads; modernization of cybersecurity, including hardware, software, and protection of critical infrastructure; health services; environmental remediation; school or educational services; and the provision of police, fire, and other public safety services. However, expenses associated with obligations under instruments evidencing financial indebtedness for borrowed money would not be considered the provision of government services, as these financing expenses do not directly provide services or aid to citizens. Specifically, government services would not include interest or principal on any outstanding debt instrument, including, for example, short-term revenue or tax anticipation notes, or fees or issuance costs associated with the issuance of new debt. For the same reasons, government services would not include satisfaction of any obligation arising under or pursuant to a settlement agreement, judgment, consent decree, or judicially confirmed debt restructuring in a judicial, administrative, or regulatory proceeding, except if the judgment or settlement required the provision of government services. That is, satisfaction of a settlement or judgment itself is not a government service, unless the settlement required the provision of government services. In addition, replenishing financial reserves (*e.g.,* rainy day or other reserve funds) would not be considered provision of a government service, since such expenses do not directly relate to the provision of government services.

Question 13: Are there sources of revenue that either should or should not be included in the interim final rule's measure of "general revenue" for recipients? If so, discuss why these sources either should or should not be included.

Question 14: In the interim final rule, recipients are expected to calculate the reduction in revenue on an aggregate basis. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of, and any potential concerns with, this approach, including circumstances in which it could be necessary or appropriate to calculate the reduction in revenue by source.

Question 15: Treasury is considering whether to take into account other factors, including actions taken by the recipient as well as the expiration of the COVID–19 public health emergency, in determining whether to presume that revenue losses are "due to" the COVID–

[123] Pay-go infrastructure funding refers to the practice of funding capital projects with cash-on-hand from taxes, fees, grants, and other sources, rather than with borrowed sums.

19 public health emergency. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this presumption, including when, if ever, during the covered period it would be appropriate to reevaluate the presumption that all losses are attributable to the COVID–19 public health emergency.

Question 16: Do recipients anticipate lagged revenue effects of the public health emergency? If so, when would these lagged effects be expected to occur, and what can Treasury to do support these recipients through its implementation of the program?

Question 17: In the interim final rule, paying interest or principal on government debt is not considered provision of a government service. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this approach, including circumstances in which paying interest or principal on government debt could be considered provision of a government service.

D. Investments in Infrastructure

To assist in meeting the critical need for investments and improvements to existing infrastructure in water, sewer, and broadband, the Fiscal Recovery Funds provide funds to State, local, and Tribal governments to make necessary investments in these sectors. The interim final rule outlines eligible uses within each category, allowing for a broad range of necessary investments in projects that improve access to clean drinking water, improve wastewater and stormwater infrastructure systems, and provide access to high-quality broadband service. Necessary investments are designed to provide an adequate minimum level of service and are unlikely to be made using private sources of funds. Necessary investments include projects that are required to maintain a level of service that, at least, meets applicable health-based standards, taking into account resilience to climate change, or establishes or improves broadband service to unserved or underserved populations to reach an adequate level to permit a household to work or attend school, and that are unlikely to be met with private sources of funds.[124]

It is important that necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure be carried out in ways that produce high-quality infrastructure, avert disruptive and costly delays, and promote efficiency. Treasury encourages recipients to ensure that water, sewer, and broadband projects use strong labor standards, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions, not only to promote effective and efficient delivery of high-quality infrastructure projects but also to support the economic recovery through strong employment opportunities for workers. Using these practices in construction projects may help to ensure a reliable supply of skilled labor that would minimize disruptions, such as those associated with labor disputes or workplace injuries.

To provide public transparency on whether projects are using practices that promote on-time and on-budget delivery, Treasury will seek information from recipients on their workforce plans and practices related to water, sewer, and broadband projects undertaken with Fiscal Recovery Funds. Treasury will provide additional guidance and instructions on the reporting requirements at a later date.

1. Water and Sewer Infrastructure

The ARPA provides funds to State, local, and Tribal governments to make necessary investments in water and sewer infrastructure.[125] By permitting funds to be used for water and sewer infrastructure needs, Congress recognized the critical role that clean drinking water and services for the collection and treatment of wastewater and stormwater play in protecting public health. Understanding that State, local, and Tribal governments have a broad range of water and sewer infrastructure needs, the interim final rule provides these governments with wide latitude to identify investments in water and sewer infrastructure that are of the highest priority for their own communities, which may include projects on privately-owned infrastructure. The interim final rule does this by aligning eligible uses of the Fiscal Recovery Funds with the wide range of types or categories of projects that would be eligible to receive financial assistance through the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).[126]

Established by the 1987 amendments[127] to the Clean Water Act (CWA),[128] the CWSRF provides financial assistance for a wide range of water infrastructure projects to improve water quality and address water pollution in a way that enables each State to address and prioritize the needs of their populations. The types of projects eligible for CWSRF assistance include projects to construct, improve, and repair wastewater treatment plants, control non-point sources of pollution, improve resilience of infrastructure to severe weather events, create green infrastructure, and protect waterbodies from pollution.[129] Each of the 51 State programs established under the CWSRF have the flexibility to direct funding to their particular environmental needs, and each State may also have its own statutes, rules, and regulations that guide project eligibility.[130]

The DWSRF was modeled on the CWSRF and created as part of the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA),[131] with the principal objective of helping public water systems obtain financing for improvements necessary to protect public health and comply with drinking water regulations.[132] Like the CWSRF,

[124] Treasury notes that using funds to support or oppose collective bargaining would not be included as part of "necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure."

[125] Sections 602(c)(1)(D), 603(c)(1)(D) of the Act.

[126] Environmental Protection Agency, Drinking Water State Revolving fund, *https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf* (last visited Apr. 30, 2021); Environmental Protection Agency, Clean Water State Revolving Fund, *https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf* (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

[127] Water Quality Act of 1987, Public Law 100–4.

[128] Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended, codified at 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, common name (Clean Water Act). In 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act created the Green Project Reserve, which increased the focus on green infrastructure, water and energy efficient, and environmentally innovative projects. Public Law 111–5. The CWA was amended by the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 to further expand the CWSRF's eligibilities. Public Law 113–121. *The CWSRF's eligibilities were further expanded in 2018 by the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018, Public Law 115–270.*

[129] *See* Environmental Protection Agency, The Drinking Water State Revolving Funds: Financing America's Drinking Water, EPA–816–R–00–023 (Nov. 2000), *https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi/200024WB.PDF?Dockey=200024WB.PDF; See also* Environmental Protection Agency, *Learn About the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/learn-about-clean-water-state-revolving-fund-cwsrf (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).*

[130] 33 U.S.C. 1383(c). *See also Environmental Protection Agency, Overview of Clean Water State Revolving Fund Eligibilities (May 2016), https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-07/documents/overview_of_cwsrf_eligibilities_may_2016.pdf; Claudia Copeland, Clean Water Act: A Summary of the Law, Congressional Research Service (Oct. 18, 2016), https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL30030.pdf; Jonathan L Ramseur, Wastewater Infrastructure: Overview, Funding, and Legislative Developments, Congressional Research Service (May 22, 2018), https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R44963.pdf.*

[131] 42 U.S.C. 300j–12.

[132] Environmental Protection Agency, Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Eligibility Handbook, (June 2017), *https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-06/documents/dwsrf_eligibility_handbook_june_13_2017_updated_508_version.pdf;* Environmental Protection Agency, Drinking Water

the DWSRF provides States with the flexibility to meet the needs of their populations.[133] The primary use of DWSRF funds is to assist communities in making water infrastructure capital improvements, including the installation and replacement of failing treatment and distribution systems.[134] In administering these programs, States must give priority to projects that ensure compliance with applicable health and environmental safety requirements; address the most serious risks to human health; and assist systems most in need on a per household basis according to State affordability criteria.[135]

By aligning use of Fiscal Recovery Funds with the categories or types of eligible projects under the existing EPA state revolving fund programs, the interim final rule provides recipients with the flexibility to respond to the needs of their communities while ensuring that investments in water and sewer infrastructure made using Fiscal Recovery Funds are necessary. As discussed above, the CWSRF and DWSRF were designed to provide funding for projects that protect public health and safety by ensuring compliance with wastewater and drinking water health standards.[136] The need to provide funding through the state revolving funds suggests that these projects are less likely to be addressed with private sources of funding; for example, by remediating failing or inadequate infrastructure, much of which is publicly owned, and by addressing non-point sources of pollution. This approach of aligning with the EPA state revolving fund programs also supports expedited project identification and investment so that needed relief for the people and communities most affected by the pandemic can deployed expeditiously and have a positive impact on their health and wellbeing as soon as possible. Further, the interim final rule is intended to preserve flexibility for award recipients to direct funding to their own particular needs and priorities and would not preclude recipients from applying their own additional project eligibility criteria.

In addition, responding to the immediate needs of the COVID–19 public health emergency may have diverted both personnel and financial resources from other State, local, and Tribal priorities, including projects to ensure compliance with applicable water health and quality standards and provide safe drinking and usable water.[137] Through sections 602(c)(1)(D) and 603(c)(1)(D), the ARPA provides resources to address these needs. Moreover, using Fiscal Recovery Funds in accordance with the priorities of the CWA and SWDA to "assist systems most in need on a per household basis according to state affordability criteria" would also have the benefit of providing vulnerable populations with safe drinking water that is critical to their health and, thus, their ability to work and learn.[138]

Recipients may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to invest in a broad range of projects that improve drinking water infrastructure, such as building or upgrading facilities and transmission, distribution, and storage systems, including replacement of lead service lines. Given the lifelong impacts of lead exposure for children, and the widespread nature of lead service lines, Treasury encourages recipients to consider projects to replace lead service lines.

Fiscal Recovery Funds may also be used to support the consolidation or establishment of drinking water systems. With respect to wastewater infrastructure, recipients may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to construct publicly owned treatment infrastructure, manage and treat stormwater or subsurface drainage water, facilitate water reuse, and secure publicly owned treatment works, among other uses. Finally, consistent with the CWSRF and DWSRF, Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used for cybersecurity needs to protect water or sewer infrastructure, such as developing effective cybersecurity practices and measures at drinking water systems and publicly owned treatment works.

Many of the types of projects eligible under either the CWSRF or DWSRF also support efforts to address climate change. For example, by taking steps to manage potential sources of pollution and preventing these sources from reaching sources of drinking water, projects eligible under the DWSRF and the ARPA may reduce energy required to treat drinking water. Similarly, projects eligible under the CWSRF include measures to conserve and reuse water or reduce the energy consumption of public water treatment facilities. Treasury encourages recipients to consider green infrastructure investments and projects to improve resilience to the effects of climate change. For example, more frequent and extreme precipitation events combined with construction and development trends have led to increased instances of stormwater runoff, water pollution, and flooding. Green infrastructure projects that support stormwater system resiliency could include rain gardens that provide water storage and filtration benefits, and green streets, where vegetation, soil, and engineered systems are combined to direct and filter rainwater from impervious surfaces. In cases of a natural disaster, recipients may also use Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide relief, such as interconnecting water systems or rehabilitating existing wells during an extended drought.

Question 18: What are the advantages and disadvantages of aligning eligible uses with the eligible project type requirements of the DWSRF and CWSRF? What other water or sewer project categories, if any, should Treasury consider in addition to DWSRF and CWSRF eligible projects? Should Treasury consider a broader general category of water and sewer projects?

Question 19: What additional water and sewer infrastructure categories, if any, should Treasury consider to address and respond to the needs of unserved, undeserved, or rural communities? How do these projects differ from DWSFR and CWSRF eligible projects?

Question 20: What new categories of water and sewer infrastructure, if any, should Treasury consider to support State, local, and Tribal governments in mitigating the negative impacts of climate change? Discuss emerging technologies and processes that support resiliency of water and sewer infrastructure. Discuss any challenges faced by States and local governments when pursuing or implementing climate resilient infrastructure projects.

Question 21: Infrastructure projects related to dams and reservoirs are generally not eligible under the CWSRF and DWSRF categories. Should Treasury consider expanding eligible

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Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment: Sixth Report to Congress (March 2018), *https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-10/documents/corrected_sixth_drinking_water_infrastructure_needs_survey_and_assessment.pdf.*

[133] *Id.*

[134] *Id.*

[135] 42 U.S.C. 300j–12(b)(3)(A).

[136] Environmental Protection Agency, Learn About the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, *https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/learn-about-clean-water-state-revolving-fund-cwsrf* (last visited Apr. 30, 2021); 42 U.S.C. 300j–12.

[137] House Committee on the Budget, State and Local Governments are in Dire Need of Federal Relief (Aug. 19, 2020), *https://budget.house.gov/publications/report/state-and-local-governments-are-dire-need-federal-relief.*

[138] Environmental Protection Agency, Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (Nov. 2019), *https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-11/documents/fact_sheet_-_dwsrf_overview_final_0.pdf;* Environmental Protection Agency, National Benefits Analysis for Drinking Water Regulations, *https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/national-benefits-analysis-drinking-water-regulations* (last visited Apr. 30, 2020).

infrastructure under the interim final rule to include dam and reservoir projects? Discuss public health, environmental, climate, or equity benefits and costs in expanding the eligibility to include these types of projects.

2. Broadband Infrastructure

The COVID–19 public health emergency has underscored the importance of universally available, high-speed, reliable, and affordable broadband coverage as millions of Americans rely on the internet to participate in, among critical activities, remote school, healthcare, and work. Recognizing the need for such connectivity, the ARPA provides funds to State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments to make necessary investments in broadband infrastructure.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) highlighted the growing necessity of broadband in daily lives through its analysis of NTIA Internet Use Survey data, noting that Americans turn to broadband internet access service for every facet of daily life including work, study, and healthcare.[139] With increased use of technology for daily activities and the movement by many businesses and schools to operating remotely during the pandemic, broadband has become even more critical for people across the country to carry out their daily lives.

By at least one measure, however, tens of millions of Americans live in areas where there is no broadband infrastructure that provides download speeds greater than 25 Mbps and upload speeds of 3 Mbps.[140] By contrast, as noted below, many households use upload and download speeds of 100 Mbps to meet their daily needs. Even in areas where broadband infrastructure exists, broadband access may be out of reach for millions of Americans because it is unaffordable, as the United States has some of the highest broadband prices in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).[141] There are disparities in availability as well; historically, Americans living in territories and Tribal lands as well as rural areas have disproportionately lacked sufficient broadband infrastructure.[142] Moreover, rapidly growing demand has, and will likely continue to, quickly outpace infrastructure capacity, a phenomenon acknowledged by various states around the country that have set scalability requirements to account for this anticipated growth in demand.[143]

The interim final rule provides that eligible investments in broadband are those that are designed to provide services meeting adequate speeds and are provided to unserved and underserved households and businesses. Understanding that States, territories, localities, and Tribal governments have a wide range of varied broadband infrastructure needs, the interim final rule provides award recipients with flexibility to identify the specific locations within their communities to be served and to otherwise design the project.

Under the interim final rule, eligible projects are expected to be designed to deliver, upon project completion, service that reliably meets or exceeds symmetrical upload and download speeds of 100 Mbps. There may be instances in which it would not be practicable for a project to deliver such service speeds because of the geography, topography, or excessive costs associated with such a project. In these instances, the affected project would be expected to be designed to deliver, upon project completion, service that reliably meets or exceeds 100 Mbps download and between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speeds and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps symmetrical for download and upload speeds.[144] In setting these standards, Treasury identified speeds necessary to ensure that broadband infrastructure is sufficient to enable users to generally meet household needs, including the ability to support the simultaneous use of work, education, and health applications, and also sufficiently robust to meet increasing household demands for bandwidth. Treasury also recognizes that different communities and their members may have a broad range of internet needs and that those needs may change over time.

In considering the appropriate speed requirements for eligible projects, Treasury considered estimates of typical households demands during the pandemic. Using the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Broadband Speed Guide, for example, a household with two telecommuters and two to three remote learners today are estimated to need 100 Mbps download to work simultaneously.[145] In households with more members, the demands may be greater, and in households with fewer members, the demands may be less.

In considering the appropriate speed requirements for eligible projects, Treasury also considered data usage patterns and how bandwidth needs have changed over time for U.S. households and businesses as people's use of technology in their daily lives has evolved. In the few years preceding the pandemic, market research data showed that average upload speeds in the United States surpassed over 10 Mbps in 2017[146] and continued to increase significantly, with the average upload speed as of November, 2019 increasing to 48.41 Mbps,[147] attributable, in part to a shift to using broadband and the internet by individuals and businesses

[139] *See, e.g., https://www.ntia.gov/blog/2020/more-half-american-households-used-internet-health-related-activities-2019-ntia-data-show; https://www.ntia.gov/blog/2020/nearly-third-american-employees-worked-remotely-2019-ntia-data-show;* and generally, *https://www.ntia.gov/data/digital-nation-data-explorer.*

[140] As an example, data from the Federal Communications Commission shows that as of June 2020, 9.07 percent of the U.S. population had no available cable or fiber broadband providers providing greater than 25 Mbps download speeds and 3 Mbps upload speeds. Availability was significantly less for rural versus urban populations, with 35.57 percent of the rural population lacking such access, compared with 2.57 percent of the urban population. Availability was also significantly less for tribal versus non-tribal populations, with 35.93 percent of the tribal population lacking such access, compared with 8.74 of the non-tribal population. Federal Communications Commission, Fixed Broadband Deployment, *https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/#/* (last visited May 9, 2021).

[141] How Do U.S. Internet Costs Compare To The Rest Of The World?, BroadbandSearch Blog Post, *available at https://www.broadbandsearch.net/blog/internet-costs-compared-worldwide.*

[142] *See, e.g.,* Federal Communications Commission, Fourteenth Broadband Deployment Report, *available at https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-21-18A1.pdf.*

[143] *See, e.g.,* Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity, Broadband Grants, h (last visited May 9, 2021), *https://www2.illinois.gov/dceo/ConnectIllinois/Pages/BroadbandGrants.aspx;* Kansas Office of Broadband Development, Broadband Acceleration Grant, *https://www.kansascommerce.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Broadband-Acceleration-Grant.pdf* (last visited May 9, 2021); New York State Association of Counties, Universal Broadband: Deploying High Speed Internet Access in NYS (Jul. 2017), *https://www.nysac.org/files/BroadbandUpdateReport2017(1).pdf.*

[144] This scalability threshold is consistent with scalability requirements used in other jurisdictions. *Id.*

[145] Federal Communications Commission, Broadband Speed Guide, *https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/broadband-speed-guide* (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

[146] Letter from Lisa R. Youngers, President and CEO of Fiber Broadband Association to FCC, WC Docket No. 19–126 (filed Jan. 3, 2020), including an Appendix with research from RVA LLC, *Data Review Of The Importance of Upload Speeds* (Jan. 2020), and Ookla speed test data, *available at https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/101030085118517/FCC%20RDOF%20Jan%203%20Ex%20Parte.pdf.* Additional information on historic growth in data usage is provided in Schools, Health & Libraries Broadband Coalition, *Common Sense Solutions for Closing the Digital Divide,* Apr. 29, 2021.

[147] *Id. See also* United States's Mobile and Broadband internet Speeds—Speedtest Global Index, *available at https://www.speedtest.net/global-index/united-states#fixed.*

to create and share content using video sharing, video conferencing, and other applications.[148]

The increasing use of data accelerated markedly during the pandemic as households across the country became increasingly reliant on tools and applications that require greater internet capacity, both to download data but also to upload data. Sending information became as important as receiving it. A video consultation with a healthcare provider or participation by a child in a live classroom with a teacher and fellow students requires video to be sent and received simultaneously.[149] As an example, some video conferencing technology platforms indicate that download and upload speeds should be roughly equal to support two-way, interactive video meetings.[150] For both work and school, client materials or completed school assignments, which may be in the form of PDF files, videos, or graphic files, also need to be shared with others. This is often done by uploading materials to a collaboration site, and the upload speed available to a user can have a significant impact on the time it takes for the content to be shared with others. [151] These activities require significant capacity from home internet connections to both download and upload data, especially when there are multiple individuals in one household engaging in these activities simultaneously.

This need for increased broadband capacity during the pandemic was reflected in increased usage patterns seen over the last year. As OpenVault noted in recent advisories, the pandemic significantly increased the amount of data users consume. Among data users observed by OpenVault, per-subscriber average data usage for the fourth quarter of 2020 was 482.6 gigabytes per month, representing a 40 percent increase over the 344 gigabytes consumed in the fourth quarter of 2019 and a 26 percent increase over the third quarter 2020 average of 383.8 gigabytes.[152] OpenVault also noted significant increases in upstream usage among the data users it observed, with upstream data usage growing 63 percent—from 19 gigabytes to 31 gigabytes—between December, 2019 and December, 2020.[153] According to an OECD Broadband statistic from June 2020, the largest percentage of U.S. broadband subscribers have services providing speeds between 100 Mbps and 1 Gbps.[154]

Jurisdictions and Federal programs are increasingly responding to the growing demands of their communities for both heightened download and upload speeds. For example, Illinois now requires 100 Mbps symmetrical service as the construction standard for its state broadband grant programs. This standard is also consistent with speed levels, particularly download speed levels, prioritized by other Federal programs supporting broadband projects. Bids submitted as part of the FCC in its Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF), established to support the construction of broadband networks in rural communities across the country, are given priority if they offer faster service, with the service offerings of 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload being included in the "above baseline" performance tier set by the FCC.[155] The Broadband Infrastructure Program (BBIP) [156] of the Department of Commerce, which provides Federal funding to deploy broadband infrastructure to eligible service areas of the country also prioritizes projects designed to provide broadband service with a download speed of not less than 100 Mbps and an upload speed of not less than 20 Mbps.[157]

The 100 Mbps upload and download speeds will support the increased and growing needs of households and businesses. Recognizing that, in some instances, 100 Mbps upload speed may be impracticable due to geographical, topographical, or financial constraints, the interim final rule permits upload speeds of between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps in such instances. To provide for investments that will accommodate technologies requiring symmetry in download and upload speeds, as noted above, eligible projects that are not designed to deliver, upon project completion, service that reliably meets or exceeds symmetrical speeds of 100 Mbps because it would be impracticable to do so should be designed so that they can be scalable to such speeds. Recipients are also encouraged to prioritize investments in fiber optic infrastructure where feasible, as such advanced technology enables the next generation of application solutions for all communities.

Under the interim final rule, eligible projects are expected to focus on locations that are unserved or underserved. The interim final rule treats users as being unserved or underserved if they lack access to a wireline connection capable of reliably delivering at least minimum speeds of 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload as households and businesses lacking this level of access are generally not viewed as being able to originate and receive high-quality voice, data, graphics, and video telecommunications. This threshold is consistent with the FCC's benchmark for an "advanced telecommunications capability." [158] This threshold is also consistent with thresholds used in other Federal programs to identify eligible areas to be served by programs to improve broadband services. For example, in the FCC's RDOF program, eligible areas include those without current (or already funded) access to terrestrial broadband service providing 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload speeds.[159] The Department of Commerce's BBIP also considers households to be "unserved" generally if they lack access to broadband service

[148] *Id.*

[149] One high definition Zoom meeting or class requires approximately 3.8 Mbps/3.0 Mbps (up/down).

[150] *See, e.g.,* Zoom, System Requirements for Windows, macOS, and Linux, *https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us/articles/201362023-System-requirements-for-Windows-macOS-and-Linux#h_d278c327-e03d-4896-b19a-96a8f3c0c69c* (last visited May 8, 2021).

[151] By one estimate, to upload a one gigabit video file to YouTube would take 15 minutes at an upload speed of 10 Mbps compared with 1 minute, 30 seconds at an upload speed of 100 Mbps, and 30 seconds at an upload speed of 300 Mbps. *Reviews.org:* What is Symmetrical internet? (March 2020).

[152] OVBI: Covid-19 Drove 15 percent Increase in Broadband Traffic in 2020, OpenVault, Quarterly Advisory, (Feb. 10, 2021), *available at https://openvault.com/ovbi-covid-19-drove-51-increase-in-broadband-traffic-in-2020; See* OpenVault's data set incorporates information on usage by subscribers across multiple continents, including North America and Europe. Additional data and detail on increases in the amount of data users consume and the broadband speeds they are using is provided in *OpenVault Broadband Insights Report Q4,* Quarterly Advisory (Feb. 10, 2021), *available at https://openvault.com/complimentary-report-4q20/.*

[153] OVBI Special Report: 202 Upstream Growth Nearly 4X of Pre-Pandemic Years, OpenVault, Quarterly Advisory, (April 1, 20201), *available at https://openvault.com/ovbi-special-report-2020-upstream-growth-rate-nearly-4x-of-pre-pandemic-years/;* Additional data is provided in *OpenVault Broadband Insights Pandemic Impact on Upstream Broadband Usage and Network Capacity, available at https://openvault.com/upstream-whitepaper/.*

[154] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, per speed tiers (June 2020), *https://www.oecd.org/sti/broadband/5.1-FixedBB-SpeedTiers-2020-06.xls www.oecd.org/sti/broadband/broadband-statistics.*

[155] *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund,* Report and Order, 35 FCC Rcd 686, 690, para. 9 (2020), *available at https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-launches-20-billion-rural-digital-opportunity-fund-0.*

[156] The BIPP was authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Section 905, Public Law 116–260, 134 Stat. 1182 (Dec. 27, 2020).

[157] Section 905(d)(4) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.

[158] *Deployment Report, supra* note 142.

[159] *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund, supra* note 156.

with a download speed of not less than 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload, among other conditions. In selecting an area to be served by a project, recipients are encouraged to avoid investing in locations that have existing agreements to build reliable wireline service with minimum speeds of 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload by December 31, 2024, in order to avoid duplication of efforts and resources.

Recipients are also encouraged to consider ways to integrate affordability options into their program design. To meet the immediate needs of unserved and underserved households and businesses, recipients are encouraged to focus on projects that deliver a physical broadband connection by prioritizing projects that achieve last mile-connections. Treasury also encourages recipients to prioritize support for broadband networks owned, operated by, or affiliated with local governments, non-profits, and co-operatives—providers with less pressure to turn profits and with a commitment to serving entire communities.

Under sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A), assistance to households facing negative economic impacts due to COVID–19 is also an eligible use, including internet access or digital literacy assistance. As discussed above, in considering whether a potential use is eligible under this category, a recipient must consider whether, and the extent to which, the household has experienced a negative economic impact from the pandemic.

Question 22: What are the advantages and disadvantages of setting minimum symmetrical download and upload speeds of 100 Mbps? What other minimum standards would be appropriate and why?

Question 23: Would setting such a minimum be impractical for particular types of projects? If so, where and on what basis should those projects be identified? How could such a standard be set while also taking into account the practicality of using this standard in particular types of projects? In addition to topography, geography, and financial factors, what other constraints, if any, are relevant to considering whether an investment is impracticable?

Question 24: What are the advantages and disadvantages of setting a minimum level of service at 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload in projects where it is impracticable to set minimum symmetrical download and upload speeds of 100 Mbps? What are the advantages and disadvantages of setting a scalability requirement in these cases? What other minimum standards would be appropriate and why?

Question 25: What are the advantages and disadvantages of focusing these investments on those without access to a wireline connection that reliably delivers 25 Mbps download by 3 Mbps upload? Would another threshold be appropriate and why?

Question 26: What are the advantages and disadvantages of setting any particular threshold for identifying unserved or underserved areas, minimum speed standards or scalability minimum? Are there other standards that should be set (e.g., latency)? If so, why and how? How can such threshold, standards, or minimum be set in a way that balances the public's interest in making sure that reliable broadband services meeting the daily needs of all Americans are available throughout the country with the providing recipients flexibility to meet the varied needs of their communities?

III. Restrictions on Use

As discussed above, recipients have considerable flexibility to use Fiscal Recovery Funds to address the diverse needs of their communities. To ensure that payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds are used for these congressionally permitted purposes, the ARPA includes two provisions that further define the boundaries of the statute's eligible uses. Section 602(c)(2)(A) of the Act provides that States and territories may not "use the funds . . . to either directly or indirectly offset a reduction in . . . net tax revenue . . . resulting from a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation during the covered period that reduces any tax . . . or delays the imposition of any tax or tax increase." In addition, sections 602(c)(2)(B) and 603(c)(2) prohibit any recipient, including cities, nonentitlement units of government, and counties, from using Fiscal Recovery Funds for deposit into any pension fund. These restrictions support the use of funds for the congressionally permitted purposes described in Section II of this Supplementary Information by providing a backstop against the use of funds for purposes outside of the eligible use categories.

These provisions give force to Congress's clear intent that Fiscal Recovery Funds be spent within the four eligible uses identified in the statute—(1) to respond to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts, (2) to provide premium pay to essential workers, (3) to provide government services to the extent of eligible governments' revenue losses, and (4) to make necessary water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure investments—and not otherwise. These four eligible uses reflect Congress's judgment that the Fiscal Recovery Funds should be expended in particular ways that support recovery from the COVID–19 public health emergency. The further restrictions reflect Congress's judgment that tax cuts and pension deposits do not fall within these eligible uses. The interim final rule describes how Treasury will identify when such uses have occurred and how it will recoup funds put toward these impermissible uses and, as discussed in Section VIII of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, establishes a reporting framework for monitoring the use of Fiscal Recovery Funds for eligible uses.

A. Deposit Into Pension Funds

The statute provides that recipients may not use Fiscal Recovery Funds for "deposit into any pension fund." For the reasons discussed below, Treasury interprets "deposit" in this context to refer to an extraordinary payment into a pension fund for the purpose of reducing an accrued, unfunded liability. More specifically, the interim final rule does not permit this assistance to be used to make a payment into a pension fund if both:

1. The payment reduces a liability incurred prior to the start of the COVID–19 public health emergency, and
2. the payment occurs outside the recipient's regular timing for making such payments.

Under this interpretation, a "deposit" is distinct from a "payroll contribution," which occurs when employers make payments into pension funds on regular intervals, with contribution amounts based on a pre-determined percentage of employees' wages and salaries.

As discussed above, eligible uses for premium pay and responding to the negative economic impacts of the COVID–19 public health emergency include hiring and compensating public sector employees. Interpreting the scope of "deposit" to exclude contributions that are part of payroll contributions is more consistent with these eligible uses and would reduce administrative burden for recipients. Accordingly, if an employee's wages and salaries are an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds, recipients may treat the employee's covered benefits as an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds. For purposes of the Fiscal Recovery Funds, covered benefits include costs of all types of leave (vacation, family-related, sick, military, bereavement, sabbatical, jury duty), employee insurance (health, life, dental, vision), retirement (pensions, 401(k)), unemployment benefit plans

(Federal and State), workers' compensation insurance, and Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes (which includes Social Security and Medicare taxes).

Treasury anticipates that this approach to employees' covered benefits will be comprehensive and, for employees whose wage and salary costs are eligible expenses, will allow all covered benefits listed in the previous paragraph to be eligible under the Fiscal Recovery Funds. Treasury expects that this will minimize the administrative burden on recipients by treating all the specified covered benefit types as eligible expenses, for employees whose wage and salary costs are eligible expenses.

Question 27: Beyond a "deposit" and a "payroll contribution," are there other types of payments into a pension fund that Treasury should consider?

B. Offset a Reduction in Net Tax Revenue

For States and territories (recipient governments [160]), section 602(c)(2)(A)—the offset provision—prohibits the use of Fiscal Recovery Funds to directly or indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation [161] during the covered period. If a State or territory uses Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue, the ARPA provides that the State or territory must repay to the Treasury an amount equal to the lesser of (i) the amount of the applicable reduction attributable to the impermissible offset and (ii) the amount received by the State or territory under the ARPA. *See* Section IV of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. As discussed below Section IV of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, a State or territory that chooses to use Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue does not forfeit its entire allocation of Fiscal Recovery Funds (unless it misused the full allocation to offset a reduction in net tax revenue) or any non-ARPA funding received.

The interim final rule implements these conditions by establishing a framework for States and territories to determine the cost of changes in law, regulation, or interpretation that reduce tax revenue and to identify and value the sources of funds that will offset—*i.e.,* cover the cost of—any reduction in net tax revenue resulting from such changes. A recipient government would only be considered to have used Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from changes in law, regulation, or interpretation if, and to the extent that, the recipient government could not identify sufficient funds from sources other than the Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset the reduction in net tax revenue. If sufficient funds from other sources cannot be identified to cover the full cost of the reduction in net tax revenue resulting from changes in law, regulation, or interpretation, the remaining amount not covered by these sources will be considered to have been offset by Fiscal Recovery Funds, in contravention of the offset provision. The interim final rule recognizes three sources of funds that may offset a reduction in net tax revenue other than Fiscal Recovery Funds—organic growth, increases in revenue (*e.g.,* an increase in a tax rate), and certain cuts in spending.

In order to reduce burden, the interim final rule's approach also incorporates the types of information and modeling already used by States and territories in their own fiscal and budgeting processes. By incorporating existing budgeting processes and capabilities, States and territories will be able to assess and evaluate the relationship of tax and budget decisions to uses of the Fiscal Recovery Funds based on information they likely have or can obtain. This approach ensures that recipient governments have the information they need to understand the implications of their decisions regarding the use of the Fiscal Recovery Funds—and, in particular, whether they are using the funds to directly or indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue, making them potentially subject to recoupment.

Reporting on both the eligible uses and on a State's or territory's covered tax changes that would reduce tax revenue will enable identification of, and recoupment for, use of Fiscal Recovery Funds to directly offset reductions in tax revenue resulting from tax relief. Moreover, this approach recognizes that, because money is fungible, even if Fiscal Recovery Funds are not explicitly or directly used to cover the costs of changes that reduce net tax revenue, those funds may be used in a manner inconsistent with the statute by indirectly being used to substitute for the State's or territory's funds that would otherwise have been needed to cover the costs of the reduction. By focusing on the cost of changes that reduce net tax revenue—and how a recipient government is offsetting those reductions in constructing its budget over the covered period—the framework prevents efforts to use Fiscal Recovery Funds to indirectly offset reductions in net tax revenue for which the recipient government has not identified other offsetting sources of funding.

As discussed in greater detail below in this preamble, the framework set forth in the interim final rule establishes a step-by-step process for determining whether, and the extent to which, Fiscal Recovery Funds have been used to offset a reduction in net tax revenue. Based on information reported annually by the recipient government:

- First, each year, each recipient government will identify and value the changes in law, regulation, or interpretation that would result in a reduction in net tax revenue, as it would in the ordinary course of its budgeting process. The sum of these values in the year for which the government is reporting is the amount it needs to "pay for" with sources other than Fiscal Recovery Funds (total value of revenue reducing changes).
- Second, the interim final rule recognizes that it may be difficult to predict how a change would affect net tax revenue in future years and, accordingly, provides that if the total value of the changes in the year for which the recipient government is reporting is below a de minimis level, as discussed below, the recipient government need not identify any sources of funding to pay for revenue reducing changes and will not be subject to recoupment.
- Third, a recipient government will consider the amount of actual tax revenue recorded in the year for which they are reporting. If the recipient government's actual tax revenue is greater than the amount of tax revenue received by the recipient for the fiscal year ending 2019, adjusted annually for inflation, the recipient government will not be considered to have violated the offset provision because there will not have been a reduction in net tax revenue.
- Fourth, if the recipient government's actual tax revenue is less than the amount of tax revenue received by the recipient government for the fiscal year ending 2019, adjusted annually for inflation, in the reporting year the recipient government will identify any sources of funds that have been used to permissibly offset the total value of covered tax changes other than Fiscal Recovery Funds. These are:
  - State or territory tax changes that would increase any source of general

[160] In this sub-section, "recipient governments" refers only to States and territories. In other sections, "recipient governments" refers more broadly to eligible governments receiving funding from the Fiscal Recovery Funds.

[161] For brevity, referred to as "changes in law, regulation, or interpretation" for the remainder of this preamble.

fund revenue, such as a change that would increase a tax rate; and

○ Spending cuts in areas not being replaced by Fiscal Recovery Funds.

The recipient government will calculate the value of revenue reduction remaining after applying these sources of offsetting funding to the total value of revenue reducing changes—that, is, how much of the tax change has not been paid for. The recipient government will then compare that value to the difference between the baseline and actual tax revenue. A recipient government will not be required to repay to the Treasury an amount that is greater than the recipient government's actual tax revenue shortfall relative to the baseline (*i.e.,* fiscal year 2019 tax revenue adjusted for inflation). This "revenue reduction cap," together with Step 3, ensures that recipient governments can use organic revenue growth to offset the cost of revenue reductions.

• Finally, if there are any amounts that could be subject to recoupment, Treasury will provide notice to the recipient government of such amounts. This process is discussed in greater detail in Section IV of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

Together, these steps allow Treasury to identify the amount of reduction in net tax revenue that both is attributable to covered changes and has been directly or indirectly offset with Fiscal Recovery Funds. This process ensures Fiscal Recovery Funds are used in a manner consistent with the statute's defined eligible uses and the offset provision's limitation on these eligible uses, while avoiding undue interference with State and territory decisions regarding tax and spending policies.

The interim final rule also implements a process for recouping Fiscal Recovery Funds that were used to offset reductions in net tax revenue, including the calculation of any amounts that may be subject to recoupment, a process for a recipient government to respond to a notice of recoupment, and clarification regarding amounts excluded from recoupment. *See* Section IV of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

The interim final rule includes several definitions that are applicable to the implementation of the offset provision.

Covered change. The offset provision is triggered by a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from "a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation." A covered change includes any final legislative or regulatory action, a new or changed administrative interpretation, and the phase-in or taking effect of any statute or rule where the phase-in or taking effect was not prescribed prior to the start of the covered period. Changed administrative interpretations would not include corrections to replace prior inaccurate interpretations; such corrections would instead be treated as changes implementing legislation enacted or regulations issued prior to the covered period; the operative change in those circumstances is the underlying legislation or regulation that occurred prior to the covered period. Moreover, only the changes within the control of the State or territory are considered covered changes. Covered changes do not include a change in rate that is triggered automatically and based on statutory or regulatory criteria in effect prior to the covered period. For example, a state law that sets its earned income tax credit (EITC) at a fixed percentage of the Federal EITC will see its EITC payments automatically increase—and thus its tax revenue reduced—because of the Federal Government's expansion of the EITC in the ARPA.[162] This would not be considered a covered change. In addition, the offset provision applies only to actions for which the change in policy occurs during the covered period; it excludes regulations or other actions that implement a change or law substantively enacted prior to March 3, 2021. Finally, Treasury has determined and previously announced that income tax changes—even those made during the covered period—that simply conform with recent changes in Federal law (including those to conform to recent changes in Federal taxation of unemployment insurance benefits and taxation of loan forgiveness under the Paycheck Protection Program) are permissible under the offset provision.

Baseline. For purposes of measuring a reduction in net tax revenue, the interim final rule measures actual changes in tax revenue relative to a revenue baseline (baseline). The baseline will be calculated as fiscal year 2019 (FY 2019) tax revenue indexed for inflation in each year of the covered period, with inflation calculated using the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Implicit Price Deflator.[163]

FY 2019 was chosen as the starting year for the baseline because it is the last full fiscal year prior to the COVID–19 public health emergency.[164] This baseline year is consistent with the approach directed by the ARPA in sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C), which identify the "most recent full fiscal year of the [State, territory, or Tribal government] prior to the emergency" as the comparator for measuring revenue loss. U.S. gross domestic product is projected to rebound to pre-pandemic levels in 2021,[165] suggesting that an FY 2019 pre-pandemic baseline is a reasonable comparator for future revenue levels. The FY 2019 baseline revenue will be adjusted annually for inflation to allow for direct comparison of actual tax revenue in each year (reported in nominal terms) to baseline revenue in common units of measurement; without inflation adjustment, each dollar of reported actual tax revenue would be worth less than each dollar of baseline revenue expressed in 2019 terms.

Reporting year. The interim final rule defines "reporting year" as a single year within the covered period, aligned to the current fiscal year of the recipient government during the covered period, for which a recipient government reports the value of covered changes and any sources of offsetting revenue increases ("in-year" value), regardless of when those changes were enacted. For the fiscal years ending in 2021 or 2025 (partial years), the term "reporting year" refers to the portion of the year falling within the covered period. For example, the reporting year for a fiscal year beginning July 2020 and ending June 2021 would be from March 3, 2021 to July 2021.

Tax revenue. The interim final rule's definition of "tax revenue" is based on the Census Bureau's definition of taxes, used for its Annual Survey of State Government Finances.[166] It provides a consistent, well-established definition with which States and territories will be familiar and is consistent with the approach taken in Section II.C of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** describing the implementation of sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C) of the Act, regarding revenue loss. Consistent with the approach described in Section II.C of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, tax

[162] *See, e.g.,* Tax Policy Center, How do state earned income tax credits work?, *https://www.taxpolicycenter.org/briefing-book/how-do-state-earned-income-tax-credits-work/* (last visited May 9, 2021).

[163] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, GDP Price Deflator, *https://www.bea.gov/data/prices-inflation/gdp-price-deflator* (last visited May 9, 2021).

[164] Using Fiscal Year 2019 is consistent with section 602 as Congress provided for using that baseline for determining the impact of revenue loss affecting the provision of government services. *See* section 602(c)(1)(C).

[165] Congressional Budget Office, An Overview of the Economic Outlook: 2021 to 2031 (February 1, 2021), *available at https://www.cbo.gov/publication/56965.*

[166] U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances Glossary, *https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/about/glossary.html* (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

revenue does not include revenue taxed and collected by a different unit of government (*e.g.*, revenue from taxes levied by a local government and transferred to a recipient government).

Framework. The interim final rule provides a step-by-step framework, to be used in each reporting year, to calculate whether the offset provision applies to a State's or territory's use of Fiscal Recovery Funds:

(1) *Covered changes that reduce tax revenue.* For each reporting year, a recipient government will identify and value covered changes that the recipient government predicts will have the effect of reducing tax revenue in a given reporting year, similar to the way it would in the ordinary course of its budgeting process. The value of these covered changes may be reported based on estimated values produced by a budget model, incorporating reasonable assumptions, that aligns with the recipient government's existing approach for measuring the effects of fiscal policies, and that measures relative to a current law baseline. The covered changes may also be reported based on actual values using a statistical methodology to isolate the change in year-over-year revenue attributable to the covered change(s), relative to the current law baseline prior to the change(s). Further, estimation approaches should not use dynamic methodologies that incorporate the projected effects of macroeconomic growth because macroeconomic growth is accounted for separately in the framework. Relative to these dynamic scoring methodologies, scoring methodologies that do not incorporate projected effects of macroeconomic growth rely on fewer assumptions and thus provide greater consistency among States and territories. Dynamic scoring that incorporates macroeconomic growth may also increase the likelihood of underestimation of the cost of a reduction in tax revenue.

In general and where possible, reporting should be produced by the agency of the recipient government responsible for estimating the costs and effects of fiscal policy changes. This approach offers recipient governments the flexibility to determine their reporting methodology based on their existing budget scoring practices and capabilities. In addition, the approach of using the projected value of changes in law that enact fiscal policies to estimate the net effect of such policies is consistent with the way many States and territories already consider tax changes.[167]

(2) *In excess of the de minimis.* The recipient government will next calculate the total value of all covered changes in the reporting year resulting in revenue reductions, identified in Step 1. If the total value of the revenue reductions resulting from these changes is below the de minimis level, the recipient government will be deemed not to have any revenue-reducing changes for the purpose of determining the recognized net reduction. If the total is above the de minimis level, the recipient government must identify sources of in-year revenue to cover the full costs of changes that reduce tax revenue.

The de minimis level is calculated as 1 percent of the reporting year's baseline. Treasury recognizes that, pursuant to their taxing authority, States and territories may make many small changes to alter the composition of their tax revenues or implement other policies with marginal effects on tax revenues. They may also make changes based on projected revenue effects that turn out to differ from actual effects, unintentionally resulting in minor revenue changes that are not fairly described as "resulting from" tax law changes. The de minimis level recognizes the inherent challenges and uncertainties that recipient governments face, and thus allows relatively small reductions in tax revenue without consequence. Treasury determined the 1 percent level by assessing the historical effects of state-level tax policy changes in state EITCs implemented to effect policy goals other than reducing net tax revenues.[168] The 1 percent de minimis level reflects the historical reductions in revenue due to minor changes in state fiscal policies.

(3) *Safe harbor.* The recipient government will then compare the reporting year's actual tax revenue to the baseline. If actual tax revenue is greater than the baseline, Treasury will deem the recipient government not to have any recognized net reduction for the reporting year, and therefore to be in a safe harbor and outside the ambit of the offset provision. This approach is consistent with the ARPA, which contemplates recoupment of Fiscal Recovery Funds only in the event that such funds are used to offset a reduction in net tax revenue. If net tax revenue has not been reduced, this provision does not apply. In the event that actual tax revenue is above the baseline, the organic revenue growth that has occurred, plus any other revenue-raising changes, by definition must have been enough to offset the in-year costs of the covered changes.

(4) *Consideration of other sources of funding.* Next, the recipient government will identify and calculate the total value of changes that could pay for revenue reduction due to covered changes and sum these items. This amount can be used to pay for up to the total value of revenue-reducing changes in the reporting year. These changes consist of two categories:

(a) *Tax and other increases in revenue.* The recipient government must identify and consider covered changes in policy that the recipient government predicts will have the effect of increasing general revenue in a given reporting year. As when identifying and valuing covered changes that reduce tax revenue, the value of revenue-raising changes may be reported based on estimated values produced by a budget model, incorporating reasonable assumptions, aligned with the recipient government's existing approach for measuring the effects of fiscal policies, and measured relative to a current law baseline, or based on actual values using a statistical methodology to isolate the change in year-over-year revenue attributable to the covered change(s). Further, and as discussed above, estimation approaches should not use dynamic scoring methodologies that incorporate the effects of macroeconomic growth because growth is accounted for separately under the interim final rule. In general and where possible, reporting should be produced by the agency of the recipient government responsible for estimating the costs and effects of fiscal policy changes. This approach offers recipient governments the flexibility to determine their reporting methodology based on their existing budget scoring practices and capabilities.

(b) *Covered spending cuts.* A recipient government also may cut spending in certain areas to pay for covered changes that reduce tax revenue, up to the amount of the recipient government's net reduction in total spending as described below. These changes must be reductions in government outlays not in an area where the recipient government has spent Fiscal Recovery Funds. To better align with existing reporting and accounting, the interim final rule considers the department, agency, or

[167] *See, e.g.*, Megan Randall & Kim Rueben, Tax Policy Center, Sustainable Budgeting in the States: Evidence on State Budget Institutions and Practices (Nov. 2017), *available at https://www.taxpolicycenter.org/sites/default/files/publication/149186/sustainable-budgeting-in-the-states_1.pdf.*

[168] Data provided by the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center for state-level EITC changes for 2004–2017.

authority from which spending has been cut and whether the recipient government has spent Fiscal Recovery Funds on that same department, agency, or authority. This approach was selected to allow recipient governments to report how Fiscal Recovery Funds have been spent using reporting units already incorporated into their budgeting process. If they have not spent Fiscal Recovery Funds in a department, agency, or authority, the full amount of the reduction in spending counts as a covered spending cut, up to the recipient government's net reduction in total spending. If they have, the Fiscal Recovery Funds generally would be deemed to have replaced the amount of spending cut and only reductions in spending above the amount of Fiscal Recovery Funds spent on the department, agency, or authority would count.

To calculate the amount of spending cuts that are available to offset a reduction in tax revenue, the recipient government must first consider whether there has been a reduction in total net spending, excluding Fiscal Recovery Funds (net reduction in total spending). This approach ensures that reported spending cuts actually create fiscal space, rather than simply offsetting other spending increases. A net reduction in total spending is measured as the difference between total spending in each reporting year, excluding Fiscal Recovery Funds spent, relative to total spending for the recipient's fiscal year ending in 2019, adjusted for inflation. Measuring reductions in spending relative to 2019 reflects the fact that the fiscal space created by a spending cut persists so long as spending remains below its original level, even if it does not decline further, relative to the same amount of revenue. Measuring spending cuts from year to year would, by contrast, not recognize any available funds to offset revenue reductions unless spending continued to decline, failing to reflect the actual availability of funds created by a persistent change and limiting the discretion of States and territories. In general and where possible, reporting should be produced by the agency of the recipient government responsible for estimating the costs and effects of fiscal policy changes. Treasury chose this approach because while many recipient governments may score budget legislation using projections, spending cuts are readily observable using actual values.

This approach—allowing only spending reductions in areas where the recipient government has not spent Fiscal Recovery Funds to be used as an offset for a reduction in net tax revenue—aims to prevent recipient governments from using Fiscal Recovery Funds to supplant State or territory funding in the eligible use areas, and then use those State or territory funds to offset tax cuts. Such an approach helps ensure that Fiscal Recovery Funds are not used to "indirectly" offset revenue reductions due to covered changes.

In order to help ensure recipient governments use Fiscal Recovery Funds in a manner consistent with the prescribed eligible uses and do not use Fiscal Recovery Funds to indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from a covered change, Treasury will monitor changes in spending throughout the covered period. If, over the course of the covered period, a spending cut is subsequently replaced with Fiscal Recovery Funds and used to indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from a covered change, Treasury may consider such change to be an evasion of the restrictions of the offset provision and seek recoupment of such amounts.

(5) *Identification of amounts subject to recoupment.* If a recipient government (i) reports covered changes that reduce tax revenue (Step 1); (ii) to a degree greater than the de minimis (Step 2); (iii) has experienced a reduction in net tax revenue (Step 3); and (iv) lacks sufficient revenue from other, permissible sources to pay for the entirety of the reduction (Step 4), then the recipient government will be considered to have used Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue, up to the amount that revenue has actually declined. That is, the maximum value of reduction in revenue due to covered changes which a recipient government must cover is capped at the difference between the baseline and actual tax revenue.[169] In the event that the baseline is above actual tax revenue and the difference between them is less than the sum of revenue reducing changes that are not paid for with other, permissible sources, organic revenue growth has implicitly offset a portion of the reduction. For example, if a recipient government reduces tax revenue by $1 billion, makes no other changes, and experiences revenue growth driven by organic economic growth worth $500 million, it need only pay for the remaining $500 million with sources other than Fiscal Recovery Funds. The revenue reduction cap implements this approach for permitting organic revenue growth to cover the cost of tax cuts.

Finally, as discussed further in Section IV of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, a recipient government may request reconsideration of any amounts identified as subject to recoupment under this framework. This process ensures that all relevant facts and circumstances, including information regarding planned spending cuts and budgeting assumptions, are considered prior to a determination that an amount must be repaid. Amounts subject to recoupment are calculated on an annual basis; amounts recouped in one year cannot be returned if the State or territory subsequently reports an increase in net tax revenue.

To facilitate the implementation of the framework above, and in addition to reporting required on eligible uses, in each year of the reporting period, each State and territory will report to Treasury the following items:

- Actual net tax revenue for the reporting year;
- Each revenue-reducing change made to date during the covered period and the in-year value of each change;
- Each revenue-raising change made to date during the covered period and the in-year value of each change;
- Each covered spending cut made to date during the covered period, the in-year value of each cut, and documentation demonstrating that each spending cut is covered as prescribed under the interim final rule;

Treasury will provide additional guidance and instructions the reporting requirements at a later date.

Question 28: Does the interim final rule's definition of tax revenue accord with existing State and territorial practice and, if not, are there other definitions or elements Treasury should consider? Discuss why or why not.

Question 29: The interim final rule permits certain spending cuts to cover the costs of reductions in tax revenue, including cuts in a department, agency, or authority in which the recipient government is not using Fiscal Recovery Funds. How should Treasury and recipient governments consider the scope of a department, agency, or authority for the use of funds to ensure spending cuts are not being substituted with Fiscal Recovery Funds while also avoiding an overbroad definition of that captures spending that is, in fact, distinct?

Question 30: Discuss the budget scoring methodologies currently used by States and territories. How should the interim final rule take into consideration differences in approaches? Please discuss the use of

[169] This cap is applied in § 35.8(c) of the interim final rule, calculating the amount of funds used in violation of the tax offset provision.

practices including but not limited to macrodynamic scoring, microdynamic scoring, and length of budget windows.

Question 31: If a recipient government has a balanced budget requirement, how will that requirement impact its use of Fiscal Recovery Funds and ability to implement this framework?

Question 32: To implement the framework described above, the interim final rule establishes certain reporting requirements. To what extent do recipient governments already produce this information and on what timeline? Discuss ways that Treasury and recipient governments may better rely on information already produced, while ensuring a consistent application of the framework.

Question 33: Discuss States' and territories' ability to produce the figures and numbers required for reporting under the interim final rule. What additional reporting tools, such as a standardized template, would facilitate States' and territories' ability to complete the reporting required under the interim final rule?

C. Other Restrictions on Use

Payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds are also subject to pre-existing limitations provided in other Federal statutes and regulations and may not be used as non-Federal match for other Federal programs whose statute or regulations bar the use of Federal funds to meet matching requirements. For example, payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds may not be used to satisfy the State share of Medicaid.[170]

As provided for in the award terms, payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds as a general matter will be subject to the provisions of the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (2 CFR part 200) (the Uniform Guidance), including the cost principles and restrictions on general provisions for selected items of cost.

D. Timeline for Use of Fiscal Recovery Funds

Section 602(c)(1) and section 603(c)(1) require that payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds be used only to cover costs incurred by the State, territory, Tribal government, or local government by December 31, 2024. Similarly, the CARES Act provided that payments from the CRF be used to cover costs incurred by December 31, 2021.[171] The definition of "incurred" does not have a clear meaning. With respect to the CARES Act, on the understanding that the CRF was intended to be used to meet relatively short-term needs, Treasury interpreted this requirement to mean that, for a cost to be considered to have been incurred, performance of the service or delivery of the goods acquired must occur by December 31, 2021. In contrast, the ARPA, passed at a different stage of the COVID–19 public health emergency, was intended to provide more general fiscal relief over a broader timeline. In addition, the ARPA expressly permits the use of Fiscal Recovery Funds for improvements to water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure, which entail a longer timeframe. In recognition of this, Treasury is interpreting the requirement in section 602 and section 603 that costs be incurred by December 31, 2024, to require only that recipients have obligated the Fiscal Recovery Funds by such date. The interim final rule adopts a definition of "obligation" that is based on the definition used for purposes of the Uniform Guidance, which will allow for uniform administration of this requirement and is a definition with which most recipients will be familiar.

Payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds are grants provided to recipients to mitigate the fiscal effects of the COVID–19 public health emergency and to respond to the public health emergency, consistent with the eligible uses enumerated in sections 602(c)(1) and 603(c)(1).[172] As such, these funds are intended to provide economic stimulus in areas still recovering from the economic effects of the pandemic. In implementing and interpreting these provisions, including what it means to "respond to" the COVID–19 public health emergency, Treasury takes into consideration pre-pandemic facts and circumstances (*e.g.*, average revenue growth prior to the pandemic) as well as impact of the pandemic that predate the enactment of the ARPA (*e.g.*, replenishing Unemployment Trust balances drawn during the pandemic). While assessing the effects of the COVID–19 public health emergency necessarily takes into consideration the facts and circumstances that predate the ARPA, use of Fiscal Recovery Funds is forward looking.

As discussed above, recipients are permitted to use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to respond to the public health emergency, to respond to workers performing essential work by providing premium pay or providing grants to eligible employers, and to make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure, which all relate to prospective uses. In addition, sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C) permit recipients to use Fiscal Recovery Funds for the provision of government services. This clause provides that the amount of funds that may be used for this purpose is measured by reference to the reduction in revenue due to the public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year, but this reference does not relate to the period during which recipients may use the funds, which instead refers to prospective uses, consistent with the other eligible uses.

Although as discussed above the eligible uses of payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds are all prospective in nature, Treasury considers the beginning of the covered period for purposes of determining compliance with section 602(c)(2)(A) to be the relevant reference point for this purpose. The interim final rule thus permits funds to be used to cover costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021. This aligns the period for use of Fiscal Recovery Funds with the period during which these funds may not be used to offset reductions in net tax revenue. Permitting Fiscal Recovery Funds to be used to cover costs incurred beginning on this date will also mean that recipients that began incurring costs in the anticipation of enactment of the ARPA and in advance of the issuance of this rule and receipt of payment from the Fiscal Recovery Funds would be able to cover them using these payments.[173]

As set forth in the award terms, the period of performance will run until December 31, 2026, which will provide recipients a reasonable amount of time to complete projects funded with payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds.

IV. Recoupment Process

Under the ARPA, failure to comply with the restrictions on use contained in sections 602(c) and 603(c) of the Act may result in recoupment of funds.[174] The interim final rule implements these provisions by establishing a process for recoupment.

Identification and Notice of Violations. Failure to comply with the restrictions on use will be identified based on reporting provided by the

[170] *See* 42 CFR 433.51 and 45 CFR 75.306.

[171] Section 1001 of Division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 amended section 601(d)(3) of the Act by extending the end of the covered period for CRF expenditures from December 30, 2020 to December 31, 2021.

[172] Sections 602(a), 603(a), 602(c)(1) and 603(c)(1) of the Act.

[173] Given the nature of this program, recipients will not be permitted to use funds to cover pre-award costs, *i.e.*, those incurred prior to March 3, 2021.

[174] Sections 602(e) and 603(e) of the Act.

recipient. As discussed further in Sections III.B and VIII of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, Treasury will collect information regarding eligible uses on a quarterly basis and on the tax offset provision on an annual basis. Treasury also may consider other information in identifying a violation, such as information provided by members of the public. If Treasury identifies a violation, it will provide written notice to the recipient along with an explanation of such amounts.

Request for Reconsideration. Under the interim final rule, a recipient may submit a request for reconsideration of any amounts identified in the notice provided by Treasury. This reconsideration process provides a recipient the opportunity to submit additional information it believes supports its request in light of the notice of recoupment, including, for example, additional information regarding the recipient's use of Fiscal Recovery Funds or its tax revenues. The process also provides the Secretary with an opportunity to consider all information relevant to whether a violation has occurred, and if so, the appropriate amount for recoupment.

The interim final rule also establishes requirements for the timing of a request for reconsideration. Specifically, if a recipient wishes to request reconsideration of any amounts identified in the notice, the recipient must submit a written request for reconsideration to the Secretary within 60 calendar days of receipt of such notice. The request must include an explanation of why the recipient believes that the finding of a violation or recoupable amount identified in the notice of recoupment should be reconsidered. To facilitate the Secretary's review of a recipient's request for reconsideration, the request should identify all supporting reasons for the request. Within 60 calendar days of receipt of the recipient's request for reconsideration, the recipient will be notified of the Secretary's decision to affirm, withdraw, or modify the notice of recoupment. Such notification will include an explanation of the decision, including responses to the recipient's supporting reasons and consideration of additional information provided.

The process and timeline established by the interim final rule are intended to provide the recipient with an adequate opportunity to fully present any issues or arguments in response to the notice of recoupment.[175] This process will allow the Secretary to respond to the issues and considerations raised in the request for reconsideration taking into account the information and arguments presented by the recipient along with any other relevant information.

Repayment. Finally, the interim final rule provides that any amounts subject to recoupment must be repaid within 120 calendar days of receipt of any final notice of recoupment or, if the recipient has not requested reconsideration, within 120 calendar days of the initial notice provided by the Secretary.

Question 34: Discuss the timeline for requesting reconsideration under the interim final rule. What, if any, challenges does this timeline present?

V. Payments in Tranches to Local Governments and Certain States

Section 603 of the Act provides that the Secretary will make payments to local governments in two tranches, with the second tranche being paid twelve months after the first payment. In addition, section 602(b)(6)(A)(ii) provides that the Secretary may withhold payment of up to 50 percent of the amount allocated to each State and territory for a period of up to twelve months from the date on which the State or territory provides its certification to the Secretary. Any such withholding for a State or territory is required to be based on the unemployment rate in the State or territory as of the date of the certification.

The Secretary has determined to provide in this interim final rule for withholding of 50 percent of the amount of Fiscal Recovery Funds allocated to all States (and the District of Columbia) other than those with an unemployment rate that is 2.0 percentage points or more above its pre-pandemic (*i.e.*, February 2020) level. The Secretary will refer to the latest available monthly data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics as of the date the certification is provided. Based on data available at the time of public release of this interim final rule, this threshold would result in a majority of States being paid in two tranches.

Splitting payments for the majority of States is consistent with the requirement in section 603 of the Act to make payments from the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund to local governments in two tranches.[176] Splitting payments to States into two tranches will help encourage recipients to adapt, as necessary, to new developments that could arise over the coming twelve months, including potential changes to the nature of the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts. While the U.S. economy has been recovering and adding jobs in aggregate, there is still considerable uncertainty in the economic outlook and the interaction between the pandemic and the economy.[177] For these reasons, Treasury believes it will be appropriate for a majority of recipients to adapt their plans as the recovery evolves. For example, a faster-than-expected economic recovery in 2021 could lead a recipient to dedicate more Fiscal Recovery Funds to longer-term investments starting in 2022. In contrast, a slower-than-expected economic recovery in 2021 could lead a recipient to use additional funds for near-term stimulus in 2022.

At the same time, the statute contemplates the possibility that elevated unemployment in certain States could justify a single payment. Elevated unemployment is indicative of a greater need to assist unemployed workers and stimulate a faster economic recovery. For this reason, the interim final rule provides that States and territories with an increase in their unemployment rate over a specified threshold may receive a single payment, with the expectation that a single tranche will better enable these States and territories to take additional immediate action to aid the unemployed and strengthen their economies.

Following the initial pandemic-related spike in unemployment in 2020, States' unemployment rates have been trending back towards pre-pandemic levels. However, some States' labor markets are healing more slowly than others. Moreover, States varied widely in their pre-pandemic levels of unemployment, and some States remain substantially further from their pre-

[175] The interim final rule also provides that Treasury may extend any deadlines.

[176] With respect to Federal financial assistance more generally, States are subject to the requirements of the Cash Management Improvement Act (CMIA), under which Federal funds are drawn upon only on an as needed basis and States are required to remit interest on unused balances to Treasury. Given the statutory requirement for Treasury to make payments to States within a certain period, these requirements of the CMIA and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 CFR part 205 will not apply to payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds. Providing funding in two tranches to the majority of States reflects, to the maximum extent permitted by section 602 of the Act, the general principles of Federal cash management and stewardship of Federal funding, yet will be much less restrictive than the usual requirements to which States are subject.

[177] The potential course of the virus, and its impact on the economy, has contributed to a heightened degree of uncertainty relative to prior periods. *See, e.g.*, Dave Altig et al., Economic uncertainty before and during the COVID–19 pandemic, J. of Public Econ. (Nov. 2020), *available at https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0047272720301389.*

pandemic starting point. Consequently, Treasury is delineating States with significant remaining elevation in the unemployment rate, based on the net difference to pre-pandemic levels.

Treasury has established that significant remaining elevation in the unemployment rate is a net change in the unemployment rate of 2.0 percentage points or more relative to pre-pandemic levels. In the four previous recessions going back to the early 1980s, the national unemployment rate rose by 3.6, 2.3, 2.0, and 5.0 percentage points, as measured from the start of the recession to the eventual peak during or immediately following the recession.[178] Each of these increases can therefore represent a recession's impact on unemployment. To identify States with significant remaining elevation in unemployment, Treasury took the lowest of these four increases, 2.0 percentage points, to indicate states where, despite improvement in the unemployment rate, current labor market conditions are consistent still with a historical benchmark for a recession.

No U.S. territory will be subject to withholding of its payment from the Fiscal Recovery Funds. For Puerto Rico, the Secretary has determined that the current level of the unemployment rate (8.8 percent, as of March 2021[179]) is sufficiently high such that Treasury should not withhold any portion of its payment from the Fiscal Recovery Funds regardless of its change in unemployment rate relative to its pre-pandemic level. For U.S. territories that are not included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly unemployment rate data, the Secretary will not exercise the authority to withhold amounts from the Fiscal Recovery Funds.

VI. Transfer

The statute authorizes State, territorial, and Tribal governments; counties; metropolitan cities; and nonentitlement units of local government (counties, metropolitan cities, and nonentitlement units of local government are collectively referred to as "local governments") to transfer amounts paid from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to a number of specified entities. By permitting these transfers, Congress recognized the importance of providing flexibility to governments seeking to achieve the greatest impact with their funds, including by working with other levels or units of government or private entities to assist recipient governments in carrying out their programs. This includes special-purpose districts that perform specific functions in the community, such as fire, water, sewer, or mosquito abatement districts.

Specifically, under section 602(c)(3), a State, territory, or Tribal government may transfer funds to a "private nonprofit organization . . . a Tribal organization . . . a public benefit corporation involved in the transportation of passengers or cargo, or a special-purpose unit of State or local government."[180] Similarly, section 603(c)(3) authorizes a local government to transfer funds to the same entities (other than Tribal organizations).

The interim final rule clarifies that the lists of transferees in sections 602(c)(3) and 603(c)(3) are not exclusive. The interim final rule permits State, territorial, and Tribal governments to transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to other constituent units of government or private entities beyond those specified in the statute. Similarly, local governments are authorized to transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to other constituent units of government (*e.g.*, a county is able to transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to a city, town, or school district within it) or to private entities. This approach is intended to help provide funding to local governments with needs that may exceed the allocation provided under the statutory formula.

State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments that receive a Federal award directly from a Federal awarding agency, such as Treasury, are "recipients." A transferee receiving a transfer from a recipient under sections 602(c)(3) and 603(c)(3) will be a subrecipient. Subrecipients are entities that receive a subaward from a recipient to carry out a program or project on behalf of the recipient with the recipient's Federal award funding. The recipient remains responsible for monitoring and overseeing the subrecipient's use of Fiscal Recovery Funds and other activities related to the award to ensure that the subrecipient complies with the statutory and regulatory requirements and the terms and conditions of the award. Recipients also remain responsible for reporting to Treasury on their subrecipients' use of payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds for the duration of the award.

Transfers under sections 602(c)(3) and 603(c)(3) must qualify as an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds by the transferor. Once Fiscal Recovery Funds are received, the transferee must abide by the restrictions on use applicable to the transferor under the ARPA and other applicable law and program guidance. For example, if a county transferred Fiscal Recovery Funds to a town within its borders to respond to the COVID–19 public health emergency, the town would be bound by the eligible use requirements applicable to the county in carrying out the county's goal. This also means that county A may not transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to county B for use in county B because such a transfer would not, from the perspective of the transferor (county A), be an eligible use in county A.

Section 603(c)(4) separately provides for transfers by a local government to its State or territory. A transfer under section 603(c)(4) will not make the State a subrecipient of the local government, and such Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used by the State for any purpose permitted under section 602(c). A transfer under section 603(c)(4) will result in a cancellation or termination of the award on the part of the transferor local government and a modification of the award to the transferee State or territory. The transferor must provide notice of the transfer to Treasury in a format specified by Treasury. If the local government does not provide such notice, it will remain legally obligated to Treasury under the award and remain responsible for ensuring that the awarded Fiscal Recovery Funds are being used in accordance with the statute and program guidance and for reporting on such uses to Treasury. A State that receives a transfer from a local government under section 603(c)(4) will be bound by all of the use restrictions set forth in section 602(c) with respect to the use of those Fiscal Recovery Funds, including the prohibitions on use of such Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset certain reductions in taxes or to make deposits into pension funds.

Question 35: What are the advantages and disadvantages of treating the list of transferees in sections 602(c)(3) and 603(c)(3) as nonexclusive, allowing States and localities to transfer funds to entities outside of the list?

Question 36: Are there alternative ways of defining "special-purpose unit of State or local government" and

[178] Includes the period during and immediately following recessions, as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. National Bureau of Economic Research, US Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions, *https://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions* (last visited Apr. 27, 2021). Based on data from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Unemployment Rate [UNRATE], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, *https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/UNRATE* (last visited Apr. 27, 2021).

[179] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Economic News Release—Table 1. Civilian labor force and unemployment by state and selected area, seasonally adjusted, *https://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t01.htm* (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

[180] Section 602(c)(3) of the Act.

"public benefit corporation" that would better further the aims of the Funds?

VII. Nonentitlement Units of Government

The Fiscal Recovery Funds provides for $19.53 billion in payments to be made to States and territories which will distribute the funds to nonentitlement units of local government (NEUs); local governments which generally have populations below 50,000. These local governments have not yet received direct fiscal relief from the Federal Government during the COVID–19 public health emergency, making Fiscal Recovery Funds payments an important source of support for their public health and economic responses. Section 603 requires Treasury to allocate and pay Fiscal Recovery Funds to the States and territories and requires the States and territories to distribute Fiscal Recovery Funds to NEUs based on population within 30 days of receipt unless an extension is granted by the Secretary. The interim final rule clarifies certain aspects regarding the distribution of Fiscal Recovery by States and territories to NEUs, as well as requirements around timely payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds.

The ARPA requires that States and territories allocate funding to NEUs in an amount that bears the same proportion as the population of the NEU bears to the total population of all NEUs in the State or territory, subject to a cap (described below). Because the statute requires States and territories to make distributions based on population, States and territories may not place additional conditions or requirements on distributions to NEUs, beyond those required by the ARPA and Treasury's implementing regulations and guidance. For example, a State may not impose stricter limitations than permitted by statute or Treasury regulations or guidance on an NEU's use of Fiscal Recovery Funds based on the NEU's proposed spending plan or other policies. States and territories are also not permitted to offset any debt owed by the NEU against the NEU's distribution. Further, States and territories may not provide funding on a reimbursement basis—*e.g.,* requiring NEUs to pay for project costs up front before being reimbursed with Fiscal Recovery Funds payments—because this funding model would not comport with the statutory requirement that States and territories make distributions to NEUs within the statutory timeframe.

Similarly, States and territories distributing Fiscal Recovery Funds payments to NEUs are responsible for complying with the Fiscal Recovery Funds statutory requirement that distributions to NEUs not exceed 75 percent of the NEU's most recent budget. The most recent budget is defined as the NEU's most recent annual total operating budget, including its general fund and other funds, as of January 27, 2020. Amounts in excess of such cap and therefore not distributed to the NEU must be returned to Treasury by the State or territory. States and territories may rely for this determination on a certified top-line budget total from the NEU.

Under the interim final rule, the total allocation and distribution to an NEU, including the sum of both the first and second tranches of funding, cannot exceed the 75 percent cap. States and territories must permit NEUs without formal budgets as of January 27, 2020 to self-certify their most recent annual expenditures as of January 27, 2020 for the purpose of calculating the cap. This approach will provide an administrable means to implement the cap for small local governments that do not adopt a formal budget.

Section 603(b)(3) of the Social Security Act provides for Treasury to make payments to counties but provides that, in the case of an amount to be paid to a county that is not a unit of general local government, the amount shall instead be paid to the State in which such county is located, and such State shall distribute such amount to each unit of general local government within such county in an amount that bears the same proportion to the amount to be paid to such county as the population of such units of general local government bears to the total population of such county. As with NEUs, States may not place additional conditions or requirements on distributions to such units of general local government, beyond those required by the ARPA and Treasury's implementing regulations and guidance.

In the case of consolidated governments, section 603(b)(4) allows consolidated governments (*e.g.,* a city-county consolidated government) to receive payments under each allocation based on the respective formulas. In the case of a consolidated government, Treasury interprets the budget cap to apply to the consolidated government's NEU allocation under section 603(b)(2) but not to the consolidated government's county allocation under section 603(b)(3).

If necessary, States and territories may use the Fiscal Recovery Funds under section 602(c)(1)(A) to fund expenses related to administering payments to NEUs and units of general local government, as disbursing these funds itself is a response to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts. If a State or territory requires more time to disburse Fiscal Recovery Funds to NEUs than the allotted 30 days, Treasury will grant extensions of not more than 30 days for States and territories that submit a certification in writing in accordance with section 603(b)(2)(C)(ii)(I). Additional extensions may be granted at the discretion of the Secretary.

Question 37: What are alternative ways for States and territories to enforce the 75 percent cap while reducing the administrative burden on them?

Question 38: What criteria should Treasury consider in assessing requests for extensions for further time to distribute NEU payments?

VIII. Reporting

States (defined to include the District of Columbia), territories, metropolitan cities, counties, and Tribal governments will be required to submit one interim report and thereafter quarterly Project and Expenditure reports through the end of the award period on December 31, 2026. The interim report will include a recipient's expenditures by category at the summary level from the date of award to July 31, 2021 and, for States and territories, information related to distributions to nonentitlement units. Recipients must submit their interim report to Treasury by August 31, 2021. Nonentitlement units of local government are not required to submit an interim report.

The quarterly Project and Expenditure reports will include financial data, information on contracts and subawards over $50,000, types of projects funded, and other information regarding a recipient's utilization of the award funds. The reports will include the same general data (*e.g.,* on obligations, expenditures, contracts, grants, and subawards) as those submitted by recipients of the CRF, with some modifications. Modifications will include updates to the expenditure categories and the addition of data elements related to specific eligible uses, including some of the reporting elements described in sections above. The initial quarterly Project and Expenditure report will cover two calendar quarters from the date of award to September 30, 2021, and must be submitted to Treasury by October 31, 2021. The subsequent quarterly reports will cover one calendar quarter and must be submitted to Treasury within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter.

Nonentitlement units of local government will be required to submit

annual Project and Expenditure reports until the end of the award period on December 31, 2026. The initial annual Project and Expenditure report for nonentitlement units of local government will cover activity from the date of award to September 30, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by October 31, 2021. The subsequent annual reports must be submitted to Treasury by October 31 each year.

States, territories, metropolitan cities, and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents will also be required to submit an annual Recovery Plan Performance report to Treasury. The Recovery Plan Performance report will provide the public and Treasury information on the projects that recipients are undertaking with program funding and how they are planning to ensure project outcomes are achieved in an effective, efficient, and equitable manner. Each jurisdiction will have some flexibility in terms of the form and content of the Recovery Plan Performance report, as long as it includes the minimum information required by Treasury. The Recovery Plan Performance report will include key performance indicators identified by the recipient and some mandatory indicators identified by Treasury, as well as programmatic data in specific eligible use categories and the specific reporting requirements described in the sections above. The initial Recovery Plan Performance report will cover the period from the date of award to July 31, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by August 31, 2021. Thereafter, Recovery Plan Performance reports will cover a 12-month period, and recipients will be required to submit the report to Treasury within 30 days after the end of the 12-month period. The second Recovery Plan Performance report will cover the period from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, and must be submitted to Treasury by July 31, 2022. Each annual Recovery Plan Performance report must be posted on the public-facing website of the recipient. Local governments with fewer than 250,000 residents, Tribal governments, and nonentitlement units of local government are not required to develop a Recovery Plan Performance report.

Treasury will provide additional guidance and instructions on the reporting requirements outlined above for the Fiscal Recovery Funds at a later date.

IX. Comments and Effective Date

This interim final rule is being issued without advance notice and public comment to allow for immediate implementation of this program. As discussed below, the requirements of advance notice and public comment do not apply "to the extent that there is involved . . . a matter relating to agency . . . grants." [181] The interim final rule implements statutory conditions on the eligible uses of the Fiscal Recovery Funds grants, and addresses the payment of those funds, the reporting on uses of funds, and potential consequences of ineligible uses. In addition and as discussed below, the Administrative Procedure Act also provides an exception to ordinary notice-and-comment procedures "when the agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor in the rules issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest." [182] This good cause justification also supports waiver of the 60-day delayed effective date for major rules under the Congressional Review Act at 5 U.S.C. 808(2). Although this interim final rule is effective immediately, comments are solicited from interested members of the public and from recipient governments on all aspects of the interim final rule.

These comments must be submitted on or before July 16, 2021.

X. Regulatory Analyses

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

This interim final rule is economically significant for the purposes of Executive Orders 12866 and 13563. Treasury, however, is proceeding under the emergency provision at Executive Order 12866 section 6(a)(3)(D) based on the need to act expeditiously to mitigate the current economic conditions arising from the COVID–19 public health emergency. The rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in accordance with Executive Order 12866. This rule is necessary to implement the ARPA in order to provide economic relief to State, local, and Tribal governments adversely impacted by the COVID–19 public health emergency.

Under Executive Order 12866, OMB must determine whether this regulatory action is "significant" and, therefore, subject to the requirements of the Executive Order and subject to review by OMB. Section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 defines a significant regulatory action as an action likely to result in a rule that may:

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more, or adversely affect a sector of the economy; productivity; competition; jobs; the environment; public health or safety; or State, local, or Tribal governments or communities in a material way (also referred to as "economically significant" regulations);

(2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) Materially alter the budgetary impacts of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles stated in the Executive order.

This regulatory action is an economically significant regulatory action subject to review by OMB under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Treasury has also reviewed these regulations under Executive Order 13563, which supplements and explicitly reaffirms the principles, structures, and definitions governing regulatory review established in Executive Order 12866. To the extent permitted by law, section 1(b) of Executive Order 13563 requires that an agency:

(1) Propose or adopt regulations only upon a reasoned determination that their benefits justify their costs (recognizing that some benefits and costs are difficult to quantify);

(2) Tailor its regulations to impose the least burden on society, consistent with obtaining regulatory objectives taking into account, among other things, and to the extent practicable, the costs of cumulative regulations;

(3) Select, in choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, those approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity);

(4) To the extent feasible, specify performance objectives, rather than the behavior or manner of compliance a regulated entity must adopt; and

(5) Identify and assess available alternatives to direct regulation, including providing economic incentives—such as user fees or marketable permits—to encourage the desired behavior, or providing information that enables the public to make choices.

Executive Order 13563 also requires an agency "to use the best available

[181] 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2).

[182] 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B); *see also* 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) (creating an exception to the requirement of a 30-day delay before the effective date of a rule "for good cause found and published with the rule").

techniques to quantify anticipated present and future benefits and costs as accurately as possible." OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) has emphasized that these techniques may include "identifying changing future compliance costs that might result from technological innovation or anticipated behavioral changes."

Treasury has assessed the potential costs and benefits, both quantitative and qualitative, of this regulatory action, and is issuing this interim final rule only on a reasoned determination that the benefits exceed the costs. In choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, Treasury selected those approaches that would maximize net benefits. Based on the analysis that follows and the reasons stated elsewhere in this document, Treasury believes that this interim final rule is consistent with the principles set forth in Executive Order 13563.

Treasury also has determined that this regulatory action does not unduly interfere with States, territories, Tribal governments, and localities in the exercise of their governmental functions.

This Regulatory Impact Analysis discusses the need for regulatory action, the potential benefits, and the potential costs.

Need for Regulatory Action. This interim final rule implements the $350 billion Fiscal Recovery Funds of the ARPA, which Congress passed to help States, territories, Tribal governments, and localities respond to the ongoing COVID–19 public health emergency and its economic impacts. As the agency charged with execution of these programs, Treasury has concluded that this interim final rule is needed to ensure that recipients of Fiscal Recovery Funds fully understand the requirements and parameters of the program as set forth in the statute and deploy funds in a manner that best reflects Congress' mandate for targeted fiscal relief.

This interim final rule is primarily a transfer rule: It transfers $350 billion in aid from the Federal Government to states, territories, Tribal governments, and localities, generating a significant macroeconomic effect on the U.S. economy. In making this transfer, Treasury has sought to implement the program in ways that maximize its potential benefits while minimizing its costs. It has done so by aiming to target relief in key areas according to the congressional mandate; offering clarity to States, territories, Tribal governments, and localities while maintaining their flexibility to respond to local needs; and limiting administrative burdens.

Analysis of Benefits. Relative to a pre-statutory baseline, the Fiscal Recovery Funds provide a combined $350 billion to State, local, and Tribal governments for fiscal relief and support for costs incurred responding to the COVID–19 pandemic. Treasury believes that this transfer will generate substantial additional economic activity, although given the flexibility accorded to recipients in the use of funds, it is not possible to precisely estimate the extent to which this will occur and the timing with which it will occur. Economic research has demonstrated that state fiscal relief is an efficient and effective way to mitigate declines in jobs and output during an economic downturn.[183] Absent such fiscal relief, fiscal austerity among State, local, and Tribal governments could exert a prolonged drag on the overall economic recovery, as occurred following the 2007–09 recession.[184]

This interim final rule provides benefits across several areas by implementing the four eligible funding uses, as defined in statute: Strengthening the response to the COVID–19 public health emergency and its economic impacts; easing fiscal pressure on State, local, and Tribal governments that might otherwise lead to harmful cutbacks in employment or government services; providing premium pay to essential workers; and making necessary investments in certain types of infrastructure. In implementing the ARPA, Treasury also sought to support disadvantaged communities that have been disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. The Fiscal Recovery Funds as implemented by the interim final rule can be expected to channel resources toward these uses in order to achieve substantial near-term economic and public health benefits, as well as longer-term benefits arising from the allowable investments in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure and aid to families.

These benefits are achieved in the interim final rule through a broadly flexible approach that sets clear guidelines on eligible uses of Fiscal Recovery Funds and provides State, local, and Tribal government officials discretion within those eligible uses to direct Fiscal Recovery Funds to areas of greatest need within their jurisdiction. While preserving recipients' overall flexibility, the interim final rule includes several provisions that implement statutory requirements and will help support use of Fiscal Recovery Funds to achieve the intended benefits. The remainder of this section clarifies how Treasury's approach to key provisions in the interim final rule will contribute to greater realization of benefits from the program.

- *Revenue Loss:* Recipients will compute the extent of reduction in revenue by comparing actual revenue to a counterfactual trend representing what could have plausibly been expected to occur in the absence of the pandemic. The counterfactual trend begins with the last full fiscal year prior to the public health emergency (as required by statute) and projects forward with an annualized growth adjustment. Treasury's decision to incorporate a growth adjustment into the calculation of revenue loss ensures that the formula more fully captures revenue shortfalls relative to recipients' pre-pandemic expectations. Moreover, recipients will have the opportunity to re-calculate revenue loss at several points throughout the program, recognizing that some recipients may experience revenue effects with a lag. This option to re-calculate revenue loss on an ongoing basis should result in more support for recipients to avoid harmful cutbacks in future years. In calculating revenue loss, recipients will look at general revenue in the aggregate, rather than on a source-by-source basis. Given that recipients may have experienced offsetting changes in revenues across sources, Treasury's approach provides a more accurate representation of the effect of the pandemic on overall revenues.
- *Premium Pay:* Per the statute, recipients have broad latitude to designate critical infrastructure sectors and make grants to third-party employers for the purpose of providing premium pay or otherwise respond to essential workers. While the interim final rule generally preserves the flexibility in the statute, it does add a requirement that recipients give written justification in the case that premium pay would increase a worker's annual pay above a certain threshold. To set this threshold, Treasury analyzed data

[183] Gabriel Chodorow-Reich et al., Does State Fiscal Relief during Recessions Increase Employment? Evidence from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, American Econ. J.: Econ. Policy, 4:3 118–45 (Aug. 2012), *available at https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.4.3.118.*

[184] *See, e.g.,* Fitzpatrick, Haughwout & Setren, Fiscal Drag from the State and Local Sector?, Liberty Street Economics Blog, Federal Reserve Bank of New York (June 27, 2012), *https://www.libertystreeteconomics.newyorkfed.org/2012/06/fiscal-drag-from-the-state-and-local-sector.html;* Jiri Jonas, Great Recession and Fiscal Squeeze at U.S. Subnational Government Level, IMF Working Paper 12/184, (July 2012), *available at https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2012/wp12184.pdf;* Gordon, *supra* note 9.

from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to determine a level that would not require further justification for premium pay to the vast majority of essential workers, while requiring higher scrutiny for provision of premium pay to higher-earners who, even without premium pay, would likely have greater personal financial resources to cope with the effects of the pandemic. Treasury believes the threshold in the interim final rule strikes the appropriate balance between preserving flexibility and helping encourage use of these resources to help those in greatest need. The interim final rule also requires that eligible workers have regular in-person interactions or regular physical handling of items that were also handled by others. This requirement will also help encourage use of financial resources for those who have endured the heightened risk of performing essential work.

- *Withholding of Payments to Recipients:* Treasury believes that for the vast majority of recipient entities, it will be appropriate to receive funds in two separate payments. As discussed above, withholding of payments ensures that recipients can adapt spending plans to evolving economic conditions and that at least some of the economic benefits will be realized in 2022 or later. However, consistent with authorities granted to Treasury in the statute, Treasury recognizes that a subset of States with significant remaining elevation in the unemployment rate could face heightened additional near-term needs to aid unemployed workers and stimulate the recovery. Therefore, for a subset of State governments, Treasury will not withhold any funds from the first payment. Treasury believes that this approach strikes the appropriate balance between the general reasons to provide funds in two payments and the heightened additional near-term needs in specific States. As discussed above, Treasury set a threshold based on historical analysis of unemployment rates in recessions.
- *Hiring Public Sector Employees:* The interim final rule states explicitly that recipients may use funds to restore their workforces up to pre-pandemic levels. Treasury believes that this statement is beneficial because it eliminates any uncertainty that could cause delays or otherwise negatively impact restoring public sector workforces (which, at time of publication, remain significantly below pre-pandemic levels).

Finally, the interim final rule aims to promote and streamline the provision of assistance to individuals and communities in greatest need, particularly communities that have been historically disadvantaged and have experienced disproportionate impacts of the COVID–19 crisis. Targeting relief is in line with Executive Order 13985, "Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government," which laid out an Administration-wide priority to support "equity for all, including people of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality."[185] To this end, the interim final rule enumerates a list of services that may be provided using Fiscal Recovery Funds in low-income areas to address the disproportionate impacts of the pandemic in these communities; establishes the characteristics of essential workers eligible for premium pay and encouragement to serve workers based on financial need; provides that recipients may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to restore (to pre-pandemic levels) state and local workforces, where women and people of color are disproportionately represented;[186] and targets investments in broadband infrastructure to unserved and underserved areas. Collectively, these provisions will promote use of resources to facilitate the provision of assistance to individuals and communities with the greatest need.

Analysis of Costs. This regulatory action will generate administrative costs relative to a pre-statutory baseline. This includes, chiefly, costs required to administer Fiscal Recovery Funds, oversee subrecipients and beneficiaries, and file periodic reports with Treasury. It also requires States to allocate Fiscal Recovery Funds to nonentitlement units, which are smaller units of local government that are statutorily required to receive their funds through States.

Treasury expects that the administrative burden associated with this program will be moderate for a grant program of its size. Treasury expects that most recipients receive direct or indirect funding from Federal Government programs and that many have familiarity with how to administer and report on Federal funds or grant funding provided by other entities. In particular, States, territories, and large localities will have received funds from the CRF and Treasury expects them to rely heavily on established processes developed last year or through prior grant funding, mitigating burden on these governments.

Treasury expects to provide technical assistance to defray the costs of administration of Fiscal Recovery Funds to further mitigate burden. In making implementation choices, Treasury has hosted numerous consultations with a diverse range of direct recipients—States, small cities, counties, and Tribal governments—along with various communities across the United States, including those that are underserved. Treasury lacks data to estimate the precise extent to which this interim final rule generates administrative burden for State, local, and Tribal governments, but seeks comment to better estimate and account for these costs, as well as on ways to lessen administrative burdens.

Executive Order 13132

Executive Order 13132 (entitled Federalism) prohibits an agency from publishing any rule that has federalism implications if the rule either imposes substantial, direct compliance costs on State, local, and Tribal governments, and is not required by statute, or preempts state law, unless the agency meets the consultation and funding requirements of section 6 of the Executive order. This interim final rule does not have federalism implications within the meaning of the Executive order and does not impose substantial, direct compliance costs on State, local, and Tribal governments or preempt state law within the meaning of the Executive order. The compliance costs are imposed on State, local, and Tribal governments by sections 602 and 603 of the Social Security Act, as enacted by the ARPA. Notwithstanding the above, Treasury has engaged in efforts to consult and work cooperatively with affected State, local, and Tribal government officials and associations in the process of developing the interim final rule. Pursuant to the requirements set forth in section 8(a) of Executive Order 13132, Treasury certifies that it has complied with the requirements of Executive Order 13132.

Administrative Procedure Act

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*, generally requires public notice and an opportunity for comment before a rule

[185] Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities through the Federal Government (Jan. 20, 2021) (86 FR 7009, January 25, 2021), *https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/20/executive-order-advancing-racial-equity-and-support-for-underserved-communities-through-the-federal-government/* (last visited May 9, 2021).

[186] David Cooper, Mary Gable & Algernon Austin, Economic Policy Institute Briefing Paper, The Public-Sector Jobs Crisis: Women and African Americans hit hardest by job losses in state and local governments, *https://www.epi.org/publication/bp339-public-sector-jobs-crisis* (last visited May 9, 2021).

becomes effective. However, the APA provides that the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 do not apply "to the extent that there is involved . . . a matter relating to agency . . . grants." The interim final rule implements statutory conditions on the eligible uses of the Fiscal Recovery Funds grants, and addresses the payment of those funds, the reporting on uses of funds, and potential consequences of ineligible uses. The rule is thus "both clearly and directly related to a federal grant program." *National Wildlife Federation* v. *Snow,* 561 F.2d 227, 232 (D.C. Cir. 1976). The rule sets forth the "process necessary to maintain state . . . eligibility for federal funds," *id.,* as well as the "method[s] by which states can . . . qualify for federal aid," and other "integral part[s] of the grant program," *Center for Auto Safety* v. *Tiemann,* 414 F. Supp. 215, 222 (D.D.C. 1976). As a result, the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 do not apply.

The APA also provides an exception to ordinary notice-and-comment procedures "when the agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor in the rules issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest." 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B); *see also* 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) (creating an exception to the requirement of a 30-day delay before the effective date of a rule "for good cause found and published with the rule"). Assuming 5 U.S.C. 553 applied, Treasury would still have good cause under sections 553(b)(3)(B) and 553(d)(3) for not undertaking section 553's requirements. The ARPA is a law responding to a historic economic and public health emergency; it is "extraordinary" legislation about which "both Congress and the President articulated a profound sense of 'urgency.'" *Petry* v. *Block,* 737 F.2d 1193, 1200 (D.C. Cir. 1984). Indeed, several provisions implemented by this interim final rule (sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A)) explicitly provide funds to "respond to the public health emergency," and the urgency is further exemplified by Congress's command (in sections 602(b)(6)(B) and 603(b)(7)(A)) that, "[t]o the extent practicable," funds must be provided to Tribes and cities "not later than 60 days after the date of enactment." *See Philadelphia Citizens in Action* v. *Schweiker,* 669 F.2d 877, 884 (3d Cir. 1982) (finding good cause under circumstances, including statutory time limits, where APA procedures would have been "virtually impossible"). Finally, there is an urgent need for States to undertake the planning necessary for sound fiscal policymaking, which requires an understanding of how funds provided under the ARPA will augment and interact with existing budgetary resources and tax policies. Treasury understands that many states require immediate rules on which they can rely, especially in light of the fact that the ARPA "covered period" began on March 3, 2021. The statutory urgency and practical necessity are good cause to forego the ordinary requirements of notice-and-comment rulemaking.

Congressional Review Act

The Administrator of OIRA has determined that this is a major rule for purposes of Subtitle E of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement and Fairness Act of 1996 (also known as the Congressional Review Act or CRA) (5 U.S.C. 804(2) *et seq.*). Under the CRA, a major rule takes effect 60 days after the rule is published in the **Federal Register.** 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(3). Notwithstanding this requirement, the CRA allows agencies to dispense with the requirements of section 801 when the agency for good cause finds that such procedure would be impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest and the rule shall take effect at such time as the agency promulgating the rule determines. 5 U.S.C. 808(2). Pursuant to section 808(2), for the reasons discussed above, Treasury for good cause finds that a 60-day delay to provide public notice is impracticable and contrary to the public interest.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collections associated with State, territory, local, and Tribal government applications materials necessary to receive Fiscal Recovery Funds (*e.g.,* payment information collection and acceptance of award terms) have been reviewed and approved by OMB pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35) (PRA) emergency processing procedures and assigned control number 1505–0271. The information collections related to ongoing reporting requirements, as discussed in this interim final rule, will be submitted to OMB for emergency processing in the near future. Under the PRA, an agency may not conduct or sponsor and a respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimates of hourly burden under this program are set forth in the table below. Burden estimates below are preliminary.

Reporting	Number of respondents (estimated)	Number of responses per respondent	Total responses	Hours per response	Total burden in hours	Cost to respondent ($48.80 per hour*)
Recipient Payment Form	5,050	1	5,050	.25 (15 minutes)	1,262.5	$61,610
Acceptance of Award Terms	5,050	1	5,050	.25 (15 minutes)	1,262.5	61,610
Title VI Assurances	5,050	1	5,050	.50 (30 minutes)	2,525	123,220
Quarterly Project and Expenditure Report.	5,050	4***	20,200	25	505,000	24,644,000
Annual Project and Expenditure Report from NEUs.	TBD	1 per year	†20,000–40,000	15	300,000–600,000	14,640,000–29,280,000
Annual Recovery Plan Performance report.	418	1 per year	418	100	41,800	2,039,840
Total	(**)	N/A	55,768–75,768	141	851,850–1,151,850	41,570,280–56,210,280

*Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, Accountants and Auditors, on the internet at *https://www.bls.gov/ooh/business-and-financial/accountants-and-auditors.htm* (visited March 28, 2020). Base wage of $33.89/hour increased by 44 percent to account for fully loaded employer cost of employee compensation (benefits, etc.) for a fully loaded wage rate of $48.80.
**5,050–TBD.
***Per year after first year.
†(Estimate only).

Periodic reporting is required by section 602(c) of Section VI of the Social Security Act and under the interim final rule.

As discussed in Section VIII of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION,** recipients of Fiscal Recovery Funds will be required to submit one interim report and thereafter quarterly Project and Expenditure reports until the end of the award period. Recipients must submit interim reports to Treasury by August

31, 2021. The quarterly Project and Expenditure reports will include financial data, information on contracts and subawards over $50,000, types of projects funded, and other information regarding a recipient's utilization of the award funds.

Nonentitlement unit recipients will be required to submit annual Project and Expenditure reports until the end of the award period. The initial annual Project and Expenditure report for Nonentitlement unit recipients must be submitted to Treasury by October 31, 2021. The subsequent annual reports must be submitted to Treasury by October 31 each year. States, territories, metropolitan cities, and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents will also be required to submit an annual Recovery Plan Performance report to Treasury. The Recovery Plan Performance report will include descriptions of the projects funded and information on the performance indicators and objectives of the award. Each annual Recovery Plan Performance report must be posted on the public-facing website of the recipient. Treasury will provide additional guidance and instructions on the all the reporting requirements outlined above for the Fiscal Recovery Funds program at a later date.

These and related periodic reporting requirements are under consideration and will be submitted to OMB for approval under the PRA emergency provisions in the near future.

Treasury invites comments on all aspects of the reporting and recordkeeping requirements including: (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information has practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information. Comments should be sent by the comment deadline to the *www.regulations.gov* docket with a copy to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503; or email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov*.

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires that when an agency issues a proposed rule, or a final rule pursuant to section 553(b) of the Administrative Procedure Act or another law, the agency must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis that meets the requirements of the RFA and publish such analysis in the **Federal Register**. 5 U.S.C. 603, 604.

Rules that are exempt from notice and comment under the APA are also exempt from the RFA requirements, including the requirement to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis, when among other things the agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. Since this rule is exempt from the notice and comment requirements of the APA, Treasury is not required to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis.

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 35

Executive compensation, Public health emergency, State and local governments, Tribal governments.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Department of the Treasury amends 31 CFR part 35 as follows:

PART 35—PANDEMIC RELIEF PROGRAMS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 35 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 802(f); 42 U.S.C. 803(f); 31 U.S.C. 321; Division N, Title V, Subtitle B, Pub. L. 116–260, 134 Stat. 1182; Section 104A, Pub. L. 103–325, 108 Stat. 2160, as amended (12 U.S.C. 4701 *et seq.*); Pub. L. 117–2, 135 Stat. 4 (42 U.S.C. 802 *et seq.*).

■ 2. Revise the part heading to read as set forth above.

■ 3. Add subpart A to read as follows:

Subpart A—Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Sec.

35.1 Purpose.
35.2 Applicability.
35.3 Definitions.
35.4 Reservation of authority, reporting.
35.5 Use of funds.
35.6 Eligible uses.
35.7 Pensions.
35.8 Tax.
35.9 Compliance with applicable laws.
35.10 Recoupment.
35.11 Payments to States.
35.12 Distributions to nonentitlement units of local government and units of general local government.

§ 35.1 Purpose.

This subpart implements section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act (Subtitle M of Title IX of Pub. L. 117–2), which amends Title VI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*) by adding sections 602 and 603 to establish the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund.

§ 35.2 Applicability.

This subpart applies to States, territories, Tribal governments, metropolitan cities, nonentitlement units of local government, counties, and units of general local government that accept a payment or transfer of funds made under section 602 or 603 of the Social Security Act.

§ 35.3 Definitions.

As used in this subpart:

Baseline means tax revenue of the recipient for its fiscal year ending in 2019, adjusted for inflation in each reporting year using the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Implicit Price Deflator for the gross domestic product of the United States.

County means a county, parish, or other equivalent county division (as defined by the Census Bureau).

Covered benefits include, but are not limited to, the costs of all types of leave (vacation, family-related, sick, military, bereavement, sabbatical, jury duty), employee insurance (health, life, dental, vision), retirement (pensions, 401(k)), unemployment benefit plans (Federal and State), workers' compensation insurance, and Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes (which includes Social Security and Medicare taxes).

Covered change means a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation. A change in law includes any final legislative or regulatory action, a new or changed administrative interpretation, and the phase-in or taking effect of any statute or rule if the phase-in or taking effect was not prescribed prior to the start of the covered period.

Covered period means, with respect to a State, Territory, or Tribal government, the period that:

(1) Begins on March 3, 2021; and

(2) Ends on the last day of the fiscal year of such State, Territory, or Tribal government in which all funds received by the State, Territory, or Tribal government from a payment made under section 602 or 603 of the Social Security Act have been expended or returned to, or recovered by, the Secretary.

COVID–19 means the Coronavirus Disease 2019.

COVID–19 public health emergency means the period beginning on January 27, 2020 and until the termination of the national emergency concerning the COVID–19 outbreak declared pursuant to the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*).

Deposit means an extraordinary payment of an accrued, unfunded liability. The term deposit does not refer to routine contributions made by an employer to pension funds as part of the employer's obligations related to payroll, such as either a pension contribution consisting of a normal cost component related to current employees or a component addressing the amortization of unfunded liabilities calculated by reference to the employer's payroll costs.

Eligible employer means an employer of an eligible worker who performs essential work.

Eligible workers means workers needed to maintain continuity of operations of essential critical infrastructure sectors, including health care; emergency response; sanitation, disinfection, and cleaning work; maintenance work; grocery stores, restaurants, food production, and food delivery; pharmacy; biomedical research; behavioral health work; medical testing and diagnostics; home- and community-based health care or assistance with activities of daily living; family or child care; social services work; public health work; vital services to Tribes; any work performed by an employee of a State, local, or Tribal government; educational work, school nutrition work, and other work required to operate a school facility; laundry work; elections work; solid waste or hazardous materials management, response, and cleanup work; work requiring physical interaction with patients; dental care work; transportation and warehousing; work at hotel and commercial lodging facilities that are used for COVID–19 mitigation and containment; work in a mortuary; work in critical clinical research, development, and testing necessary for COVID–19 response.

(1) With respect to a recipient that is a metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county, workers in any additional sectors as each chief executive officer of such recipient may designate as critical to protect the health and well-being of the residents of their metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county; or

(2) With respect to a State, Territory, or Tribal government, workers in any additional sectors as each Governor of a State or Territory, or each Tribal government, may designate as critical to protect the health and well-being of the residents of their State, Territory, or Tribal government.

Essential work means work that:

(1) Is not performed while teleworking from a residence; and

(2) Involves:

(i) Regular in-person interactions with patients, the public, or coworkers of the individual that is performing the work; or

(ii) Regular physical handling of items that were handled by, or are to be handled by patients, the public, or coworkers of the individual that is performing the work.

Funds means, with respect to a recipient, amounts provided to the recipient pursuant to a payment made under section 602(b) or 603(b) of the Social Security Act or transferred to the recipient pursuant to section 603(c)(4) of the Social Security Act.

General revenue means money that is received from tax revenue, current charges, and miscellaneous general revenue, excluding refunds and other correcting transactions, proceeds from issuance of debt or the sale of investments, agency or private trust transactions, and intergovernmental transfers from the Federal Government, including transfers made pursuant to section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act. General revenue does not include revenues from utilities. Revenue from Tribal business enterprises must be included in general revenue.

Intergovernmental transfers means money received from other governments, including grants and shared taxes.

Metropolitan city has the meaning given that term in section 102(a)(4) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)(4)) and includes cities that relinquish or defer their status as a metropolitan city for purposes of receiving allocations under section 106 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5306) for fiscal year 2021.

Net reduction in total spending is measured as the State or Territory's total spending for a given reporting year excluding its spending of funds, subtracted from its total spending for its fiscal year ending in 2019, adjusted for inflation using the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Implicit Price Deflator for the gross domestic product of the United States.

Nonentitlement unit of local government means a "city," as that term is defined in section 102(a)(5) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)(5)), that is not a metropolitan city.

Nonprofit means a nonprofit organization that is exempt from Federal income taxation and that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Obligation means an order placed for property and services and entering into contracts, subawards, and similar transactions that require payment.

Pension fund means a defined benefit plan and does not include a defined contribution plan.

Premium pay means an amount of up to $13 per hour that is paid to an eligible worker, in addition to wages or remuneration the eligible worker otherwise receives, for all work performed by the eligible worker during the COVID–19 public health emergency. Such amount may not exceed $25,000 with respect to any single eligible worker. Premium pay will be considered to be in addition to wages or remuneration the eligible worker otherwise receives if, as measured on an hourly rate, the premium pay is:

(1) With regard to work that the eligible worker previously performed, pay and remuneration equal to the sum of all wages and remuneration previously received plus up to $13 per hour with no reduction, substitution, offset, or other diminishment of the eligible worker's previous, current, or prospective wages or remuneration; or

(2) With regard to work that the eligible worker continues to perform, pay of up to $13 that is in addition to the eligible worker's regular rate of wages or remuneration, with no reduction, substitution, offset, or other diminishment of the workers' current and prospective wages or remuneration.

Qualified census tract has the same meaning given in 26 U.S.C. 42(d)(5)(B)(ii)(I).

Recipient means a State, Territory, Tribal government, metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, county, or unit of general local government that receives a payment made under section 602(b) or 603(b) of the Social Security Act or transfer pursuant to section 603(c)(4) of the Social Security Act.

Reporting year means a single year or partial year within the covered period, aligned to the current fiscal year of the State or Territory during the covered period.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Treasury.

State means each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Small business means a business concern or other organization that:

(1) Has no more than 500 employees, or if applicable, the size standard in number of employees established by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration for the industry in which the business concern or organization operates; and

(2) Is a small business concern as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

Tax revenue means revenue received from a compulsory contribution that is exacted by a government for public purposes excluding refunds and corrections and, for purposes of § 35.8, intergovernmental transfers. Tax revenue does not include payments for a special privilege granted or service rendered, employee or employer assessments and contributions to finance retirement and social insurance trust systems, or special assessments to pay for capital improvements.

Territory means the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or American Samoa.

Tribal enterprise means a business concern:

(1) That is wholly owned by one or more Tribal governments, or by a corporation that is wholly owned by one or more Tribal governments; or

(2) That is owned in part by one or more Tribal governments, or by a corporation that is wholly owned by one or more Tribal governments, if all other owners are either United States citizens or small business concerns, as these terms are used and consistent with the definitions in 15 U.S.C. 657a(b)(2)(D).

Tribal government means the recognized governing body of any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, component band, or component reservation, individually identified (including parenthetically) in the list published by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on January 29, 2021, pursuant to section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131).

Unemployment rate means the U–3 unemployment rate provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program, measured as total unemployment as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Unemployment trust fund means an unemployment trust fund established under section 904 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1104).

Unit of general local government has the meaning given to that term in section 102(a)(1) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)(1)).

Unserved and underserved households or businesses means one or more households or businesses that are not currently served by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed.

§ 35.4 Reservation of authority, reporting.

(a) *Reservation of authority.* Nothing in this subpart shall limit the authority of the Secretary to take action to enforce conditions or violations of law, including actions necessary to prevent evasions of this subpart.

(b) *Extensions or accelerations of timing.* The Secretary may extend or accelerate any deadline or compliance date of this subpart, including reporting requirements that implement this subpart, if the Secretary determines that such extension or acceleration is appropriate. In determining whether an extension or acceleration is appropriate, the Secretary will consider the period of time that would be extended or accelerated and how the modified timeline would facilitate compliance with this subpart.

(c) *Reporting and requests for other information.* During the covered period, recipients shall provide to the Secretary periodic reports providing detailed accounting of the uses of funds, all modifications to a State or Territory's tax revenue sources, and such other information as the Secretary may require for the administration of this section. In addition to regular reporting requirements, the Secretary may request other additional information as may be necessary or appropriate, including as may be necessary to prevent evasions of the requirements of this subpart. False statements or claims made to the Secretary may result in criminal, civil, or administrative sanctions, including fines, imprisonment, civil damages and penalties, debarment from participating in Federal awards or contracts, and/or any other remedy available by law.

§ 35.5 Use of funds.

(a) *In general.* A recipient may only use funds to cover costs incurred during the period beginning March 3, 2021, and ending December 31, 2024, for one or more of the purposes enumerated in sections 602(c)(1) and 603(c)(1) of the Social Security Act, as applicable, including those enumerated in section § 35.6, subject to the restrictions set forth in sections 602(c)(2) and 603(c)(2) of the Social Security Act, as applicable.

(b) *Costs incurred.* A cost shall be considered to have been incurred for purposes of paragraph (a) of this section if the recipient has incurred an obligation with respect to such cost by December 31, 2024.

(c) *Return of funds.* A recipient must return any funds not obligated by December 31, 2024, and any funds not expended to cover such obligations by December 31, 2026.

§ 35.6 Eligible uses.

(a) *In general.* Subject to §§ 35.7 and 35.8, a recipient may use funds for one or more of the purposes described in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section

(b) *Responding to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts.* A recipient may use funds to respond to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, including for one or more of the following purposes:

(1) *COVID–19 response and prevention.* Expenditures for the mitigation and prevention of COVID–19, including:

(i) Expenses related to COVID–19 vaccination programs and sites, including staffing, acquisition of equipment or supplies, facilities costs, and information technology or other administrative expenses;

(ii) COVID–19-related expenses of public hospitals, clinics, and similar facilities;

(iii) COVID–19 related expenses in congregate living facilities, including skilled nursing facilities, long-term care facilities, incarceration settings, homeless shelters, residential foster care facilities, residential behavioral health treatment, and other group living facilities;

(iv) Expenses of establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID–19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs and other capital investments in public facilities to meet COVID–19-related operational needs;

(v) Expenses of establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID–19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs and other capital investments in public facilities to meet COVID–19-related operational needs;

(vi) Costs of providing COVID–19 testing and monitoring, contact tracing, and monitoring of case trends and genomic sequencing for variants;

(vii) Emergency medical response expenses, including emergency medical transportation, related to COVID–19;

(viii) Expenses for establishing and operating public telemedicine capabilities for COVID–19-related treatment;

(ix) Expenses for communication related to COVID–19 vaccination programs and communication or enforcement by recipients of public health orders related to COVID–19;

(x) Expenses for acquisition and distribution of medical and protective supplies, including sanitizing products and personal protective equipment;

(xi) Expenses for disinfection of public areas and other facilities in

response to the COVID–19 public health emergency;

(xii) Expenses for technical assistance to local authorities or other entities on mitigation of COVID–19-related threats to public health and safety;

(xiii) Expenses for quarantining or isolation of individuals;

(xiv) Expenses of providing paid sick and paid family and medical leave to public employees to enable compliance with COVID–19 public health precautions;

(xv) Expenses for treatment of the long-term symptoms or effects of COVID–19, including post-intensive care syndrome;

(xvi) Expenses for the improvement of ventilation systems in congregate settings, public health facilities, or other public facilities;

(xvii) Expenses related to establishing or enhancing public health data systems; and

(xviii) Mental health treatment, substance misuse treatment, and other behavioral health services.

(2) *Public health and safety staff.* Payroll and covered benefit expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees to the extent that the employee's time is spent mitigating or responding to the COVID–19 public health emergency.

(3) *Hiring State and local government staff.* Payroll, covered benefit, and other costs associated with the recipient increasing the number of its employees up to the number of employees that it employed on January 27, 2020.

(4) *Assistance to unemployed workers.* Assistance, including job training, for individuals who want and are available for work, including those who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months or who are employed part time but who want and are available for full-time work.

(5) *Contributions to State unemployment insurance trust funds.* Contributions to an unemployment trust fund up to the level required to restore the unemployment trust fund to its balance on January 27, 2020 or to pay back advances received under Title XII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1321) for the payment of benefits between January 27, 2020 and May 17, 2021.

(6) *Small businesses.* Assistance to small businesses, including loans, grants, in-kind assistance, technical assistance or other services, that responds to the negative economic impacts of the COVID–19 public health emergency.

(7) *Nonprofits.* Assistance to nonprofit organizations, including loans, grants, in-kind assistance, technical assistance or other services, that responds to the negative economic impacts of the COVID–19 public health emergency.

(8) *Assistance to households.* Assistance programs, including cash assistance programs, that respond to the COVID–19 public health emergency.

(9) *Aid to impacted industries.* Aid to tourism, travel, hospitality, and other impacted industries that responds to the negative economic impacts of the COVID–19 public health emergency.

(10) *Expenses to improve efficacy of public health or economic relief programs.* Administrative costs associated with the recipient's COVID–19 public health emergency assistance programs, including services responding to the COVID–19 public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, that are not federally funded.

(11) *Survivor's benefits.* Benefits for the surviving family members of individuals who have died from COVID–19, including cash assistance to widows, widowers, or dependents of individuals who died of COVID–19.

(12) *Disproportionately impacted populations and communities.* A program, service, or other assistance that is provided in a qualified census tract, that is provided to households and populations living in a qualified census tract, that is provided by a Tribal government, or that is provided to other households, businesses, or populations disproportionately impacted by the COVID–19 public health emergency, such as:

(i) Programs or services that facilitate access to health and social services, including:

(A) Assistance accessing or applying for public benefits or services;

(B) Remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards; and

(C) Community violence intervention programs;

(ii) Programs or services that address housing insecurity, lack of affordable housing, or homelessness, including:

(A) Supportive housing or other programs or services to improve access to stable, affordable housing among individuals who are homeless;

(B) Development of affordable housing to increase supply of affordable and high-quality living units; and

(C) Housing vouchers and assistance relocating to neighborhoods with higher levels of economic opportunity and to reduce concentrated areas of low economic opportunity;

(iii) Programs or services that address or mitigate the impacts of the COVID–19 public health emergency on education, including:

(A) New or expanded early learning services;

(B) Assistance to high-poverty school districts to advance equitable funding across districts and geographies; and

(C) Educational and evidence-based services to address the academic, social, emotional, and mental health needs of students; and

(iv) Programs or services that address or mitigate the impacts of the COVID–19 public health emergency on childhood health or welfare, including:

(A) New or expanded childcare;

(B) Programs to provide home visits by health professionals, parent educators, and social service professionals to individuals with young children to provide education and assistance for economic support, health needs, or child development; and

(C) Services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth to provide support and education on child development, positive parenting, coping skills, or recovery for mental health and substance use.

(c) *Providing premium pay to eligible workers.* A recipient may use funds to provide premium pay to eligible workers of the recipient who perform essential work or to provide grants to eligible employers, provided that any premium pay or grants provided under this paragraph (c) must respond to eligible workers performing essential work during the COVID–19 public health emergency. A recipient uses premium pay or grants provided under this paragraph (c) to respond to eligible workers performing essential work during the COVID–19 public health emergency if it prioritizes low- and moderate-income persons. The recipient must provide, whether for themselves or on behalf of a grantee, a written justification to the Secretary of how the premium pay or grant provided under this paragraph (c) responds to eligible workers performing essential work if the premium pay or grant would increase an eligible worker's total wages and remuneration above 150 percent of such eligible worker's residing State's average annual wage for all occupations or their residing county's average annual wage, whichever is higher.

(d) *Providing government services.* For the provision of government services to the extent of a reduction in the recipient's general revenue, calculated according to paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) *Frequency.* A recipient must calculate the reduction in its general revenue using information as-of December 31, 2020, December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2023 (each, a calculation date) and following each calculation date.

(2) *Calculation.* A reduction in a recipient's general revenue equals:

$$Max\ \{[Base\ Year\ Revenue * (1 + Growth\ Adjustment)^{\left(\frac{n_t}{12}\right)}] - Actual\ General\ Revenue_t; 0\}$$

Where:

Base Year Revenue is the recipient's general revenue for the most recent full fiscal year prior to the COVD–19 public health emergency;

Growth Adjustment is equal to the greater of 4.1 percent (or 0.041) and the recipient's average annual revenue growth over the three full fiscal years prior to the COVID–19 public health emergency.

n equals the number of months elapsed from the end of the base year to the calculation date.

Actual General Revenue is a recipient's actual general revenue collected during 12-month period ending on each calculation date;

Subscript *t* denotes the specific calculation date.

(e) *To make necessary investments in infrastructure.* A recipient may use funds to make investments in:

(1) *Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund investments.* Projects or activities of the type that would be eligible under section 603(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383(c)) or section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12); or,

(2) *Broadband.* Broadband infrastructure that is designed to provide service to unserved or underserved households and businesses and that is designed to, upon completion:

(i) Reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download speed and upload speeds; or

(ii) In cases where it is not practicable, because of the excessive cost of the project or geography or topography of the area to be served by the project, to provide service meeting the standards set forth in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section:

(A) Reliably meet or exceed 100 Mbps download speed and between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speed; and

(B) Be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download speed and 100 Mbps upload speed.

§ 35.7 Pensions.

A recipient may not use funds for deposit into any pension fund.

§ 35.8 Tax.

(a) *Restriction.* A State or Territory shall not use funds to either directly or indirectly offset a reduction in the net tax revenue of the State or Territory resulting from a covered change during the covered period.

(b) *Violation.* Treasury will consider a State or Territory to have used funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue if, during a reporting year:

(1) *Covered change.* The State or Territory has made a covered change that, either based on a reasonable statistical methodology to isolate the impact of the covered change in actual revenue or based on projections that use reasonable assumptions and do not incorporate the effects of macroeconomic growth to reduce or increase the projected impact of the covered change, the State or Territory assesses has had or predicts to have the effect of reducing tax revenue relative to current law;

(2) *Exceeds the de minimis threshold.* The aggregate amount of the measured or predicted reductions in tax revenue caused by covered changes identified under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, in the aggregate, exceeds 1 percent of the State's or Territory's baseline;

(3) *Reduction in net tax revenue.* The State or Territory reports a reduction in net tax revenue, measured as the difference between actual tax revenue and the State's or Territory's baseline, each measured as of the end of the reporting year; and

(4) *Consideration of other changes.* The aggregate amount of measured or predicted reductions in tax revenue caused by covered changes is greater than the sum of the following, in each case, as calculated for the reporting year:

(i) The aggregate amount of the expected increases in tax revenue caused by one or more covered changes that, either based on a reasonable statistical methodology to isolate the impact of the covered change in actual revenue or based on projections that use reasonable assumptions and do not incorporate the effects of macroeconomic growth to reduce or increase the projected impact of the covered change, the State or Territory assesses has had or predicts to have the effect of increasing tax revenue; and

(ii) Reductions in spending, up to the amount of the State's or Territory's net reduction in total spending, that are in:

(A) Departments, agencies, or authorities in which the State or Territory is not using funds; and

(B) Departments, agencies, or authorities in which the State or Territory is using funds, in an amount equal to the value of the spending cuts in those departments, agencies, or authorities, minus funds used.

(c) *Amount and revenue reduction cap.* If a State or Territory is considered to be in violation pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, the amount used in violation of paragraph (a) of this section is equal to the lesser of:

(1) The reduction in net tax revenue of the State or Territory for the reporting year, measured as the difference between the State's or Territory's baseline and its actual tax revenue, each measured as of the end of the reporting year; and,

(2) The aggregate amount of the reductions in tax revenues caused by covered changes identified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, minus the sum of the amounts in identified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) and (ii).

§ 35.9 Compliance with applicable laws.

A recipient must comply with all other applicable Federal statutes, regulations, and Executive orders, and a recipient shall provide for compliance with the American Rescue Plan Act, this subpart, and any interpretive guidance by other parties in any agreements it enters into with other parties relating to these funds.

§ 35.10 Recoupment.

(a) *Identification of violations*—(1) *In general.* Any amount used in violation of § 35.5, § 35.6, or § 35.7 may be identified at any time prior to December 31, 2026.

(2) *Annual reporting of amounts of violations.* On an annual basis, a recipient that is a State or Territory must calculate and report any amounts used in violation of § 35.8.

(b) *Calculation of amounts subject to recoupment*—(1) *In general.* Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, Treasury will calculate any amounts subject to recoupment resulting from a violation of § 35.5, § 35.6, or § 35.7 as the amounts used in violation of such restrictions.

(2) *Violations of § 35.8.* Treasury will calculate any amounts subject to recoupment resulting from a violation of § 35.8, equal to the lesser of:

(i) The amount set forth in § 35.8(c); and,

(ii) The amount of funds received by such recipient.

(c) *Notice.* If Treasury calculates an amount subject to recoupment under paragraph (b) of this section, Treasury will provide the recipient a written notice of the amount subject to recoupment along with an explanation of such amounts.

(d) *Request for reconsideration.* Unless Treasury extends the time period, within 60 calendar days of receipt of a notice of recoupment provided under paragraph (c) of this section, a recipient may submit a written request to Treasury requesting reconsideration of any amounts subject to recoupment under paragraph (b) of this section. To request reconsideration of any amounts subject to recoupment, a recipient must submit to Treasury a written request that includes:

(1) An explanation of why the recipient believes all or some of the amount should not be subject to recoupment; and

(2) A discussion of supporting reasons, along with any additional information.

(e) *Final amount subject to recoupment.* Unless Treasury extends the time period, within 60 calendar days of receipt of the recipient's request for reconsideration provided pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section, the recipient will be notified of the Secretary's decision to affirm, withdraw, or modify the notice of recoupment. Such notification will include an explanation of the decision, including responses to the recipient's supporting reasons and consideration of additional information provided.

(f) *Repayment of funds.* Unless Treasury extends the time period, a recipient shall repay to the Secretary any amounts subject to recoupment in accordance with instructions provided by Treasury:

(1) Within 120 calendar days of receipt of the notice of recoupment provided under paragraph (c) of this section, in the case of a recipient that does not submit a request for reconsideration in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section; or

(2) Within 120 calendar days of receipt of the Secretary's decision under paragraph (e) of this section, in the case of a recipient that submits a request for reconsideration in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

§ 35.11 Payments to States.

(a) *In general.* With respect to any State or Territory that has an unemployment rate as of the date that it submits an initial certification for payment of funds pursuant to section 602(d)(1) of the Social Security Act that is less than two percentage points above its unemployment rate in February 2020, the Secretary will withhold 50 percent of the amount of funds allocated under section 602(b) of the Social Security Act to such State or territory until the date that is twelve months from the date such initial certification is provided to the Secretary.

(b) *Payment of withheld amount.* In order to receive the amount withheld under paragraph (a) of this section, the State or Territory must submit to the Secretary at least 30 days prior to the date referenced in paragraph (a) the following information:

(1) A certification, in the form provided by the Secretary, that such State or Territory requires the payment to carry out the activities specified in section 602(c) of the Social Security Act and will use the payment in compliance with section 602(c) of the Social Security Act; and,

(2) Any reports required to be filed by that date pursuant to this subpart that have not yet been filed.

§ 35.12 Distributions to nonentitlement units of local government and units of general local government.

(a) *Nonentitlement units of local government.* Each State or Territory that receives a payment from Treasury pursuant to section 603(b)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act shall distribute the amount of the payment to nonentitlement units of government in such State or Territory in accordance with the requirements set forth in section 603(b)(2)(C) of the Social Security Act and without offsetting any debt owed by such nonentitlement units of local governments against such payments.

(b) *Budget cap.* A State or Territory may not make a payment to a nonentitlement unit of local government pursuant to section 603(b)(2)(C) of the Social Security Act and paragraph (a) of this section in excess of the amount equal to 75 percent of the most recent budget for the nonentitlement unit of local government as of January 27, 2020. A State or Territory shall permit a nonentitlement unit of local government without a formal budget as of January 27, 2020, to provide a certification from an authorized officer of the nonentitlement unit of local government of its most recent annual expenditures as of January 27, 2020, and a State or Territory may rely on such certification for purposes of complying with this paragraph (b).

(c) *Units of general local government.* Each State or Territory that receives a payment from Treasury pursuant to section 603(b)(3)(B)(ii) of the Social Security Act, in the case of an amount to be paid to a county that is not a unit of general local government, shall distribute the amount of the payment to units of general local government within such county in accordance with the requirements set forth in section 603(b)(3)(B)(ii) of the Social Security Act and without offsetting any debt owed by such units of general local government against such payments.

(d) *Additional conditions.* A State or Territory may not place additional conditions or requirements on distributions to nonentitlement units of local government or units of general local government beyond those required by section 603 of the Social Security Act or this subpart.

Laurie Schaffer,

Acting General Counsel.

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ATTACHMENT C

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
COMPLIANCE AND REPORTING GUIDANCE FOR CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS
DATED 11-5-2021

Compliance and Reporting Guidance

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds



November 5, 2021

Version: 2.0

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Guidance on Recipient Compliance and Reporting Responsibilities

On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act was signed into law, and established the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, which together make up the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds ("SLFRF") program. This program is intended to provide support to State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments in responding to the economic and public health impacts of COVID-19 and in their efforts to contain impacts on their communities, residents, and businesses.

This guidance provides additional detail and clarification for each recipient's compliance and reporting responsibilities under the SLFRF program, and should be read in concert with the Award Terms and Conditions, the authorizing statute, the SLFRF implementing regulation, and other regulatory and statutory requirements, including regulatory requirements under the Uniform Guidance (2 CRF Part 200). Please see the Assistance Listing in SAM.gov under assistance listing number (formerly known as CFDA number), 21.027 for more information.

Please Note: This guidance document applies to the SLFRF program only and does not change nor impact reporting and compliance requirements for the Coronavirus Relief Fund ("CRF") established by the CARES Act.

This guidance includes two parts:

Part 1: General Guidance

This section provides an orientation to recipients' compliance responsibilities and the U.S. Department of the Treasury's ("Treasury") expectations, and recommends best practices where appropriate under the SLFRF Program.

A. Key Principles..... P. 3
B. Statutory Eligible Uses..... P. 3
C. Treasury's Rulemaking..... P. 4
D. Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200)..... P. 6
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Part 2: Reporting Requirements

This section provides information on the reporting requirements for the SLFRF program.

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B. Project and Expenditure Report..... P. 15
C. Recovery Plan Performance Report..... P. 22

Appendix 1: Expenditure Categories..... P. 30
Appendix 2: Evidenced-Based Intervention Additional Information..... P. 32

Part 1: General Guidance

This section provides an orientation on recipients' compliance responsibilities and Treasury's expectations and recommended best practices where appropriate under the SLFRF program.

Recipients under the SLFRF program are the eligible entities identified in sections 602 and 603 of the Social Security Act as added by section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (the "SLFRF statute") that receive a SLFRF award. Subrecipients under the SLFRF program are entities that receive a subaward from a recipient to carry out the purposes (program or project) of the SLFRF award on behalf of the recipient.

Recipients are accountable to Treasury for oversight of their subrecipients, including ensuring their subrecipients comply with the SLFRF statute, SLFRF Award Terms and Conditions, Treasury's Interim Final Rule, and reporting requirements, as applicable.

A. Key Principles

There are several guiding principles for developing your own effective compliance regimes:

- Recipients and subrecipients are the first line of defense, and responsible for ensuring the SLFRF award funds are not used for ineligible purposes, and there is no fraud, waste, or abuse associated with their SLFRF award;
- Many SLFRF-funded projects respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency and meet urgent community needs. Swift and effective implementation is vital, and recipients must balance facilitating simple and rapid program access widely across the community and maintaining a robust documentation and compliance regime;
- Treasury encourages recipients to use SLFRF-funded projects to advance shared interests and promote equitable delivery of government benefits and opportunities to underserved communities, as outlined in Executive Order 13985, On Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government; and
- Transparency and public accountability for SLFRF award funds and use of such funds are critical to upholding program integrity and trust in all levels of government, and SLFRF award funds should be managed consistent with Administration guidance per Memorandum M-21-20 and Memorandum M-20-21.

B. Statutory Eligible Uses

As a recipient of an SLFRF award, your organization has substantial discretion to use the award funds in the ways that best suit the needs of your constituents – as long as such use fits into one of the following four statutory categories:

1. To respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative economic impacts;
2. To respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to such eligible workers of the recipient, or by providing grants to eligible employers that have eligible workers who performed essential work;
3. For the provision of government services, to the extent of the reduction in revenue of such recipient due to the COVID–19 public health emergency, relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the recipient prior to the emergency; and
4. To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

Treasury adopted an Interim Final Rule to implement these eligible use categories and other restrictions on the use of funds under the SLFRF program.[1] It is the recipient's responsibility to ensure all SLFRF award funds are used in compliance with these requirements. In addition, recipients should be mindful of any additional compliance obligations that may apply – for example, additional restrictions imposed upon other sources of funds used in conjunction with SLFRF award funds, or statutes and regulations that may independently apply to water, broadband, and sewer infrastructure projects. Recipients should ensure they maintain proper documentation supporting determinations of costs and applicable compliance requirements, and how they have been satisfied as part of their award management, internal controls, and subrecipient oversight and management.

C. Treasury's Rule

Treasury's Interim Final Rule details recipients' compliance responsibilities and provides additional information on eligible and restricted uses of SLFRF award funds and reporting requirements. Your organization should review and comply with the information contained in Treasury's Interim Final Rule, and any subsequent final rule when building appropriate controls for SLFRF award funds.

1. **Eligible and Restricted Uses of SLFRF Funds.** As described in the SLFRF statute and summarized above, there are four enumerated eligible uses of SLFRF award funds. As a recipient of an award under the SLFRF program, your organization is responsible for complying with requirements for the use of funds. In addition to determining a given project's eligibility, recipients are also responsible for determining subrecipient's or beneficiaries' eligibility and must monitor use of SLFRF award funds.

   To help recipients build a greater understanding of eligible uses, Treasury's Interim Final Rule establishes a framework for determining whether a specific project would be eligible under the SLFRF program, including some helpful definitions. For example, Treasury's Interim Final Rule establishes:

   - A framework for determining whether a project "responds to" a "negative economic impact" caused by the COVID-19 public health emergency;
   - Definitions of "eligible employers", "essential work," "eligible workers", and "premium pay" for cases where premium pay is an eligible use;
   - A definition of "general revenue" and a formula for calculating revenue lost due to the COVID-19 public health emergency;
   - A framework for eligible water and sewer infrastructure projects that aligns eligible uses with projects that are eligible under the Environmental Protection Agency's Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds; and
   - A framework for eligible broadband projects designed to provide service to unserved or underserved households, or businesses at speeds sufficient to enable users to generally meet household needs, including the ability to support the simultaneous use of work, education, and health applications, and also sufficiently robust to meet increasing household demands for bandwidth.

   Treasury's Interim Final Rule also provides more information on four important restrictions on use of SLFRF award funds: recipients may not deposit SLFRF funds into a pension fund; recipients that are States or territories may not use SLFRF funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue caused by the recipient's change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation; and recipients may not use SLFRF funds as non-Federal match where

[1] Treasury's Interim Final Rule is effective as of May 17, 2021, and public comments are due July 16, 2021. This guidance may be clarified consistent with the final rule.
https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-05-17/pdf/2021-10283.pdf

prohibited. In addition, the Interim Final Rule clarifies certain uses of SLFRF funds outside the scope of eligible uses, including that recipients generally may not use SLFRF funds directly to service debt, satisfy a judgment or settlement, or contribute to a "rainy day" fund. Recipients should refer to Treasury's Interim Final Rule for more information on these restrictions.

2. **Eligible Costs Timeframe.** Your organization, as a recipient of an SLFRF award, may use SLFRF funds to cover eligible costs that your organization incurred during the period that begins on March 3, 2021 and ends on December 31, 2024, as long as the award funds for the obligations incurred by December 31, 2024 are expended by December 31, 2026. Costs for projects incurred by the recipient State, territorial, local, or Tribal government prior to March 3, 2021 are not eligible, as provided for in Treasury's Interim Final Rule.

   Recipients may use SLFRF award funds to provide assistance to households, businesses, nonprofits, and individuals within the eligible use categories described in Treasury's Interim Final Rule for costs that those households, businesses, nonprofits, and individuals incurred prior to March 3, 2021. For example,

   a. Public Health/Negative Economic Impacts: Recipients may use SLFRF award funds to provide assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits – such as rent, mortgage, or utility assistance – for costs incurred by the household prior to March 3, 2021, provided that the recipient state, territorial, local or Tribal government did not incur the cost of providing such assistance prior to March 3, 2021.
   b. Premium Pay: Recipients may provide premium pay retrospectively for work performed at any time since the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency. Such premium pay must be "in addition to" wages and remuneration already received and the obligation to provide such premium pay must not have been incurred by the recipient prior to March 3, 2021.
   c. Revenue Loss: Treasury's Interim Final Rule gives recipients broad discretion to use funds for the provision of government services to the extent of reduction in revenue. While calculation of lost revenue begins with the recipient's revenue in the last full fiscal year prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency and includes the 12-month period ending December 31, 2020, use of funds for government services must be forward looking for costs incurred by the recipient after March 3, 2021.
   d. Investments in Water, Sewer, and Broadband: Recipients may use SLFRF award funds to make necessary investments in water, sewer, and broadband. Recipients may use SLFRF award funds to cover costs incurred for eligible projects planned or started prior to March 3, 2021, provided that the project costs covered by the SLFRF award funds were incurred by the recipient after March 3, 2021.

   Any funds not obligated or expended for eligible uses by the timelines above must be returned to Treasury, including any unobligated or unexpended funds that have been provided to subrecipients and contractors as part of the award closeout process pursuant to 2 C.F.R. 200.344(d). For the purposes of determining expenditure eligibility, Treasury's Interim Final Rule provides that "incurred" has the same meaning given to "financial obligation" in 2 CFR 200.1.

3. **Reporting.** Generally, recipients must submit one initial interim report, quarterly or annual Project and Expenditure reports which include subaward reporting, and in some cases annual Recovery Plan reports. Treasury's Interim Final Rule and Part 2 of this guidance provide more detail around SLFRF reporting requirements.

Assistance Listing

The Assistance Listing for the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) was published May 28, 2021 on SAM.gov under Assistance Listing Number ("ALN"), formerly known as CFDA Number, **21.027**.

The assistance listing includes helpful information including program purpose, statutory authority, eligibility requirements, and compliance requirements for recipients. The ALN is the unique 5-digit number assigned to identify a federal assistance listing, and can be used to search for federal assistance program information, including funding opportunities, spending on USASpending.gov, or audit results through the Federal Audit Clearinghouse.

To expedite payments and meet statutory timelines Treasury issued initial payments under an existing ALN, 21.019, assigned to the CRF. If you have already received funds or captured the initial number in your records, please update your systems and reporting to reflect the new ALN 21.027 for the SLFRF program. **Recipients must use ALN 21.027 for all financial accounting, subawards, and associated program reporting requirements for the SLFRF awards.**

D. Uniform Administrative Requirements

The SLFRF awards are generally subject to the requirements set forth in the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, 2 CFR Part 200 (the "Uniform Guidance"). In all instances, your organization should review the Uniform Guidance requirements applicable to your organization's use of SLFRF funds, and SLFRF-funded projects. Recipients should consider how and whether certain aspects of the Uniform Guidance apply.

The following sections provide a general summary of your organization's compliance responsibilities under applicable statutes and regulations, including the Uniform Guidance, as described in the 2020 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3. Compliance Requirements (issued August 18, 2020). Note that the descriptions below are only general summaries and all recipients and subrecipients are advised to carefully review the Uniform Guidance requirements and any additional regulatory and statutory requirements applicable to the program.

1. **Allowable Activities.** Each recipient should review program requirements, including Treasury's Interim Final Rule and the recipient's Award Terms and Conditions, to determine and record eligible uses of SLFRF funds. Per 2 CFR Part 200.303, your organization must develop and implement effective internal controls to ensure that funding decisions under the SLFRF award constitute eligible uses of funds, and document determinations.

2. **Allowable Costs/Cost Principles.** As outlined in the Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E regarding Cost Principles, allowable costs are based on the premise that a recipient is responsible for the effective administration of Federal awards, application of sound management practices, and administration of Federal funds in a manner consistent with the program objectives and terms and conditions of the award. Recipients must implement robust internal controls and effective monitoring to ensure compliance with the Cost Principles, which are important for building trust and accountability.

SLFRF Funds may be, but are not required to be, used along with other funding sources for a given project. Note that SLFRF Funds may not be used for a non-Federal cost share or match where prohibited by other Federal programs, e.g., funds may not be used for the State share for Medicaid.[2]

Treasury's Interim Final Rule and guidance and the Uniform Guidance outline the types of costs that are allowable, including certain audit costs. For example, per 2 CFR 200.425, a reasonably proportionate share of the costs of audits required by the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 are allowable; however, costs for audits that were not performed in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F are not allowable. Please see 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E regarding the Cost Principles for more information.

a. Administrative costs: Recipients may use funds for administering the SLFRF program, including costs of consultants to support effective management and oversight, including consultation for ensuring compliance with legal, regulatory, and other requirements.[3] Further, costs must be reasonable and allocable as outlined in 2 CFR 200.404 and 2 CFR 200.405. Pursuant to the SLFRF Award Terms and Conditions, recipients are permitted to charge both direct and indirect costs to their SLFRF award as administrative costs. Direct costs are those that are identified specifically as costs of implementing the SLFRF program objectives, such as contract support, materials, and supplies for a project. Indirect costs are general overhead costs of an organization where a portion of such costs are allocable to the SLFRF award such as the cost of facilities or administrative functions like a director's office.[4][5] Each category of cost should be treated consistently in like circumstances as direct or indirect, and recipients may not charge the same administrative costs to both direct and indirect cost categories, or to other programs. If a recipient has a current Negotiated Indirect Costs Rate Agreement (NICRA) established with a Federal cognizant agency responsible for reviewing, negotiating, and approving cost allocation plans or indirect cost proposals, then the recipient may use its current NICRA. Alternatively, if the recipient does not have a NICRA, the recipient may elect to use the de minimis rate of 10 percent of the modified total direct costs pursuant to 2 CFR 200.414(f).

b. Salaries and Expenses: In general, certain employees' wages, salaries, and covered benefits are an eligible use of SLFRF award funds. Please see Treasury's Interim Final Rule for details.

3. **Cash Management.** SLFRF payments made to recipients are not subject to the requirements of the Cash Management Improvement Act and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 CFR part 205 or 2 CFR 200.305(b)(8)-(9).

   As such, recipients can place funds in interest-bearing accounts, do not need to remit interest to Treasury, and are not limited to using that interest for eligible uses under the SLFRF award.

4. **Eligibility.** Under this program, recipients are responsible for ensuring funds are used for eligible purposes. Generally, recipients must develop and implement policies and

[2] See 42 CFR 433.51 and 45 CFR 75.306.
[3] Recipients also may use SLFRF funds directly for administrative costs to improve efficacy of programs that respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency. 31 CFR 35.6(b)(10).
[4] 2 CFR 200.413 Direct Costs.
[5] 2 CFR 200.414 Indirect Costs.

procedures, and record retention, to determine and monitor implementation of criteria for determining the eligibility of beneficiaries and/or subrecipients. Your organization, and if applicable, the subrecipient(s) administering a program on behalf of your organization, will need to maintain procedures for obtaining information evidencing a given beneficiary, subrecipient, or contractor's eligibility including a valid SAM.gov registration. Implementing risk-based due diligence for eligibility determinations is a best practice to augment your organization's existing controls.

5. **Equipment and Real Property Management.** Any purchase of equipment or real property with SLFRF funds must be consistent with the Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart D. Equipment and real property acquired under this program must be used for the originally authorized purpose. Consistent with 2 CFR 200.311 and 2 CFR 200.313, any equipment or real property acquired using SLFRF funds shall vest in the non-Federal entity. Any acquisition and maintenance of equipment or real property must also be in compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

6. **Matching, Level of Effort, Earmarking.** There are no matching, level of effort, or earmarking compliance responsibilities associated with the SLFRF award. See Section C.1 (Eligible and Restricted Uses of SLFRF Funds) for a discussion of restrictions on use of SLFRF funds. SLFRF funds may only be used for non-Federal match in other programs where costs are eligible under both SLFRF and the other program and use of such funds is not prohibited by the other program.

7. **Period of Performance.** Your organization should also develop and implement internal controls related to activities occurring outside the period of performance. For example, each recipient should articulate each project's policy on allowability of costs incurred prior to award or start of the period of performance. All funds remain subject to statutory requirements that they must be used for costs incurred by the recipient during the period that begins on March 3, 2021, and ends on December 31, 2024, and that award funds for the financial obligations incurred by December 31, 2024 must be expended by December 31, 2026. Any funds not used must be returned to Treasury as part of the award closeout process pursuant to 2 C.F.R. 200.344(d).

8. **Procurement, Suspension & Debarment.** Recipients are responsible for ensuring that any procurement using SLFRF funds, or payments under procurement contracts using such funds are consistent with the procurement standards set forth in the Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR 200.317 through 2 CFR 200.327, as applicable. The Uniform Guidance establishes in 2 CFR 200.319 that all procurement transactions for property or services must be conducted in a manner providing full and open competition, consistent with standards outlined in 2 CFR 200.320, which allows for non-competitive procurements only in circumstances where at least one of the conditions below is true: the item is below the micro-purchase threshold; the item is only available from a single source; the public exigency or emergency will not permit a delay from publicizing a competitive solicitation; or after solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.[6] Recipients must have and use documented procurement procedures that are consistent with the standards outlined in 2 CFR 200.317 through 2 CFR 200.320. The Uniform Guidance requires an infrastructure for competitive bidding and contractor oversight, including maintaining written standards of conduct and prohibitions on dealing with suspended or debarred parties. Your organization must ensure adherence to all applicable local, State, and federal procurement laws and regulations.

9. **Program Income.** Generally, program income includes, but is not limited to, income from fees for services performed, the use or rental of real or personal property acquired under

[6] 2 CFR 200.320(c)(1)-(3) and (5)

Federal awards and principal and interest on loans made with Federal award funds. Program income does not include interest earned on advances of Federal funds, rebates, credits, discounts, or interest on rebates, credits, or discounts. Recipients of SLFRF funds should calculate, document, and record the organization's program income. Additional controls that your organization should implement include written policies that explicitly identify appropriate allocation methods, accounting standards and principles, compliance monitoring checks for program income calculations, and records.

The Uniform Guidance outlines the requirements that pertain to program income at 2 CFR 200.307. Treasury intends to provide additional guidance regarding program income and the application of 2 CFR 200.307(e)(1), including with respect to lending programs.

10. **Reporting.** All recipients of federal funds must complete financial, performance, and compliance reporting as required and outlined in Part 2 of this guidance. Expenditures may be reported on a cash or accrual basis, as long as the methodology is disclosed and consistently applied. Reporting must be consistent with the definition of expenditures pursuant to 2 CFR 200.1. Your organization should appropriately maintain accounting records for compiling and reporting accurate, compliant financial data, in accordance with appropriate accounting standards and principles.

    In addition, where appropriate, your organization needs to establish controls to ensure completion and timely submission of all mandatory performance and/or compliance reporting. See Part 2 of this guidance for a full overview of recipient reporting responsibilities.

11. **Subrecipient Monitoring.** SLFRF recipients that are pass-through entities as described under 2 CFR 200.1 are required to manage and monitor their subrecipients to ensure compliance with requirements of the SLFRF award pursuant to 2 CFR 200.332 regarding requirements for pass-through entities.

    First, your organization must clearly identify to the subrecipient: (1) that the award is a subaward of SLFRF funds; (2) any and all compliance requirements for use of SLFRF funds; and (3) any and all reporting requirements for expenditures of SLFRF funds.

    Next, your organization will need to evaluate each subrecipient's risk of noncompliance based on a set of common factors. These risk assessments may include factors such as prior experience in managing Federal funds, previous audits, personnel, and policies or procedures for award execution and oversight. Ongoing monitoring of any given subrecipient should reflect its assessed risk and include monitoring, identification of deficiencies, and follow-up to ensure appropriate remediation.

    Accordingly, your organization should develop written policies and procedures for subrecipient monitoring and risk assessment and maintain records of all award agreements identifying or otherwise documenting subrecipients' compliance obligations.

    Recipients should note that non-entitlement units of local government (NEUs) are not subrecipients under the SLFRF program. They are SLFRF recipients that will report directly to Treasury.

    Recipients should also note that subrecipients do not include individuals and organizations that received SLFRF funds as end users to respond to the negative economic impacts of COVID-19 on these organizations. Such individuals and organizations are beneficiaries and not subject to audit pursuant to the Single Audit Act and 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Subpart F.

Separately or in addition, many recipients may choose to provide a subaward (e.g., via contract or grant) to other entities to provide services to other end—users. For example, a recipient may provide a grant to a nonprofit to provide homeless services to individuals experiencing homelessness. In this case, the subaward to a nonprofit is based on the services that the Recipient intends to provide, assistance to households experiencing homelessness, and the nonprofit is serving as the subrecipient, providing services on behalf of the recipient. Subrecipients are subject to audit pursuant to the Single Audit Act and 2 CFR part 200, subpart F regarding audit requirements.

12. **Special Tests and Provisions.** Treasury has received comments on the Interim Final Rule and will adopt a final rule after responding to these comments. In addition, Treasury may add clarifications to the Final Rule and other subregulatory guidance as well as frequently asked questions.

    Across each of the compliance requirements above, Treasury described some best practices for development of internal controls. The table below provides a brief description and example of each best practice.

Table 1: Internal controls best practices

Best Practice	Description	Example
Written policies and procedures	Formal documentation of recipient policies and procedures	Documented procedure for determining worker eligibility for premium pay
Written standards of conduct	Formal statement of mission, values, principles, and professional standards	Documented code of conduct / ethics for subcontractors
Risk-based due diligence	Pre-payment validations conducted according to an assessed level of risk	Enhanced eligibility review of subrecipient with imperfect performance history
Risk-based compliance monitoring	Ongoing validations conducted according to an assessed level of risk	Higher degree of monitoring for projects that have a higher risk of fraud, given program characteristics
Record maintenance and retention	Creation and storage of financial and non-financial records.	Storage of all subrecipient payment information.

E. Award Terms and Conditions

The Award Terms and Conditions of the SLFRF financial assistance agreement sets forth the compliance obligations for recipients pursuant to the SLFRF statute, the Uniform Guidance, and Treasury's Interim Final Rule. Recipients should ensure they remain in compliance with all Award Terms and Conditions. These obligations include the following items in addition to those described above:

1. **SAM.gov Requirements.** All eligible recipients are also required to have an active registration with the System for Award Management (SAM) (https://www.sam.gov). To ensure timely receipt of funding, Treasury has stated that Non-entitlement Units of Government (NEUs) who have not previously registered with SAM.gov may do so after receipt of the award, but before the submission of mandatory reporting.[7]

2. **Recordkeeping Requirements.** Generally, your organization must maintain records and financial documents for five years after all funds have been expended or returned to Treasury, as outlined in paragraph 4.c. of the Award Terms and Conditions. Treasury may

[7] See flexibility provided in https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/M_21_20.pdf.

request transfer of records of long-term value at the end of such period. Wherever practicable, such records should be collected, transmitted, and stored in open and machine-readable formats.

Your organization must agree to provide or make available such records to Treasury upon request, and to the Government Accountability Office ("GAO"), Treasury's Office of Inspector General ("OIG"), and their authorized representative in order to conduct audits or other investigations.

3. **Single Audit Requirements.** Recipients and subrecipients that expend more than $750,000 in Federal awards during their fiscal year will be subject to an audit under the Single Audit Act and its implementing regulation at 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F regarding audit requirements.[8] Recipients and subrecipients may also refer to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplements for audits of federal funds and related guidance and the Federal Audit Clearinghouse to see examples and single audit submissions.

4. **Civil Rights Compliance**. Recipients of Federal financial assistance from the Treasury are required to meet legal requirements relating to nondiscrimination and nondiscriminatory use of Federal funds. Those requirements include ensuring that entities receiving Federal financial assistance from the Treasury do not deny benefits or services, or otherwise discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin (including limited English proficiency), disability, age, or sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), in accordance with the following authorities: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI) Public Law 88-352, 42 U.S.C. 2000d-1 et seq., and the Department's implementing regulations, 31 CFR part 22; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504), Public Law 93-112, as amended by Public Law 93-516, 29 U.S.C. 794; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), 20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq., and the Department's implementing regulations, 31 CFR part 28; Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Public Law 94-135, 42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq., and the Department implementing regulations at 31 CFR part 23.

   In order to carry out its enforcement responsibilities under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, Treasury will collect and review information from non-Tribal recipients to ascertain their compliance with the applicable requirements before and after providing financial assistance. Treasury's implementing regulations, 31 CFR part 22, and the Department of Justice (DOJ) regulations, Coordination of Non-discrimination in Federally Assisted Programs, 28 CFR part 42, provide for the collection of data and information from recipients (see 28 CFR 42.406). Treasury may request that recipients submit data for post-award compliance reviews, including information such as a narrative describing their Title VI compliance status. Treasury will provide a forthcoming update regarding civil rights compliance certifications for Tribal Governments.

[8] For-profit entities that receive SLFRF subawards are not subject to Single Audit requirements. However, they are subject to other audits as deemed necessary by authorized governmental entities, including Treasury, the GAO, and Treasury's OIG.

Part 2: Reporting Guidance

There are three types of reporting requirements for the SLFRF program.

- **Interim Report:** Provide initial overview of status and uses of funding. This is a one-time report. **See Section A, page 14.**
- **Project and Expenditure Report:** Report on projects funded, expenditures, and contracts and subawards over $50,000, and other information. **See Section B, page 15.**
- **Recovery Plan Performance Report:** The Recovery Plan Performance Report (the "Recovery Plan") will provide information on the projects that large recipients are undertaking with program funding and how they plan to ensure program outcomes are achieved in an effective, efficient, and equitable manner. It will include key performance indicators identified by the recipient and some mandatory indicators identified by Treasury. The Recovery Plan will be posted on the website of the recipient as well as provided to Treasury. **See Section C, page 22.**

The reporting threshold is based on the total award amount allocated by Treasury under the SLFRF program, not the funds received by the recipient as of the time of reporting.

States and territories are also required to submit information on their distributions to NEUs. Please refer to Section D for additional details.

Table 2: Reporting requirements by recipient type

Tier	Recipient	Interim Report	Project and Expenditure Report	Recovery Plan Performance Report
1	States, U.S. territories, metropolitan cities and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents	By August 31, 2021 or 60 days after receiving funding if funding was received by October 15, with expenditures by category	By January 31, 2022, and then 30 days after the end of each quarter thereafter[9]	By August 31, 2021 or 60 days after receiving funding, and annually thereafter by July 31[10]
2	Metropolitan cities and counties with a population below 250,000 residents which received more than $10 million in SLFRF funding			Not required
3	Tribal Governments which received more than $30 million in SLFRF funding			
4	Tribal Governments which received less than $30 million in SLFRF funding		By April 30, 2022, and then annually thereafter[11]	
5	Metropolitan cities and counties with a population below 250,000 residents which received less than $10 million in SLFRF funding			
6	NEUs	Not required		

Note: Based on the period of performance, reports will be collected through April 30, 2027. See the specific due dates listed in Sections B and C.

The remainder of this document describes these reporting requirements. User guides describing how and where to submit required reports will be posted at www.treasury.gov/SLFRPReporting and updated on a regular basis.

[9] Interim Final Rule Page 111
[10] Interim Final Rule page 112
[11] Interim Final Rule Page 111

Comparison to reporting for the CRF

This guidance does not change the reporting or compliance requirements pertaining to the CRF. Reporting and compliance requirements for the SLFRF are separate from CRF reporting requirements. Changes from CRF to SLFRF include:

- **Project, Expenditure, and Subaward Reporting**: The SLFRF reporting requirements leverage the existing reporting regime used for CRF to foster continuity and provide many recipients with a familiar reporting mechanism. The data elements for the Project and Expenditure Report will largely mirror those used for CRF, with some minor exceptions noted in this guidance. The users' guide will describe how reporting for CRF funds will relate to reporting for the SLFRF.
- **Timing of Reports**: CRF reports were due within 10 days of each calendar quarter end. For quarterly reporters, SLFRF reporting will be due 30 days from quarter end. For annual reporters, SLFRF reporting will be due on an annual schedule (see table below).
- **Program and Performance Reporting**: The CRF reporting did not include any program or performance reporting. To build public awareness and accountability and allow Treasury to monitor compliance with eligible uses, some program and performance reporting is required for SLFRF.

A. Interim Report

States, U.S. territories, metropolitan cities, counties, and Tribal governments are required to submit a one-time interim report with expenditures[12] by Expenditure Category covering the period from March 3rd to July 31, 2021, by August 31, 2021 or sixty (60) days after first receiving funding if the recipient's date of award is between July 15, 2021 and October 15, 2021. The recipient will be required to enter obligations[13] and expenditures and, for each, select the specific expenditure category from the available options. See Appendix 1 for Expenditure Categories (EC).

1. Required Programmatic Data

Recipients will also be required to provide the following information if they have or plan to have expenditures in the following Expenditure Categories.

a. Revenue replacement (EC 6.1[14]): Key inputs into the revenue replacement formula in the Interim Final Rule and estimated revenue loss due to the Covid-19 public health emergency calculated using the formula in the Interim Final Rule as of December 31, 2020.
   - Base year general revenue (e.g., revenue in the last full fiscal year prior to the public health emergency)
   - Fiscal year end date
   - Growth adjustment used (either 4.1 percent or average annual general revenue growth over 3 years prior to pandemic)
   - Actual general revenue as of the twelve months ended December 31, 2020

[12] For purposes of reporting in the SLFRF portal, an expenditure is the amount that has been incurred as a liability of the entity (the service has been rendered or the good has been delivered to the entity).
[13] For purposes of reporting in the SLFRF portal, an obligation is an order placed for property and services, contracts and subawards made, and similar transactions that require payment.
[14] See Appendix 1 for the full Expenditure Category (EC) list. References to Expenditure Categories are identified by "EC" followed by numbers from the table in Appendix 1.

- Estimated revenue loss due to the Covid-19 public health emergency as of December 31, 2020
- An explanation of how revenue replacement funds were allocated to government services (Note: additional instructions and/or template to be provided in users' guide)

In calculating general revenue and the other items discussed above, recipients should use audited data if it is available. When audited data is not available, recipients are not required to obtain audited data if substantially accurate figures can be produced on an unaudited basis. Recipients should use their own data sources to calculate general revenue, and do not need to rely on revenue data published by the Census Bureau. Treasury acknowledges that due to differences in timing, data sources, and definitions, recipients' self-reported general revenue figures may differ from those published by the Census Bureau. Recipients may provide data on a cash, accrual, or modified accrual basis, provided that recipients are consistent in their choice of methodology throughout the covered period and until reporting is no longer required. Recipients' reporting should align with their own financial reporting.

In calculating general revenue, recipients should exclude all intergovernmental transfers from the federal government. This includes, but is not limited to, federal transfers made via a State to a locality pursuant to the CRF or SLFRF. To the extent federal funds are passed through States or other entities or intermingled with other funds, recipients should attempt to identify and exclude the federal portion of those funds from the calculation of general revenue on a best-efforts basis.

Consistent with the broad latitude provided to recipients to use funds for government services to the extent of reduction in revenue, recipients will be required to submit a description of services provided. This description may be in narrative or in another form, and recipients are encouraged to report based on their existing budget processes and to minimize administrative burden. For example, a recipient with $100 in revenue replacement funds available could indicate that $50 were used for law enforcement operating expenses and $50 were used for pay-go building of sidewalk infrastructure. As discussed in the Interim Final Rule, these services can include a broad range of services but may not be used directly for pension deposits or debt service.

Reporting requirements will not require tracking the indirect effects of Fiscal Recovery Funds, apart from the restrictions on use of Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue. In addition, recipients must indicate that Fiscal Recovery Funds were not used to make a deposit in a pension fund.

B. Project and Expenditure Report

All recipients are required to submit Project and Expenditure Reports.

1. Quarterly Reporting

The following recipients are required to submit quarterly Project and Expenditure Reports:

- States and U.S. territories
- Tribal governments that received more than $30 million in SLFRF funding
- Metropolitan cities and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents
- Metropolitan cities and counties with a population below 250,000 residents that are allocated more than $10 million in SLFRF funding

For these recipients, the initial quarterly Project and Expenditure Report will cover three calendar quarters from March 3, 2021 to December 31, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by January 31, 2022. The subsequent quarterly reports will cover one calendar quarter and must be submitted to Treasury within 30 calendar days after the end of each calendar quarter. Quarterly reports are not due concurrently with applicable annual reports. The table below summarizes the quarterly report timelines:

Report	Year	Quarter	Period Covered	Due Date
1	2021	2 - 4	March 3 – December 31	January 31, 2022
2	2022	1	January 1 – March 31	April 30, 2022
3	2022	2	April 1 – June 30	July 31, 2022
4	2022	3	July 1 – September 30	October 31, 2022
5	2022	4	October 1 – December 31	January 31, 2023
6	2023	1	January 1 – March 31	April 30, 2023
7	2023	2	April 1 – June 30	July 31, 2023
8	2023	3	July 1 – September 30	October 31, 2023
9	2023	4	October 1 – December 31	January 31, 2024
10	2024	1	January 1 – March 31	April 30, 2024
11	2024	2	April 1 – June 30	July 31, 2024
12	2024	3	July 1 – September 30	October 31, 2024
13	2024	4	October 1 – December 31	January 31, 2025
14	2025	1	January 1 – March 31	April 30, 2025
15	2025	2	April 1 – June 30	July 31, 2025
16	2025	3	July 1 – September 30	October 31, 2025
17	2025	4	October 1 – December 31	January 31, 2026
18	2026	1	January 1 – March 31	April 30, 2026
19	2026	2	April 1 – June 30	July 31, 2026
20	2026	3	July 1 – September 30	October 31, 2026
21	2026	4	October 1 – December 31	March 31, 2027

2. Annual Reporting

The following recipients are required to submit annual Project and Expenditure Reports:

- Tribal governments that received less than $30 million in SLFRF funding
- Metropolitan cities and counties with a population below 250,000 residents that are allocated less than $10 million in SLFRF funding
- NEUs. To facilitate reporting, each NEU will need a NEU Recipient Number. This is a unique identification code for each NEU assigned by the State or territory to the NEU as part of its request for funding.

For these recipients, the initial Project and Expenditure Report will cover from March 3, 2021 to March 31, 2022 and must be submitted to Treasury by April 30, 2022. The subsequent annual reports will cover one calendar year and must be submitted to Treasury by April 30. The table below summarizes the report timelines:

Report	Period Covered	Due Date
1	March 3, 2021 – March 31, 2022	April 30, 2022
2	April 1, 2022 – March 31, 2023	April 30, 2023
3	April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024	April 30, 2024
4	April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025	April 30, 2025
5	April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026	April 30, 2026
6	April 1, 2026 – December 31, 2026	April 30, 2027

3. Required Information

The following information will be required in Project and Expenditure Reports for both quarterly and annual reporting:

a. Projects: Provide information on all SLFRF funded projects. Projects are new or existing eligible government services or investments funded in whole or in part by SLFRF funding. For each project, the recipient will be required to enter the project name, identification number (created by the recipient), project expenditure category (see Appendix 1), description, and status of completion. Project descriptions must describe the project in sufficient detail to provide understanding of the major activities that will occur, and will be required to be between 50 and 250 words. Projects should be defined to include only closely related activities directed toward a common purpose. Recipients should review the Required Programmatic Data described in 3.g. below and define their projects at a sufficient level of granularity.

   Note: For each project, the recipient will be asked to select the appropriate Expenditure Category based on the scope of the project (see Appendix 1). Projects should be scoped to align to a single Expenditure Category. For select Expenditure Categories, the recipient will also be asked to provide additional programmatic data (described further below).

b. Expenditures: Once a project is entered the recipient will be able to report on the project's obligations and expenditures. Recipients will be asked to report:
   - Current period obligation
   - Cumulative obligation
   - Current period expenditure
   - Cumulative expenditure

c. Project Status: Once a project is entered the recipient will be asked to report on project status each reporting period, in four categories:
   - Not Started
   - Completed less than 50 percent
   - Completed 50 percent or more
   - Completed

d. Adopted Budget (States, U.S. territories, metropolitan cities and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents only): Each state, territory and metropolitan city and county with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents will provide the budget adopted for each project by its jurisdiction associated with SLFRF funds. Treasury will use this information to better understand the intended impact, identify opportunities for technical assistance, and understand the recipient's progress in program implementation. Treasury is not approving or pre-approving projects or budgets.
   - Recipients will enter the Adopted Budget based on information that exists currently in the recipient's financial systems and the recipient's established budget process. Treasury understands that recipients may use different budget processes. For example, a recipient may consider a project budgeted once a legislature has appropriated funds; whereas another recipient may consider a project budgeted at the moment when the funds have been obligated.
   - Additional information will be provided on the differences between Adopted Budget, Obligations, and Expenditures as part of the forthcoming User Guide.

e. Project Demographic Distribution – *Collection of this data will be phased in; no data will be collected in this area before April 2022:* Recognizing the disproportionate impact of the pandemic-related recession on low-income and economically disadvantaged communities,

the Interim Final Rule encourages recipients to direct Fiscal Recovery Funds toward disproportionately impacted communities. Recipients are encouraged to design projects that prioritize economic and racial equity and promote equitable outcomes. Treasury is committed to supporting recipients in executing and reporting on projects that promote equity. In a subsequent version of the Reporting Guidance and User Guide, which will be released after the issuance of the Fiscal Recovery Fund Final Rule, Treasury will issue detailed requirements for reporting the project demographic distribution of Fiscal Recovery Fund projects.

f. Subawards: Each recipient shall also provide detailed obligation and expenditure information for any contracts and grants awarded, loans issued, transfers made to other government entities, and direct payments made by the recipient that are greater than $50,000.

Recipients do not also need to submit separate monthly subaward reports to FSRS.gov as required pursuant to the 2 CFR Part 170, Appendix A award term regarding reporting subaward and executive compensation, which is included in the SLFRF Award Terms and Conditions. Treasury will submit this reporting on behalf of recipients using the $50,000 reporting threshold, timing, and data elements discussed in this guidance. If recipients choose to continue reporting to FSRS.gov in addition to reporting directly to Treasury on these funds, they may do so and will be asked to notify Treasury as part of their quarterly submission.

In general, recipients will be asked to provide the following information for each Contract, Grant, Loan, Transfer, or Direct Payment greater than $50,000:

- Subrecipient identifying and demographic information (e.g., DUNS number and location)
- Award number (e.g., Award number, Contract number, Loan number)
- Award date, type, amount, and description
- Award payment method (reimbursable or lump sum payment(s))
- For loans, expiration date (date when loan expected to be paid in full)
- Primary place of performance
- Related project name(s)
- Related project identification number(s) (created by the recipient)
- Period of performance start date
- Period of performance end date
- Quarterly obligation amount
- Quarterly expenditure amount
- Project(s)
- Additional programmatic performance indicators for select Expenditure Categories (see below)

Aggregate reporting is required for contracts, grants, transfers made to other government entities, loans, direct payments, and payments to individuals that are below $50,000. This information will be accounted for by expenditure category at the project level.

As required by the 2 CFR Part 170, Appendix A award term regarding reporting subaward and executive compensation, recipients must also report the names and total compensation of their five most highly compensated executives and their subrecipients' executives for the preceding completed fiscal year if (1) the recipient received 80 percent or more of its annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act, as provided by 2 CFR 170.320 (and subawards), and received $25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the

Transparency Act (and subawards), and (2) if the information is not otherwise public. In general, most SLFRF Recipients are governmental entities with executive salaries that are already disclosed, so no additional information must be reported. The recipient is responsible for the subrecipients' compliance with registering and maintaining an updated profile on SAM.gov.

g. Civil Rights Compliance: Treasury will request information on recipients' compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as applicable, on an annual basis. This information may include a narrative describing the recipient's compliance with Title VI, along with other questions and assurances. Treasury will provide a forthcoming update regarding civil rights compliance certifications for Tribal Governments.

h. Ineligible Activities: Tax Offset Provision (States and territories only): Treasury may collect additional information related to the Tax Offset Provision as described in section 602(c)(2) of the Social Security Act and implemented under 31 CFR 35.8 as part of the Project and Expenditure Report, such as but not limited to revenue reducing covered changes. Please see Section C.11 (Recovery Plan, Ineligible Activities: Tax Offset Provision) for more information.

i. Required Programmatic Data (other than infrastructure projects): For all projects listed under the following Expenditure Categories (see Appendix 1), the information listed must be provided in each report.

1. Payroll for Public Health and Safety Employees (EC 1.9) – *Collection to begin in January 2022*:
   - Number of government FTEs responding to COVID-19 supported under this authority

2. Household Assistance (EC 2.1-2.5) – *Collection to begin January 2022*:
   - Brief description of structure and objectives of assistance program(s) (e.g., nutrition assistance for low-income households)
   - Number of households served (by program if recipient establishes multiple separate household assistance programs)
   - Brief description of recipient's approach to ensuring that aid to households responds to a negative economic impact of Covid-19, as described in the Interim Final Rule

3. Small Business Economic Assistance (EC 2.9) – *Collection of this data will be phased in; no data will be collected in this area before April 2022*:
   - Brief description of the structure and objectives of assistance program(s) (e.g., grants for additional costs related to Covid-19 mitigation)
   - Number of small businesses served (by program if recipient establishes multiple separate small businesses assistance programs)
   - Brief description of recipient's approach to ensuring that aid to small businesses responds to a negative economic impact of COVID-19, as described in the Interim Final Rule

4. Aid to Travel, Tourism, and Hospitality or Other Impacted Industries (EC 2.11-2.12) – *Collection of this data will be phased in; no data will be collected in this area before April 2022*:
   - If aid is provided to industries other than travel, tourism, and hospitality (EC 2.12), a description of pandemic impact on the industry and rationale for providing aid to the industry

- Brief narrative description of how the assistance provided responds to negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic
- For each subaward:
  - Sector of employer (Note: additional detail, including list of sectors to be provided in a users' guide)
  - Purpose of funds (e.g., payroll support, safety measure implementation)

5. Rehiring Public Sector Staff (EC 2.14) – *Collection to begin in January 2022*:
   - Number of FTEs rehired by governments under this authority

6. Education Assistance (EC 3.1-3.5) – *Collection to begin in January 2022*:
   - The National Center for Education Statistics ("NCES") School ID or NCES District ID. List the School District if all schools within the school district received some funds. If not all schools within the school district received funds, list the School ID of the schools that received funds. These can allow evaluators to link data from the NCES to look at school-level demographics and, eventually, student performance.[15]

7. Premium Pay (both Public Sector EC 4.1 and Private Sector EC 4.2) – *Collection to begin in January 2022*:
   - List of sectors designated as critical to the health and well-being of residents by the chief executive of the jurisdiction, if beyond those included in the Interim Final Rule (Note: a list of sectors will be provided in the forthcoming users' guide).
   - Number of workers to be served
   - Employer sector for all subawards to third-party employers (i.e., employers other than the State, local, or Tribal government) (Note: a list of sectors will be provided in the forthcoming users' guide).
   - For groups of workers (e.g., an operating unit, a classification of worker, etc.) or, to the extent applicable, individual workers, for whom premium pay would increase total pay above 150 percent of their residing State's average annual wage, or their residing county's[16] average annual wage, whichever is higher, on an annual basis:
     - A brief written narrative justification of how the premium pay or grant is responsive to workers performing essential work during the public health emergency. This could include a description of the essential workers' duties, health or financial risks faced due to COVID-19, and why the recipient government determined that the premium pay was responsive to workers performing essential work during the pandemic. This description should not include personally identifiable information; when addressing individual workers, recipients should be careful not to include this information. Recipients may consider describing the workers' occupations and duties in a general manner as necessary to protect privacy.

8. Revenue replacement (EC 6.1) – *Collection began in August 2021*:
   Under the Interim Final Rule, recipients calculate revenue loss using data as of four discrete points during the program: December 31, 2020, December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2023. Revenue loss calculated as of December 31, 2020 will be reported in the Interim Report, as described above. For future calculation dates, revenue loss will be reported only in the Quarter 4 reports

[15] For more information on NCES identification numbers see https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/districtsearch/ (districts) and https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/schoolsearch/ (schools).
[16] *County* means a county, parish, or other equivalent county division (as defined by the Census Bureau). See 31 CFR 35.3.

due January 31, 2022, January 31, 2023, and January 31, 2024. Reporting on revenue loss should include:

- General revenue collected over the past 12 months as of the most recent calculation date, as outlined in the Interim Final Rule (for example, for the January 31, 2022 report, recipients should provide 12 month general revenue as of December 31, 2021).
- Calculated revenue loss due to the Covid-19 public health emergency; and
- An explanation of how the revenue replacement funds were allocated to government services (note: additional instructions and/or template to be provided in user guide).

In calculating general revenue and the revenue loss due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, recipients should follow the same guidance as described above for the Interim Report.

j. Required Programmatic Data for Infrastructure Projects (EC 5): For all projects listed under the Water, Sewer, and Broadband Expenditure Categories (see Appendix 1), more detailed project-level information is required. Each project will be required to report expenditure data as described above, but will also report the following information:

1. All infrastructure projects (EC 5) – *Collection to begin in January 2022:*
   - Projected/actual construction start date (month/year)
   - Projected/actual initiation of operations date (month/year)
   - Location (for broadband, geospatial location data)
   - For projects over $10 million (based on expected total cost):
     a. A recipient may provide a certification that, for the relevant project, all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the performance of such project are paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing, as determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the "Davis-Bacon Act"), for the corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on projects of a character similar to the contract work in the civil subdivision of the State (or the District of Columbia) in which the work is to be performed, or by the appropriate State entity pursuant to a corollary State prevailing-wage-in-construction law (commonly known as "baby Davis-Bacon Acts"). If such certification is not provided, a recipient must provide a project employment and local impact report detailing:
        - The number of employees of contractors and sub-contractors working on the project;
        - The number of employees on the project hired directly and hired through a third party;
        - The wages and benefits of workers on the project by classification; and
        - Whether those wages are at rates less than those prevailing.[17]

        Recipients must maintain sufficient records to substantiate this information upon request.
     b. A recipient may provide a certification that a project includes a project labor agreement, meaning a pre-hire collective bargaining agreement consistent with section 8(f) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(f)). If the recipient does not provide such certification, the recipient must provide a project workforce continuity plan, detailing:

[17] As determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the "Davis-Bacon Act"), for the corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on projects of a character similar to the contract work in the civil subdivision of the State (or the District of Columbia) in which the work is to be performed.

- How the recipient will ensure the project has ready access to a sufficient supply of appropriately skilled and unskilled labor to ensure high-quality construction throughout the life of the project;
- How the recipient will minimize risks of labor disputes and disruptions that would jeopardize timeliness and cost-effectiveness of the project;
- How the recipient will provide a safe and healthy workplace that avoids delays and costs associated with workplace illnesses, injuries, and fatalities;
- Whether workers on the project will receive wages and benefits that will secure an appropriately skilled workforce in the context of the local or regional labor market; and
- Whether the project has completed a project labor agreement.

c. Whether the project prioritizes local hires.
d. Whether the project has a Community Benefit Agreement, with a description of any such agreement.

2. Water and sewer projects (EC 5.1-5.15) *Collection to begin in January 2022 and required once the project starts:*
   - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Number (if applicable; for projects aligned with the Clean Water State Revolving Fund)
   - Public Water System (PWS) ID number (if applicable; for projects aligned with the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund)

3. Broadband projects (EC 5.16-5.17) *Collection to begin in January 2022:*
   - Confirm that the project is designed to, upon completion, reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download and upload speeds.
     - If the project is not designed to reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download and upload speeds, explain why not, and
     - Confirm that the project is designed to, upon completion, meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download speed and between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speed, and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download speed and 100 Mbps upload speed.
   - Please note: additional programmatic data will be required for broadband projects beginning in July 2022 and will be defined in a subsequent version of the Reporting Guidance.

k. NEU Documentation (NEUs only): Each NEU will also be asked to provide the following information once their accounts are established in Treasury's Reporting Portal and prior to the due date for their first annual Project and Expenditure Report (due April 30, 2022):
   - Copy of the signed award terms and conditions agreement (which was signed and submitted to the State as part of the request for funding)
   - Copy of the signed assurances of compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (which was signed and submitted to the State as part of the request for funding)
   - Copy of actual budget documents validating the top-line budget total provided to the State as part of the request for funding

NEU accounts will be established in Treasury's Portal based on information provided by the States or territories, as further described in Section Part 2 D below.

C. Recovery Plan Performance Report

States, territories, metropolitan cities, and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents will also be required to publish and submit to Treasury a Recovery Plan performance report ("Recovery Plan"). Each Recovery Plan must be posted on the public-facing website of

the recipient by the same date the recipient submits the report to Treasury. This reporting requirement includes uploading a link to the publicly available document report along with providing data in the Treasury reporting portal.

The Recovery Plan will provide the public and Treasury information on the projects recipients are undertaking with program funding and how they are planning to ensure program outcomes are achieved in an effective, efficient, and equitable manner. While this guidance outlines some minimum requirements for the Recovery Plan, each recipient is encouraged to add information to the plan they feel is appropriate to provide information to their constituents on efforts they are taking to respond to the pandemic and promote economic recovery. Each jurisdiction may determine the general form and content of the Recovery Plan, as long as it includes the minimum information determined by Treasury. Treasury will provide a recommended template but recipients may modify this template as appropriate for their jurisdiction. The Recovery Plan will include key performance indicators identified by the recipient and some mandatory indicators identified by Treasury.

The initial Recovery Plan will cover the period from the date of award to July 31, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by August 31, 2021, or 60 days after receiving funding. Thereafter, the Recovery Plan will cover a 12-month period and recipients will be required to submit the report to Treasury within 30 days after the end of the 12-month period (by July 31). The table below summarizes the report timelines:

Annual Report	Period Covered	Due Date
1	Award Date – July 31, 2021	August 31, 2021
2	July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022	July 31, 2022
3	July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023	July 31, 2023
4	July 1, 2023 – June 30, 2024	July 31, 2024
5	July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025	July 31, 2025
6	July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026	July 31, 2026
7	July 1, 2026 – December 31, 2026	March 31, 2027

The Recovery Plan will include, at a minimum, the following information:

1. Executive Summary

Provide a high-level overview of the jurisdiction's intended and actual uses of funding including, but not limited to: the jurisdiction's plan for use of funds to promote a response to the pandemic and economic recovery, key outcome goals, progress to date on those outcomes, and any noteworthy challenges or opportunities identified during the reporting period.

2. Uses of Funds

Describe in further detail your jurisdiction's intended and actual uses of the funds, such as how your jurisdiction's approach would help support a strong and equitable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and economic downturn. Describe any strategies employed to maximize programmatic impact and effective, efficient, and equitable outcomes. Given the broad eligible uses of funds and the specific needs of the jurisdiction, please also explain how the funds would support the communities, populations, or individuals in your jurisdiction. Your description should address how you are promoting each of the following, to the extent they apply:

a. Public Health (EC 1): As relevant, describe how funds are being used to respond to COVID-19 and the broader health impacts of COVID-19 and the COVID-19 public health emergency.

b. Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2): As relevant, describe how funds are being used to respond to negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including to households and small businesses.
c. Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities (EC 3): As relevant, describe how funds are being used to provide services to communities disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency.
d. Premium Pay (EC 4): As relevant, describe the approach, goals, and sectors or occupations served in any premium pay program. Describe how your approach prioritizes low-income workers.
e. Water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure (EC 5): Describe the approach, goals, and types of projects being pursued, if pursuing.
f. Revenue Replacement (EC 6): Describe the loss in revenue due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and how funds have been used to provide government services.

Where appropriate, recipients should also include information on your jurisdiction's use (or planned use) of other federal recovery funds including other programs under the American Rescue Plan such as Emergency Rental Assistance, Housing Assistance, and so forth, to provide broader context on the overall approach for pandemic recovery.

3. Promoting equitable outcomes

Describe efforts to promote equitable outcomes, including how programs were designed with equity in mind. Please include in your description how your jurisdiction will consider and measure equity at the various stages of the program, including:

a. Goals: Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve within your jurisdiction?
b. Awareness: How equal and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?
c. Access and Distribution: Are there differences in levels of access to benefits and services across groups? Are there administrative requirements that result in disparities in ability to complete applications or meet eligibility criteria?
d. Outcomes: Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?

Treasury encourages uses of funds that promote strong, equitable growth, including racial equity. Please describe how your jurisdiction's planned or current use of funds prioritizes economic and racial equity as a goal, names specific targets intended to produce meaningful equity results at scale, and articulates the strategies to achieve those targets. In addition, please explain how your jurisdiction's overall equity strategy translates into the specific services or programs offered by your jurisdiction in the following Expenditure Categories:

a. Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2): assistance to households, small businesses, and non-profits to address impacts of the pandemic, which have been most severe among low-income populations. This includes assistance with food, housing, and other needs; employment programs for people with barriers to employment who faced negative economic impacts from the pandemic (such as residents of low-income neighborhoods, minorities, disconnected youth, the unemployed, formerly incarcerated people, veterans, and people with disabilities); and other strategies that provide disadvantaged groups with access to education, jobs, and opportunity.

b. Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities (EC 3): services to address health disparities and the social determinants of health, build stronger neighborhoods and communities (e.g., affordable housing), address educational disparities (e.g., evidence-based tutoring, community schools, and academic, social-emotional, and mental health

supports for high poverty schools), and promote healthy childhood environments (e.g., home visiting, child care).

The initial report must describe efforts to date and intended outcomes to promote equity. Each annual report thereafter must provide an update, using qualitative and quantitative data, on how the recipients' approach achieved or promoted equitable outcomes or progressed against equity goals during the performance period. Please also describe any constraints or challenges that impacted project success in terms of increasing equity. In particular, this section must describe the geographic and demographic distribution of funding, including whether it is targeted toward traditionally marginalized communities.

For the purposes of the SLFRF, equity is described in the Executive Order 13985 On Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, as issued on January 20, 2021.

4. Community Engagement

Please describe how your jurisdiction's planned or current use of funds incorporates written, oral, and other forms of input that capture diverse feedback from constituents, community-based organizations, and the communities themselves. Where relevant, this description must include how funds will build the capacity of community organizations to serve people with significant barriers to services, including people of color, people with low incomes, limited English proficient populations, and other traditionally underserved groups.

5. Labor Practices

Describe workforce practices on any infrastructure projects being pursued (EC 5). How are projects using strong labor standards to promote effective and efficient delivery of high-quality infrastructure projects while also supporting the economic recovery through strong employment opportunities for workers? For example, report whether any of the following practices are being utilized: project labor agreements, community benefits agreements, prevailing wage requirements, and local hiring.

6. Use of Evidence

The Recovery Plan should identify whether SLFRF funds are being used for evidence-based interventions[18] and/or if projects are being evaluated through rigorous program evaluations that are designed to build evidence. Recipients must briefly describe the goals of the project, and the evidence base for the interventions funded by the project. Recipients must specifically identify the dollar amount of the total project spending that is allocated towards evidence-based interventions for each project in the Public Health (EC 1), Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2), and Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities (EC 3) Expenditure Categories.[19]

Recipients are exempt from reporting on evidence-based interventions in cases where a program evaluation is being conducted. Recipients are encouraged to use relevant evidence Clearinghouses, among other sources, to assess the level of evidence for their interventions and identify evidence-based models that could be applied in their jurisdiction; such evidence clearinghouses include the U.S. Department of Education's What Works Clearinghouse, the U.S. Department of Labor's CLEAR, and the Childcare & Early Education Research Connections and the Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness clearinghouses from

[18]As noted in Appendix 2, evidence-based refers to interventions with strong or moderate levels of evidence.

[19] Of note, recipients are only required to report the amount of the total funds that are allocated to evidence-based interventions in the areas of Public Health, Negative Economic Impacts, and Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities that are marked by an asterisk in Appendix 1: Expenditure Categories.

Administration for Children and Families, as well as other clearinghouses relevant to particular projects conducted by the recipient. In such cases where a recipient is conducting a program evaluation in lieu of reporting the amount of spending on evidence-based interventions, they must describe the evaluation design including whether it is a randomized or quasi-experimental design; the key research questions being evaluated; whether the study has sufficient statistical power to disaggregate outcomes by demographics; and the timeframe for the completion of the evaluation (including a link to completed evaluation if relevant).[20] Once the evaluation has been completed, recipients must post the evaluation publicly and link to the completed evaluation in the Recovery Plan. Once an evaluation has been completed (or has sufficient interim findings to determine the efficacy of the intervention), recipients should determine whether the spending for the evaluated interventions should be counted towards the dollar amount categorized as evidence-based for the relevant project.

For all projects, recipients may be selected to participate in a national evaluation, which would study their project along with similar projects in other jurisdictions that are focused on the same set of outcomes. In such cases, recipients may be asked to share information and data that is needed for the national evaluation.

Recipients are encouraged to consider how a Learning Agenda, either narrowly focused on SLFRF or broadly focused on the recipient's broader policy agenda, could support their overarching evaluation efforts in order to create an evidence-building strategy for their jurisdiction.[21]

Appendix 2 contains additional information on evidence-based interventions for the purposes of the Recovery Plan.

7. Table of Expenses by Expenditure Category

Please include a table listing the amount of funds used in each Expenditure Category (See Appendix 1). The table should include cumulative expenses to date within each category, and the additional amount spent within each category since the last annual Recovery Plan.

8. Project Inventory

List the name and provide a brief description of all SLFRF funded projects. Projects are new or existing eligible government services or investments funded in whole or in part by SLFRF funding. For each project, include the project name, funding amount, identification number (created by the recipient and used thereafter in the quarterly Program and Expenditure Report), project Expenditure Category (see Appendix 1), and a description of the project which includes an overview of the main activities of the project, the approximate timeline, primary delivery mechanisms and partners, if applicable, and intended outcomes. Include a link to the website of the project if available. This information will provide context and additional detail for the information reported quarterly in the Project and Expenditure Report.

For infrastructure investment projects (EC 5), project-level reporting will be more detailed, as described for the Project and Expenditure Report above. Projects in this area may be grouped by Expenditure Category if needed, with further detail (such as the specific project name and identification number) provided in the Project and Expenditure Report. For infrastructure projects, descriptions should note how the project contributes to addressing climate change.

9. Performance Report

The Recovery Plan must include key performance indicators for the major SLFRF funded projects undertaken by the recipient. The recipient has flexibility in terms of how this information is presented in the Recovery Plan, and may report key performance indicators for

[20] For more information on the required standards for program evaluation, see OMB M-20-12.
[21] For more information on learning agendas, please see OMB M-19-23

each project, or may group projects with substantially similar goals and the same outcome measures. In some cases, the recipient may choose to include some indicators for each individual project as well as crosscutting indicators.

Performance indicators should include both output and outcome measures. Output measures, such as number of students enrolled in an early learning program, provide valuable information about the early implementation stages of a project. Outcome measures, such as the percent of students reading on grade level, provide information about whether a project is achieving its overall goals. Recipients are encouraged to use logic models[22] to identify their output and outcome measures. While the initial report will focus heavily on early output goals, recipients must include the related outcome goal for each project and provide updated information on achieving these outcome goals in annual reports. In cases where recipients are conducting a program evaluation for a project (as described above), the outcome measures in the performance report should be aligned with those being evaluated in the program. To support their performance measurement and program improvement efforts, recipients are permitted to use funds to make improvements to data or technology infrastructure and data analytics, as well as program evaluations.

10. Required Performance Indicators and Programmatic Data

While recipients have discretion on the full suite of performance indicators to include, a number of mandatory performance indicators and programmatic data must be included. These are necessary to allow Treasury to conduct oversight as well as understand and aggregate program outcomes across recipients. This section provides an overview of the mandatory performance indicators and programmatic data. This information may be included in each recipient's Recovery Plan as they determine most appropriate, including combining with the section above, but this data will also need to be entered directly into the Treasury reporting portal. Below is a list of required data for each Expenditure Category:

a. Household Assistance (EC 2.2 & 2.5) and Housing Support (EC 3.10-3.12):
   - Number of people or households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation)
   - Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed

b. Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2):
   - Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs
   - Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs
   - Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs

c. Education Assistance (EC 3.1-3.5):
   - Number of students participating in evidence-based tutoring programs[23]

d. Healthy Childhood Environments (EC 3.6-3.9):
   - Number of children served by childcare and early learning (pre-school/pre-K/ages 3-5)
   - Number of families served by home visiting

The initial report should include the key indicators above. Each annual report thereafter should include updated data for the performance period as well as prior period data, and a brief

[22] A logic model is a tool that depicts the intended links between program investments and outcomes, specifically the relationships among the resources, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact of a program.

[23] For more information on evidence-based tutoring programs, refer to the U.S. Department of Education's 2021 ED COVID-19 Handbook (Volume 2), which summarizes research on evidence-based tutoring programs (see the bottom of page 20.

narrative adding any additional context to help the reader interpret the results and understand the any changes in performance indicators over time. To the extent possible, Treasury also encourages recipients to provide data disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, income, and other relevant factors.

11. Ineligible Activities: Tax Offset Provision (States and territories only)
The following information is required for Treasury to ensure SLFRF funding is not used for ineligible activities.

In each reporting year, States and territories will report certain items related to the Tax Offset Provision as described in section 602(c)(2) of the Social Security Act and implemented by 31 CFR 35.8. Additional guidance will be forthcoming for reporting requirements regarding the tax offset provision and additional information that Recipients will report once the Final Rule goes into effect.

a. Revenue-reducing Covered Changes: *Collection began August 2021:*
For each reporting year, a recipient must report the value of covered changes that the recipient predicts will have the effect of reducing tax revenue in a given reporting year (revenue-reducing covered changes), similar to the way it would in the ordinary course of its budgeting process. The value of these covered changes may be reported based on estimated values produced by a budget model, incorporating reasonable assumptions, that aligns with the recipient government's existing approach for measuring the effects of fiscal policies, and that measures relative to a current law baseline. The covered changes may also be reported based on actual values using a statistical methodology to isolate the change in year-over-year revenue attributable to the covered change(s), relative to the current law baseline prior to the change(s). Estimation approaches should not use dynamic methodologies that incorporate the projected effects of the policies on macroeconomic growth. In general, and where possible, reported values should be produced by the agency of the recipient government responsible for estimating the costs and effects of fiscal policy changes. Recipients must maintain records regarding the identification and predicted effects of revenue-reducing covered changes. The term "covered change,"" and "tax revenue" are described in the Interim Final Rule, 31 CFR 35.3. For additional information, see 602(c)(2) of the Social Security Act, the Interim Final Rule, and 31 CFR 35.8.

D. Distributions to NEUs

Each State and territory is asked to provide regular updates on their NEU distribution as well as their distributions to units of general local government within counties that are not units of general local government (Non-UGLG). The distribution template generally requests information on whether the local government has (1) received funding; (2) declined funding and requested a transfer to the State under Section 603(c)(4) of the Act; or (3) not taken action on its funding or declined funding.

For NEUs, states and territories should be prepared to report on their information, including the following:

- NEU name
- NEU DUNS number
- NEU Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)
- NEU Recipient Number (a unique identification code for each NEU assigned by the State or territory to the NEU as part of the request for funding)
- NEU contact information (e.g., address, point of contact name, point of contact email address, and point of contact phone number)
- NEU authorized representative name and email address

- Initial allocation and, if applicable, subsequent allocation to the NEU (before application of the 75 percent cap)
- Total NEU reference budget (as submitted by the NEU to the State or territory as part of the request for funding)
- Amount of the initial and, if applicable, subsequent allocation above 75 percent of the NEU's reference budget which will be returned to Treasury
- Payment amount(s)
- Payment date(s)

States with "weak" minor civil divisions (i.e., Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota) should also list any minor civil divisions that the State deemed ineligible.

For each eligible NEU that declined funding and requested a transfer to the State under Section 603(c)(4), the State or territory must also attach a form signed by the NEU, as detailed in the Guidance on Distributions of Funds to Non-Entitlement Units of Local Government.

Appendix 1: Expenditure Categories

The Expenditure Categories (EC) listed below must be used to categorize each project as noted in Part 2 above. The term "Expenditure Category" refers to the detailed level (e.g., 1.1 COVID-10 Vaccination). When referred to as a category (e.g., EC 1) it includes all Expenditure Categories within that level.

1: Public Health	
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination ^
1.2	COVID-19 Testing ^
1.3	COVID-19 Contact Tracing
1.4	Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, etc.)*
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment
1.6	Medical Expenses (including Alternative Care Facilities)
1.7	Capital Investments or Physical Plant Changes to Public Facilities that respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency
1.8	Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)
1.9	Payroll Costs for Public Health, Safety, and Other Public Sector Staff Responding to COVID-19
1.10	Mental Health Services*
1.11	Substance Use Services*
1.12	Other Public Health Services
2: Negative Economic Impacts	
2.1	Household Assistance: Food Programs* ^
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid* ^
2.3	Household Assistance: Cash Transfers* ^
2.4	Household Assistance: Internet Access Programs* ^
2.5	Household Assistance: Eviction Prevention* ^
2.6	Unemployment Benefits or Cash Assistance to Unemployed Workers*
2.7	Job Training Assistance (e.g., Sectoral job-training, Subsidized Employment, Employment Supports or Incentives)* ^
2.8	Contributions to UI Trust Funds
2.9	Small Business Economic Assistance (General)* ^
2.10	Aid to Nonprofit Organizations*
2.11	Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality
2.12	Aid to Other Impacted Industries
2.13	Other Economic Support* ^
2.14	Rehiring Public Sector Staff
3: Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities	
3.1	Education Assistance: Early Learning* ^
3.2	Education Assistance: Aid to High-Poverty Districts ^
3.3	Education Assistance: Academic Services* ^
3.4	Education Assistance: Social, Emotional, and Mental Health Services* ^
3.5	Education Assistance: Other* ^
3.6	Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care* ^
3.7	Healthy Childhood Environments: Home Visiting* ^
3.8	Healthy Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System* ^

3.9	Healthy Childhood Environments: Other* ^
3.10	Housing Support: Affordable Housing* ^
3.11	Housing Support: Services for Unhoused Persons* ^
3.12	Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance* ^
3.13	Social Determinants of Health: Other* ^
3.14	Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators* ^
3.15	Social Determinants of Health: Lead Remediation ^
3.16	Social Determinants of Health: Community Violence Interventions* ^
4: Premium Pay	
4.1	Public Sector Employees
4.2	Private Sector: Grants to Other Employers
5: Infrastructure[24]	
5.1	Clean Water: Centralized Wastewater Treatment
5.2	Clean Water: Centralized Wastewater Collection and Conveyance
5.3	Clean Water: Decentralized Wastewater
5.4	Clean Water: Combined Sewer Overflows
5.5	Clean Water: Other Sewer Infrastructure
5.6	Clean Water: Stormwater
5.7	Clean Water: Energy Conservation
5.8	Clean Water: Water Conservation
5.9	Clean Water: Nonpoint Source
5.10	Drinking water: Treatment
5.11	Drinking water: Transmission & Distribution
5.12	Drinking water: Transmission & Distribution: Lead Remediation
5.13	Drinking water: Source
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5.16	Broadband: "Last Mile" projects
5.17	Broadband: Other projects
6: Revenue Replacement	
6.1	Provision of Government Services
7: Administrative	
7.1	Administrative Expenses
7.2	Evaluation and Data Analysis
7.3	Transfers to Other Units of Government
7.4	Transfers to Non-entitlement Units (States and territories only)

*Denotes areas where recipients must identify the amount of the total funds that are allocated to evidence-based interventions (see Use of Evidence section above for details)

^Denotes areas where recipients must report on whether projects are primarily serving disadvantaged communities (see Project Demographic Distribution section above for details)

[24] Definitions for water and sewer Expenditure Categories can be found in the EPA's handbooks. For "clean water" expenditure category definitions, please see: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-03/documents/cwdefinitions.pdf. For "drinking water" expenditure category definitions, please see: https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf/drinking-water-state-revolving-fund-national-information-management-system-reports.

Appendix 2: Evidenced-Based Intervention Additional Information

What is evidence-based?
For the purposes of the SLFRF, evidence-based refers to interventions with strong or moderate evidence as defined below:

Strong evidence means that the evidence base can support causal conclusions for the specific program proposed by the applicant with the highest level of confidence. This consists of one or more well-designed and well-implemented experimental studies conducted on the proposed program with positive findings on one or more intended outcomes.

Moderate evidence means that there is a reasonably developed evidence base that can support causal conclusions. The evidence base consists of one or more quasi-experimental studies with positive findings on one or more intended outcomes OR two or more non-experimental studies with positive findings on one or more intended outcomes. Examples of research that meet the standards include: well-designed and well-implemented quasi-experimental studies that compare outcomes between the group receiving the intervention and a matched comparison group (i.e., a similar population that does not receive the intervention).

Preliminary evidence means that the evidence base can support conclusions about the program's contribution to observed outcomes. The evidence base consists of at least one non-experimental study. A study that demonstrates improvement in program beneficiaries over time on one or more intended outcomes OR an implementation (process evaluation) study used to learn and improve program operations would constitute preliminary evidence. Examples of research that meet the standards include: (1) outcome studies that track program beneficiaries through a service pipeline and measure beneficiaries' responses at the end of the program; and (2) pre- and post-test research that determines whether beneficiaries have improved on an intended outcome.

Revision Log

Version	Date Published	Summary of changes
1.0	June 17, 2021	Initial publication
1.1	June 24, 2021	• Pg. 12, removed references to "summary" level with respect to reporting by Expenditure Categories in the Interim Report to avoid confusion. • Pg. 13, revised the coverage period end date for the Interim Report from June 30, 2021 to July 31, 2021 to align with the IFR. • Pg. 13, removed references to "summary" level with respect to reporting by Expenditure Categories in the Interim Report to avoid confusion. • Pg. 31, removed references to "summary level" with respect to Expenditure Categories in Appendix 1 to avoid confusion.
1.1	September 30, 2021	• Announced the extension in the Project and Expenditure Report submission date, originally due on October 31, 2021.
2.0	November 5, 2021	• Updated Subrecipient Monitoring section to clarify beneficiaries and recipients. • Updated references to Interim Final Rule comment period as comment period is closed. • Updated reporting tiers, thresholds and timelines in Part 2 Table 2, Reporting Requirements by recipient type, as well as Part 2 A and Part 2 B. • Updated reporting periods for Interim Report and Project and Expenditure reports. • Added concept of Adopted Budget to Project and Expenditure Report data fields. • Noted phase in of Required Programmatic Data in the Project and Expenditure Report. • Removed certain data fields from the Ineligible Activities: Tax Offset Provision under the Recovery Plan. • Separated reporting of NEU Distributions (for States and territories) from the Interim Report and Project and Expenditure Reports as information will be provided on an ongoing basis.

Compliance and Reporting Guidance

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds



November 5, 2021

Version: 2.0

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Guidance on Recipient Compliance and Reporting Responsibilities

On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act was signed into law, and established the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, which together make up the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds ("SLFRF") program. This program is intended to provide support to State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments in responding to the economic and public health impacts of COVID-19 and in their efforts to contain impacts on their communities, residents, and businesses.

This guidance provides additional detail and clarification for each recipient's compliance and reporting responsibilities under the SLFRF program, and should be read in concert with the Award Terms and Conditions, the authorizing statute, the SLFRF implementing regulation, and other regulatory and statutory requirements, including regulatory requirements under the Uniform Guidance (2 CRF Part 200). Please see the Assistance Listing in SAM.gov under assistance listing number (formerly known as CFDA number), 21.027 for more information.

Please Note: This guidance document applies to the SLFRF program only and does not change nor impact reporting and compliance requirements for the Coronavirus Relief Fund ("CRF") established by the CARES Act.

This guidance includes two parts:

Part 1: General Guidance

This section provides an orientation to recipients' compliance responsibilities and the U.S. Department of the Treasury's ("Treasury") expectations, and recommends best practices where appropriate under the SLFRF Program.

A. Key Principles..... P. 3
B. Statutory Eligible Uses..... P. 3
C. Treasury's Rulemaking..... P. 4
D. Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200)..... P. 6
E. Award Terms and Conditions..... P. 10

Part 2: Reporting Requirements

This section provides information on the reporting requirements for the SLFRF program.

A. Interim Report..... P. 14
B. Project and Expenditure Report..... P. 15
C. Recovery Plan Performance Report..... P. 22

Appendix 1: Expenditure Categories..... P. 30
Appendix 2: Evidenced-Based Intervention Additional Information..... P. 32

Part 1: General Guidance

This section provides an orientation on recipients' compliance responsibilities and Treasury's expectations and recommended best practices where appropriate under the SLFRF program.

Recipients under the SLFRF program are the eligible entities identified in sections 602 and 603 of the Social Security Act as added by section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (the "SLFRF statute") that receive a SLFRF award. Subrecipients under the SLFRF program are entities that receive a subaward from a recipient to carry out the purposes (program or project) of the SLFRF award on behalf of the recipient.

Recipients are accountable to Treasury for oversight of their subrecipients, including ensuring their subrecipients comply with the SLFRF statute, SLFRF Award Terms and Conditions, Treasury's Interim Final Rule, and reporting requirements, as applicable.

A. Key Principles

There are several guiding principles for developing your own effective compliance regimes:

- Recipients and subrecipients are the first line of defense, and responsible for ensuring the SLFRF award funds are not used for ineligible purposes, and there is no fraud, waste, or abuse associated with their SLFRF award;
- Many SLFRF-funded projects respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency and meet urgent community needs. Swift and effective implementation is vital, and recipients must balance facilitating simple and rapid program access widely across the community and maintaining a robust documentation and compliance regime;
- Treasury encourages recipients to use SLFRF-funded projects to advance shared interests and promote equitable delivery of government benefits and opportunities to underserved communities, as outlined in Executive Order 13985, On Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government; and
- Transparency and public accountability for SLFRF award funds and use of such funds are critical to upholding program integrity and trust in all levels of government, and SLFRF award funds should be managed consistent with Administration guidance per Memorandum M-21-20 and Memorandum M-20-21.

B. Statutory Eligible Uses

As a recipient of an SLFRF award, your organization has substantial discretion to use the award funds in the ways that best suit the needs of your constituents – as long as such use fits into one of the following four statutory categories:

1. To respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative economic impacts;
2. To respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to such eligible workers of the recipient, or by providing grants to eligible employers that have eligible workers who performed essential work;
3. For the provision of government services, to the extent of the reduction in revenue of such recipient due to the COVID–19 public health emergency, relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the recipient prior to the emergency; and
4. To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

Treasury adopted an Interim Final Rule to implement these eligible use categories and other restrictions on the use of funds under the SLFRF program.[1] It is the recipient's responsibility to ensure all SLFRF award funds are used in compliance with these requirements. In addition, recipients should be mindful of any additional compliance obligations that may apply – for example, additional restrictions imposed upon other sources of funds used in conjunction with SLFRF award funds, or statutes and regulations that may independently apply to water, broadband, and sewer infrastructure projects. Recipients should ensure they maintain proper documentation supporting determinations of costs and applicable compliance requirements, and how they have been satisfied as part of their award management, internal controls, and subrecipient oversight and management.

C. Treasury's Rule

Treasury's Interim Final Rule details recipients' compliance responsibilities and provides additional information on eligible and restricted uses of SLFRF award funds and reporting requirements. Your organization should review and comply with the information contained in Treasury's Interim Final Rule, and any subsequent final rule when building appropriate controls for SLFRF award funds.

1. **Eligible and Restricted Uses of SLFRF Funds.** As described in the SLFRF statute and summarized above, there are four enumerated eligible uses of SLFRF award funds. As a recipient of an award under the SLFRF program, your organization is responsible for complying with requirements for the use of funds. In addition to determining a given project's eligibility, recipients are also responsible for determining subrecipient's or beneficiaries' eligibility and must monitor use of SLFRF award funds.

   To help recipients build a greater understanding of eligible uses, Treasury's Interim Final Rule establishes a framework for determining whether a specific project would be eligible under the SLFRF program, including some helpful definitions. For example, Treasury's Interim Final Rule establishes:

   - A framework for determining whether a project "responds to" a "negative economic impact" caused by the COVID-19 public health emergency;
   - Definitions of "eligible employers", "essential work," "eligible workers", and "premium pay" for cases where premium pay is an eligible use;
   - A definition of "general revenue" and a formula for calculating revenue lost due to the COVID-19 public health emergency;
   - A framework for eligible water and sewer infrastructure projects that aligns eligible uses with projects that are eligible under the Environmental Protection Agency's Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds; and
   - A framework for eligible broadband projects designed to provide service to unserved or underserved households, or businesses at speeds sufficient to enable users to generally meet household needs, including the ability to support the simultaneous use of work, education, and health applications, and also sufficiently robust to meet increasing household demands for bandwidth.

   Treasury's Interim Final Rule also provides more information on four important restrictions on use of SLFRF award funds: recipients may not deposit SLFRF funds into a pension fund; recipients that are States or territories may not use SLFRF funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue caused by the recipient's change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation; and recipients may not use SLFRF funds as non-Federal match where

[1] Treasury's Interim Final Rule is effective as of May 17, 2021, and public comments are due July 16, 2021. This guidance may be clarified consistent with the final rule. https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-05-17/pdf/2021-10283.pdf

prohibited. In addition, the Interim Final Rule clarifies certain uses of SLFRF funds outside the scope of eligible uses, including that recipients generally may not use SLFRF funds directly to service debt, satisfy a judgment or settlement, or contribute to a "rainy day" fund. Recipients should refer to Treasury's Interim Final Rule for more information on these restrictions.

2. **Eligible Costs Timeframe.** Your organization, as a recipient of an SLFRF award, may use SLFRF funds to cover eligible costs that your organization incurred during the period that begins on March 3, 2021 and ends on December 31, 2024, as long as the award funds for the obligations incurred by December 31, 2024 are expended by December 31, 2026. Costs for projects incurred by the recipient State, territorial, local, or Tribal government prior to March 3, 2021 are not eligible, as provided for in Treasury's Interim Final Rule.

   Recipients may use SLFRF award funds to provide assistance to households, businesses, nonprofits, and individuals within the eligible use categories described in Treasury's Interim Final Rule for costs that those households, businesses, nonprofits, and individuals incurred prior to March 3, 2021. For example,

   a. Public Health/Negative Economic Impacts: Recipients may use SLFRF award funds to provide assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits – such as rent, mortgage, or utility assistance – for costs incurred by the household prior to March 3, 2021, provided that the recipient state, territorial, local or Tribal government did not incur the cost of providing such assistance prior to March 3, 2021.
   b. Premium Pay: Recipients may provide premium pay retrospectively for work performed at any time since the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency. Such premium pay must be "in addition to" wages and remuneration already received and the obligation to provide such premium pay must not have been incurred by the recipient prior to March 3, 2021.
   c. Revenue Loss: Treasury's Interim Final Rule gives recipients broad discretion to use funds for the provision of government services to the extent of reduction in revenue. While calculation of lost revenue begins with the recipient's revenue in the last full fiscal year prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency and includes the 12-month period ending December 31, 2020, use of funds for government services must be forward looking for costs incurred by the recipient after March 3, 2021.
   d. Investments in Water, Sewer, and Broadband: Recipients may use SLFRF award funds to make necessary investments in water, sewer, and broadband. Recipients may use SLFRF award funds to cover costs incurred for eligible projects planned or started prior to March 3, 2021, provided that the project costs covered by the SLFRF award funds were incurred by the recipient after March 3, 2021.

   Any funds not obligated or expended for eligible uses by the timelines above must be returned to Treasury, including any unobligated or unexpended funds that have been provided to subrecipients and contractors as part of the award closeout process pursuant to 2 C.F.R. 200.344(d). For the purposes of determining expenditure eligibility, Treasury's Interim Final Rule provides that "incurred" has the same meaning given to "financial obligation" in 2 CFR 200.1.

3. **Reporting.** Generally, recipients must submit one initial interim report, quarterly or annual Project and Expenditure reports which include subaward reporting, and in some cases annual Recovery Plan reports. Treasury's Interim Final Rule and Part 2 of this guidance provide more detail around SLFRF reporting requirements.

Assistance Listing

The Assistance Listing for the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) was published May 28, 2021 on SAM.gov under Assistance Listing Number ("ALN"), formerly known as CFDA Number, **21.027**.

The assistance listing includes helpful information including program purpose, statutory authority, eligibility requirements, and compliance requirements for recipients. The ALN is the unique 5-digit number assigned to identify a federal assistance listing, and can be used to search for federal assistance program information, including funding opportunities, spending on USASpending.gov, or audit results through the Federal Audit Clearinghouse.

To expedite payments and meet statutory timelines Treasury issued initial payments under an existing ALN, 21.019, assigned to the CRF. If you have already received funds or captured the initial number in your records, please update your systems and reporting to reflect the new ALN 21.027 for the SLFRF program. **Recipients must use ALN 21.027 for all financial accounting, subawards, and associated program reporting requirements for the SLFRF awards.**

D. Uniform Administrative Requirements

The SLFRF awards are generally subject to the requirements set forth in the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, 2 CFR Part 200 (the "Uniform Guidance"). In all instances, your organization should review the Uniform Guidance requirements applicable to your organization's use of SLFRF funds, and SLFRF-funded projects. Recipients should consider how and whether certain aspects of the Uniform Guidance apply.

The following sections provide a general summary of your organization's compliance responsibilities under applicable statutes and regulations, including the Uniform Guidance, as described in the 2020 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3. Compliance Requirements (issued August 18, 2020). Note that the descriptions below are only general summaries and all recipients and subrecipients are advised to carefully review the Uniform Guidance requirements and any additional regulatory and statutory requirements applicable to the program.

1. **Allowable Activities.** Each recipient should review program requirements, including Treasury's Interim Final Rule and the recipient's Award Terms and Conditions, to determine and record eligible uses of SLFRF funds. Per 2 CFR Part 200.303, your organization must develop and implement effective internal controls to ensure that funding decisions under the SLFRF award constitute eligible uses of funds, and document determinations.

2. **Allowable Costs/Cost Principles.** As outlined in the Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E regarding Cost Principles, allowable costs are based on the premise that a recipient is responsible for the effective administration of Federal awards, application of sound management practices, and administration of Federal funds in a manner consistent with the program objectives and terms and conditions of the award. Recipients must implement robust internal controls and effective monitoring to ensure compliance with the Cost Principles, which are important for building trust and accountability.

SLFRF Funds may be, but are not required to be, used along with other funding sources for a given project. Note that SLFRF Funds may not be used for a non-Federal cost share or match where prohibited by other Federal programs, e.g., funds may not be used for the State share for Medicaid.[2]

Treasury's Interim Final Rule and guidance and the Uniform Guidance outline the types of costs that are allowable, including certain audit costs. For example, per 2 CFR 200.425, a reasonably proportionate share of the costs of audits required by the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 are allowable; however, costs for audits that were not performed in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F are not allowable. Please see 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E regarding the Cost Principles for more information.

a. Administrative costs: Recipients may use funds for administering the SLFRF program, including costs of consultants to support effective management and oversight, including consultation for ensuring compliance with legal, regulatory, and other requirements.[3] Further, costs must be reasonable and allocable as outlined in 2 CFR 200.404 and 2 CFR 200.405. Pursuant to the SLFRF Award Terms and Conditions, recipients are permitted to charge both direct and indirect costs to their SLFRF award as administrative costs. Direct costs are those that are identified specifically as costs of implementing the SLFRF program objectives, such as contract support, materials, and supplies for a project. Indirect costs are general overhead costs of an organization where a portion of such costs are allocable to the SLFRF award such as the cost of facilities or administrative functions like a director's office.[4][5] Each category of cost should be treated consistently in like circumstances as direct or indirect, and recipients may not charge the same administrative costs to both direct and indirect cost categories, or to other programs. If a recipient has a current Negotiated Indirect Costs Rate Agreement (NICRA) established with a Federal cognizant agency responsible for reviewing, negotiating, and approving cost allocation plans or indirect cost proposals, then the recipient may use its current NICRA. Alternatively, if the recipient does not have a NICRA, the recipient may elect to use the de minimis rate of 10 percent of the modified total direct costs pursuant to 2 CFR 200.414(f).

b. Salaries and Expenses: In general, certain employees' wages, salaries, and covered benefits are an eligible use of SLFRF award funds. Please see Treasury's Interim Final Rule for details.

3. **Cash Management.** SLFRF payments made to recipients are not subject to the requirements of the Cash Management Improvement Act and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 CFR part 205 or 2 CFR 200.305(b)(8)-(9).

   As such, recipients can place funds in interest-bearing accounts, do not need to remit interest to Treasury, and are not limited to using that interest for eligible uses under the SLFRF award.

4. **Eligibility.** Under this program, recipients are responsible for ensuring funds are used for eligible purposes. Generally, recipients must develop and implement policies and

[2] See 42 CFR 433.51 and 45 CFR 75.306.
[3] Recipients also may use SLFRF funds directly for administrative costs to improve efficacy of programs that respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency. 31 CFR 35.6(b)(10).
[4] 2 CFR 200.413 Direct Costs.
[5] 2 CFR 200.414 Indirect Costs.

procedures, and record retention, to determine and monitor implementation of criteria for determining the eligibility of beneficiaries and/or subrecipients. Your organization, and if applicable, the subrecipient(s) administering a program on behalf of your organization, will need to maintain procedures for obtaining information evidencing a given beneficiary, subrecipient, or contractor's eligibility including a valid SAM.gov registration. Implementing risk-based due diligence for eligibility determinations is a best practice to augment your organization's existing controls.

5. **Equipment and Real Property Management.** Any purchase of equipment or real property with SLFRF funds must be consistent with the Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart D. Equipment and real property acquired under this program must be used for the originally authorized purpose. Consistent with 2 CFR 200.311 and 2 CFR 200.313, any equipment or real property acquired using SLFRF funds shall vest in the non-Federal entity. Any acquisition and maintenance of equipment or real property must also be in compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

6. **Matching, Level of Effort, Earmarking.** There are no matching, level of effort, or earmarking compliance responsibilities associated with the SLFRF award. See Section C.1 (Eligible and Restricted Uses of SLFRF Funds) for a discussion of restrictions on use of SLFRF funds. SLFRF funds may only be used for non-Federal match in other programs where costs are eligible under both SLFRF and the other program and use of such funds is not prohibited by the other program.

7. **Period of Performance.** Your organization should also develop and implement internal controls related to activities occurring outside the period of performance. For example, each recipient should articulate each project's policy on allowability of costs incurred prior to award or start of the period of performance. All funds remain subject to statutory requirements that they must be used for costs incurred by the recipient during the period that begins on March 3, 2021, and ends on December 31, 2024, and that award funds for the financial obligations incurred by December 31, 2024 must be expended by December 31, 2026. Any funds not used must be returned to Treasury as part of the award closeout process pursuant to 2 C.F.R. 200.344(d).

8. **Procurement, Suspension & Debarment.** Recipients are responsible for ensuring that any procurement using SLFRF funds, or payments under procurement contracts using such funds are consistent with the procurement standards set forth in the Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR 200.317 through 2 CFR 200.327, as applicable. The Uniform Guidance establishes in 2 CFR 200.319 that all procurement transactions for property or services must be conducted in a manner providing full and open competition, consistent with standards outlined in 2 CFR 200.320, which allows for non-competitive procurements only in circumstances where at least one of the conditions below is true: the item is below the micro-purchase threshold; the item is only available from a single source; the public exigency or emergency will not permit a delay from publicizing a competitive solicitation; or after solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.[6] Recipients must have and use documented procurement procedures that are consistent with the standards outlined in 2 CFR 200.317 through 2 CFR 200.320. The Uniform Guidance requires an infrastructure for competitive bidding and contractor oversight, including maintaining written standards of conduct and prohibitions on dealing with suspended or debarred parties. Your organization must ensure adherence to all applicable local, State, and federal procurement laws and regulations.

9. **Program Income.** Generally, program income includes, but is not limited to, income from fees for services performed, the use or rental of real or personal property acquired under

[6] 2 CFR 200.320(c)(1)-(3) and (5)

Federal awards and principal and interest on loans made with Federal award funds. Program income does not include interest earned on advances of Federal funds, rebates, credits, discounts, or interest on rebates, credits, or discounts. Recipients of SLFRF funds should calculate, document, and record the organization's program income. Additional controls that your organization should implement include written policies that explicitly identify appropriate allocation methods, accounting standards and principles, compliance monitoring checks for program income calculations, and records.

The Uniform Guidance outlines the requirements that pertain to program income at 2 CFR 200.307. Treasury intends to provide additional guidance regarding program income and the application of 2 CFR 200.307(e)(1), including with respect to lending programs.

10. **Reporting.** All recipients of federal funds must complete financial, performance, and compliance reporting as required and outlined in Part 2 of this guidance. Expenditures may be reported on a cash or accrual basis, as long as the methodology is disclosed and consistently applied. Reporting must be consistent with the definition of expenditures pursuant to 2 CFR 200.1. Your organization should appropriately maintain accounting records for compiling and reporting accurate, compliant financial data, in accordance with appropriate accounting standards and principles.

    In addition, where appropriate, your organization needs to establish controls to ensure completion and timely submission of all mandatory performance and/or compliance reporting. See Part 2 of this guidance for a full overview of recipient reporting responsibilities.

11. **Subrecipient Monitoring.** SLFRF recipients that are pass-through entities as described under 2 CFR 200.1 are required to manage and monitor their subrecipients to ensure compliance with requirements of the SLFRF award pursuant to 2 CFR 200.332 regarding requirements for pass-through entities.

    First, your organization must clearly identify to the subrecipient: (1) that the award is a subaward of SLFRF funds; (2) any and all compliance requirements for use of SLFRF funds; and (3) any and all reporting requirements for expenditures of SLFRF funds.

    Next, your organization will need to evaluate each subrecipient's risk of noncompliance based on a set of common factors. These risk assessments may include factors such as prior experience in managing Federal funds, previous audits, personnel, and policies or procedures for award execution and oversight. Ongoing monitoring of any given subrecipient should reflect its assessed risk and include monitoring, identification of deficiencies, and follow-up to ensure appropriate remediation.

    Accordingly, your organization should develop written policies and procedures for subrecipient monitoring and risk assessment and maintain records of all award agreements identifying or otherwise documenting subrecipients' compliance obligations.

    Recipients should note that non-entitlement units of local government (NEUs) are not subrecipients under the SLFRF program. They are SLFRF recipients that will report directly to Treasury.

    Recipients should also note that subrecipients do not include individuals and organizations that received SLFRF funds as end users to respond to the negative economic impacts of COVID-19 on these organizations. Such individuals and organizations are beneficiaries and not subject to audit pursuant to the Single Audit Act and 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Subpart F.

Separately or in addition, many recipients may choose to provide a subaward (e.g., via contract or grant) to other entities to provide services to other end—users. For example, a recipient may provide a grant to a nonprofit to provide homeless services to individuals experiencing homelessness. In this case, the subaward to a nonprofit is based on the services that the Recipient intends to provide, assistance to households experiencing homelessness, and the nonprofit is serving as the subrecipient, providing services on behalf of the recipient. Subrecipients are subject to audit pursuant to the Single Audit Act and 2 CFR part 200, subpart F regarding audit requirements.

12. **Special Tests and Provisions.** Treasury has received comments on the Interim Final Rule and will adopt a final rule after responding to these comments. In addition, Treasury may add clarifications to the Final Rule and other subregulatory guidance as well as frequently asked questions.

Across each of the compliance requirements above, Treasury described some best practices for development of internal controls. The table below provides a brief description and example of each best practice.

Table 1: Internal controls best practices

Best Practice	Description	Example
Written policies and procedures	Formal documentation of recipient policies and procedures	Documented procedure for determining worker eligibility for premium pay
Written standards of conduct	Formal statement of mission, values, principles, and professional standards	Documented code of conduct / ethics for subcontractors
Risk-based due diligence	Pre-payment validations conducted according to an assessed level of risk	Enhanced eligibility review of subrecipient with imperfect performance history
Risk-based compliance monitoring	Ongoing validations conducted according to an assessed level of risk	Higher degree of monitoring for projects that have a higher risk of fraud, given program characteristics
Record maintenance and retention	Creation and storage of financial and non-financial records.	Storage of all subrecipient payment information.

E. Award Terms and Conditions

The Award Terms and Conditions of the SLFRF financial assistance agreement sets forth the compliance obligations for recipients pursuant to the SLFRF statute, the Uniform Guidance, and Treasury's Interim Final Rule. Recipients should ensure they remain in compliance with all Award Terms and Conditions. These obligations include the following items in addition to those described above:

1. **SAM.gov Requirements.** All eligible recipients are also required to have an active registration with the System for Award Management (SAM) (https://www.sam.gov). To ensure timely receipt of funding, Treasury has stated that Non-entitlement Units of Government (NEUs) who have not previously registered with SAM.gov may do so after receipt of the award, but before the submission of mandatory reporting.[7]

2. **Recordkeeping Requirements.** Generally, your organization must maintain records and financial documents for five years after all funds have been expended or returned to Treasury, as outlined in paragraph 4.c. of the Award Terms and Conditions. Treasury may

[7] See flexibility provided in https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/M_21_20.pdf.

request transfer of records of long-term value at the end of such period. Wherever practicable, such records should be collected, transmitted, and stored in open and machine-readable formats.

Your organization must agree to provide or make available such records to Treasury upon request, and to the Government Accountability Office ("GAO"), Treasury's Office of Inspector General ("OIG"), and their authorized representative in order to conduct audits or other investigations.

3. **Single Audit Requirements.** Recipients and subrecipients that expend more than $750,000 in Federal awards during their fiscal year will be subject to an audit under the Single Audit Act and its implementing regulation at 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F regarding audit requirements.[8] Recipients and subrecipients may also refer to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplements for audits of federal funds and related guidance and the Federal Audit Clearinghouse to see examples and single audit submissions.

4. **Civil Rights Compliance**. Recipients of Federal financial assistance from the Treasury are required to meet legal requirements relating to nondiscrimination and nondiscriminatory use of Federal funds. Those requirements include ensuring that entities receiving Federal financial assistance from the Treasury do not deny benefits or services, or otherwise discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin (including limited English proficiency), disability, age, or sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), in accordance with the following authorities: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI) Public Law 88-352, 42 U.S.C. 2000d-1 et seq., and the Department's implementing regulations, 31 CFR part 22; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504), Public Law 93-112, as amended by Public Law 93-516, 29 U.S.C. 794; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), 20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq., and the Department's implementing regulations, 31 CFR part 28; Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Public Law 94-135, 42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq., and the Department implementing regulations at 31 CFR part 23.

   In order to carry out its enforcement responsibilities under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, Treasury will collect and review information from non-Tribal recipients to ascertain their compliance with the applicable requirements before and after providing financial assistance. Treasury's implementing regulations, 31 CFR part 22, and the Department of Justice (DOJ) regulations, Coordination of Non-discrimination in Federally Assisted Programs, 28 CFR part 42, provide for the collection of data and information from recipients (see 28 CFR 42.406). Treasury may request that recipients submit data for post-award compliance reviews, including information such as a narrative describing their Title VI compliance status. Treasury will provide a forthcoming update regarding civil rights compliance certifications for Tribal Governments.

[8] For-profit entities that receive SLFRF subawards are not subject to Single Audit requirements. However, they are subject to other audits as deemed necessary by authorized governmental entities, including Treasury, the GAO, and Treasury's OIG.

Part 2: Reporting Guidance

There are three types of reporting requirements for the SLFRF program.

- **Interim Report:** Provide initial overview of status and uses of funding. This is a one-time report. **See Section A, page 14.**
- **Project and Expenditure Report:** Report on projects funded, expenditures, and contracts and subawards over $50,000, and other information. **See Section B, page 15.**
- **Recovery Plan Performance Report:** The Recovery Plan Performance Report (the "Recovery Plan") will provide information on the projects that large recipients are undertaking with program funding and how they plan to ensure program outcomes are achieved in an effective, efficient, and equitable manner. It will include key performance indicators identified by the recipient and some mandatory indicators identified by Treasury. The Recovery Plan will be posted on the website of the recipient as well as provided to Treasury. **See Section C, page 22.**

The reporting threshold is based on the total award amount allocated by Treasury under the SLFRF program, not the funds received by the recipient as of the time of reporting.

States and territories are also required to submit information on their distributions to NEUs. Please refer to Section D for additional details.

Table 2: Reporting requirements by recipient type

Tier	Recipient	Interim Report	Project and Expenditure Report	Recovery Plan Performance Report
1	States, U.S. territories, metropolitan cities and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents	By August 31, 2021 or 60 days after receiving funding if funding was received by October 15, with expenditures by category	By January 31, 2022, and then 30 days after the end of each quarter thereafter[9]	By August 31, 2021 or 60 days after receiving funding, and annually thereafter by July 31[10]
2	Metropolitan cities and counties with a population below 250,000 residents which received more than $10 million in SLFRF funding			Not required
3	Tribal Governments which received more than $30 million in SLFRF funding			
4	Tribal Governments which received less than $30 million in SLFRF funding		By April 30, 2022, and then annually thereafter[11]	
5	Metropolitan cities and counties with a population below 250,000 residents which received less than $10 million in SLFRF funding			
6	NEUs	Not required		

Note: Based on the period of performance, reports will be collected through April 30, 2027. See the specific due dates listed in Sections B and C.

The remainder of this document describes these reporting requirements. User guides describing how and where to submit required reports will be posted at www.treasury.gov/SLFRPReporting and updated on a regular basis.

[9] Interim Final Rule Page 111
[10] Interim Final Rule page 112
[11] Interim Final Rule Page 111

Comparison to reporting for the CRF

This guidance does not change the reporting or compliance requirements pertaining to the CRF. Reporting and compliance requirements for the SLFRF are separate from CRF reporting requirements. Changes from CRF to SLFRF include:

- **Project, Expenditure, and Subaward Reporting**: The SLFRF reporting requirements leverage the existing reporting regime used for CRF to foster continuity and provide many recipients with a familiar reporting mechanism. The data elements for the Project and Expenditure Report will largely mirror those used for CRF, with some minor exceptions noted in this guidance. The users' guide will describe how reporting for CRF funds will relate to reporting for the SLFRF.
- **Timing of Reports**: CRF reports were due within 10 days of each calendar quarter end. For quarterly reporters, SLFRF reporting will be due 30 days from quarter end. For annual reporters, SLFRF reporting will be due on an annual schedule (see table below).
- **Program and Performance Reporting**: The CRF reporting did not include any program or performance reporting. To build public awareness and accountability and allow Treasury to monitor compliance with eligible uses, some program and performance reporting is required for SLFRF.

A. Interim Report

States, U.S. territories, metropolitan cities, counties, and Tribal governments are required to submit a one-time interim report with expenditures[12] by Expenditure Category covering the period from March 3rd to July 31, 2021, by August 31, 2021 or sixty (60) days after first receiving funding if the recipient's date of award is between July 15, 2021 and October 15, 2021. The recipient will be required to enter obligations[13] and expenditures and, for each, select the specific expenditure category from the available options. See Appendix 1 for Expenditure Categories (EC).

1. Required Programmatic Data

Recipients will also be required to provide the following information if they have or plan to have expenditures in the following Expenditure Categories.

a. Revenue replacement (EC 6.1[14]): Key inputs into the revenue replacement formula in the Interim Final Rule and estimated revenue loss due to the Covid-19 public health emergency calculated using the formula in the Interim Final Rule as of December 31, 2020.

- Base year general revenue (e.g., revenue in the last full fiscal year prior to the public health emergency)
- Fiscal year end date
- Growth adjustment used (either 4.1 percent or average annual general revenue growth over 3 years prior to pandemic)
- Actual general revenue as of the twelve months ended December 31, 2020

[12] For purposes of reporting in the SLFRF portal, an expenditure is the amount that has been incurred as a liability of the entity (the service has been rendered or the good has been delivered to the entity).
[13] For purposes of reporting in the SLFRF portal, an obligation is an order placed for property and services, contracts and subawards made, and similar transactions that require payment.
[14] See Appendix 1 for the full Expenditure Category (EC) list. References to Expenditure Categories are identified by "EC" followed by numbers from the table in Appendix 1.

- Estimated revenue loss due to the Covid-19 public health emergency as of December 31, 2020
- An explanation of how revenue replacement funds were allocated to government services (Note: additional instructions and/or template to be provided in users' guide)

In calculating general revenue and the other items discussed above, recipients should use audited data if it is available. When audited data is not available, recipients are not required to obtain audited data if substantially accurate figures can be produced on an unaudited basis. Recipients should use their own data sources to calculate general revenue, and do not need to rely on revenue data published by the Census Bureau. Treasury acknowledges that due to differences in timing, data sources, and definitions, recipients' self-reported general revenue figures may differ from those published by the Census Bureau. Recipients may provide data on a cash, accrual, or modified accrual basis, provided that recipients are consistent in their choice of methodology throughout the covered period and until reporting is no longer required. Recipients' reporting should align with their own financial reporting.

In calculating general revenue, recipients should exclude all intergovernmental transfers from the federal government. This includes, but is not limited to, federal transfers made via a State to a locality pursuant to the CRF or SLFRF. To the extent federal funds are passed through States or other entities or intermingled with other funds, recipients should attempt to identify and exclude the federal portion of those funds from the calculation of general revenue on a best-efforts basis.

Consistent with the broad latitude provided to recipients to use funds for government services to the extent of reduction in revenue, recipients will be required to submit a description of services provided. This description may be in narrative or in another form, and recipients are encouraged to report based on their existing budget processes and to minimize administrative burden. For example, a recipient with $100 in revenue replacement funds available could indicate that $50 were used for law enforcement operating expenses and $50 were used for pay-go building of sidewalk infrastructure. As discussed in the Interim Final Rule, these services can include a broad range of services but may not be used directly for pension deposits or debt service.

Reporting requirements will not require tracking the indirect effects of Fiscal Recovery Funds, apart from the restrictions on use of Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue. In addition, recipients must indicate that Fiscal Recovery Funds were not used to make a deposit in a pension fund.

B. Project and Expenditure Report

All recipients are required to submit Project and Expenditure Reports.

1. Quarterly Reporting

The following recipients are required to submit quarterly Project and Expenditure Reports:

- States and U.S. territories
- Tribal governments that received more than $30 million in SLFRF funding
- Metropolitan cities and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents
- Metropolitan cities and counties with a population below 250,000 residents that are allocated more than $10 million in SLFRF funding

For these recipients, the initial quarterly Project and Expenditure Report will cover three calendar quarters from March 3, 2021 to December 31, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by January 31, 2022. The subsequent quarterly reports will cover one calendar quarter and must be submitted to Treasury within 30 calendar days after the end of each calendar quarter. Quarterly reports are not due concurrently with applicable annual reports. The table below summarizes the quarterly report timelines:

Report	Year	Quarter	Period Covered	Due Date
1	2021	2 - 4	March 3 – December 31	January 31, 2022
2	2022	1	January 1 – March 31	April 30, 2022
3	2022	2	April 1 – June 30	July 31, 2022
4	2022	3	July 1 – September 30	October 31, 2022
5	2022	4	October 1 – December 31	January 31, 2023
6	2023	1	January 1 – March 31	April 30, 2023
7	2023	2	April 1 – June 30	July 31, 2023
8	2023	3	July 1 – September 30	October 31, 2023
9	2023	4	October 1 – December 31	January 31, 2024
10	2024	1	January 1 – March 31	April 30, 2024
11	2024	2	April 1 – June 30	July 31, 2024
12	2024	3	July 1 – September 30	October 31, 2024
13	2024	4	October 1 – December 31	January 31, 2025
14	2025	1	January 1 – March 31	April 30, 2025
15	2025	2	April 1 – June 30	July 31, 2025
16	2025	3	July 1 – September 30	October 31, 2025
17	2025	4	October 1 – December 31	January 31, 2026
18	2026	1	January 1 – March 31	April 30, 2026
19	2026	2	April 1 – June 30	July 31, 2026
20	2026	3	July 1 – September 30	October 31, 2026
21	2026	4	October 1 – December 31	March 31, 2027

2. Annual Reporting

The following recipients are required to submit annual Project and Expenditure Reports:

- Tribal governments that received less than $30 million in SLFRF funding
- Metropolitan cities and counties with a population below 250,000 residents that are allocated less than $10 million in SLFRF funding
- NEUs. To facilitate reporting, each NEU will need a NEU Recipient Number. This is a unique identification code for each NEU assigned by the State or territory to the NEU as part of its request for funding.

For these recipients, the initial Project and Expenditure Report will cover from March 3, 2021 to March 31, 2022 and must be submitted to Treasury by April 30, 2022. The subsequent annual reports will cover one calendar year and must be submitted to Treasury by April 30. The table below summarizes the report timelines:

Report	Period Covered	Due Date
1	March 3, 2021 – March 31, 2022	April 30, 2022
2	April 1, 2022 – March 31, 2023	April 30, 2023
3	April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024	April 30, 2024
4	April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025	April 30, 2025
5	April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026	April 30, 2026
6	April 1, 2026 – December 31, 2026	April 30, 2027

3. Required Information

The following information will be required in Project and Expenditure Reports for both quarterly and annual reporting:

a. Projects: Provide information on all SLFRF funded projects. Projects are new or existing eligible government services or investments funded in whole or in part by SLFRF funding. For each project, the recipient will be required to enter the project name, identification number (created by the recipient), project expenditure category (see Appendix 1), description, and status of completion. Project descriptions must describe the project in sufficient detail to provide understanding of the major activities that will occur, and will be required to be between 50 and 250 words. Projects should be defined to include only closely related activities directed toward a common purpose. Recipients should review the Required Programmatic Data described in 3.g. below and define their projects at a sufficient level of granularity.

   Note: For each project, the recipient will be asked to select the appropriate Expenditure Category based on the scope of the project (see Appendix 1). Projects should be scoped to align to a single Expenditure Category. For select Expenditure Categories, the recipient will also be asked to provide additional programmatic data (described further below).

b. Expenditures: Once a project is entered the recipient will be able to report on the project's obligations and expenditures. Recipients will be asked to report:
   - Current period obligation
   - Cumulative obligation
   - Current period expenditure
   - Cumulative expenditure

c. Project Status: Once a project is entered the recipient will be asked to report on project status each reporting period, in four categories:
   - Not Started
   - Completed less than 50 percent
   - Completed 50 percent or more
   - Completed

d. Adopted Budget (States, U.S. territories, metropolitan cities and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents only): Each state, territory and metropolitan city and county with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents will provide the budget adopted for each project by its jurisdiction associated with SLFRF funds. Treasury will use this information to better understand the intended impact, identify opportunities for technical assistance, and understand the recipient's progress in program implementation. Treasury is not approving or pre-approving projects or budgets.
   - Recipients will enter the Adopted Budget based on information that exists currently in the recipient's financial systems and the recipient's established budget process. Treasury understands that recipients may use different budget processes. For example, a recipient may consider a project budgeted once a legislature has appropriated funds; whereas another recipient may consider a project budgeted at the moment when the funds have been obligated.
   - Additional information will be provided on the differences between Adopted Budget, Obligations, and Expenditures as part of the forthcoming User Guide.

e. Project Demographic Distribution – *Collection of this data will be phased in; no data will be collected in this area before April 2022:* Recognizing the disproportionate impact of the pandemic-related recession on low-income and economically disadvantaged communities,

the Interim Final Rule encourages recipients to direct Fiscal Recovery Funds toward disproportionately impacted communities. Recipients are encouraged to design projects that prioritize economic and racial equity and promote equitable outcomes. Treasury is committed to supporting recipients in executing and reporting on projects that promote equity. In a subsequent version of the Reporting Guidance and User Guide, which will be released after the issuance of the Fiscal Recovery Fund Final Rule, Treasury will issue detailed requirements for reporting the project demographic distribution of Fiscal Recovery Fund projects.

f. Subawards: Each recipient shall also provide detailed obligation and expenditure information for any contracts and grants awarded, loans issued, transfers made to other government entities, and direct payments made by the recipient that are greater than $50,000.

Recipients do not also need to submit separate monthly subaward reports to FSRS.gov as required pursuant to the 2 CFR Part 170, Appendix A award term regarding reporting subaward and executive compensation, which is included in the SLFRF Award Terms and Conditions. Treasury will submit this reporting on behalf of recipients using the $50,000 reporting threshold, timing, and data elements discussed in this guidance. If recipients choose to continue reporting to FSRS.gov in addition to reporting directly to Treasury on these funds, they may do so and will be asked to notify Treasury as part of their quarterly submission.

In general, recipients will be asked to provide the following information for each Contract, Grant, Loan, Transfer, or Direct Payment greater than $50,000:

- Subrecipient identifying and demographic information (e.g., DUNS number and location)
- Award number (e.g., Award number, Contract number, Loan number)
- Award date, type, amount, and description
- Award payment method (reimbursable or lump sum payment(s))
- For loans, expiration date (date when loan expected to be paid in full)
- Primary place of performance
- Related project name(s)
- Related project identification number(s) (created by the recipient)
- Period of performance start date
- Period of performance end date
- Quarterly obligation amount
- Quarterly expenditure amount
- Project(s)
- Additional programmatic performance indicators for select Expenditure Categories (see below)

Aggregate reporting is required for contracts, grants, transfers made to other government entities, loans, direct payments, and payments to individuals that are below $50,000. This information will be accounted for by expenditure category at the project level.

As required by the 2 CFR Part 170, Appendix A award term regarding reporting subaward and executive compensation, recipients must also report the names and total compensation of their five most highly compensated executives and their subrecipients' executives for the preceding completed fiscal year if (1) the recipient received 80 percent or more of its annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act, as provided by 2 CFR 170.320 (and subawards), and received $25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the

Transparency Act (and subawards), and (2) if the information is not otherwise public. In general, most SLFRF Recipients are governmental entities with executive salaries that are already disclosed, so no additional information must be reported. The recipient is responsible for the subrecipients' compliance with registering and maintaining an updated profile on SAM.gov.

g. Civil Rights Compliance: Treasury will request information on recipients' compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as applicable, on an annual basis. This information may include a narrative describing the recipient's compliance with Title VI, along with other questions and assurances. Treasury will provide a forthcoming update regarding civil rights compliance certifications for Tribal Governments.

h. Ineligible Activities: Tax Offset Provision (States and territories only): Treasury may collect additional information related to the Tax Offset Provision as described in section 602(c)(2) of the Social Security Act and implemented under 31 CFR 35.8 as part of the Project and Expenditure Report, such as but not limited to revenue reducing covered changes. Please see Section C.11 (Recovery Plan, Ineligible Activities: Tax Offset Provision) for more information.

i. Required Programmatic Data (other than infrastructure projects): For all projects listed under the following Expenditure Categories (see Appendix 1), the information listed must be provided in each report.

1. Payroll for Public Health and Safety Employees (EC 1.9) – *Collection to begin in January 2022*:
   - Number of government FTEs responding to COVID-19 supported under this authority

2. Household Assistance (EC 2.1-2.5) – *Collection to begin January 2022*:
   - Brief description of structure and objectives of assistance program(s) (e.g., nutrition assistance for low-income households)
   - Number of households served (by program if recipient establishes multiple separate household assistance programs)
   - Brief description of recipient's approach to ensuring that aid to households responds to a negative economic impact of Covid-19, as described in the Interim Final Rule

3. Small Business Economic Assistance (EC 2.9) – *Collection of this data will be phased in; no data will be collected in this area before April 2022*:
   - Brief description of the structure and objectives of assistance program(s) (e.g., grants for additional costs related to Covid-19 mitigation)
   - Number of small businesses served (by program if recipient establishes multiple separate small businesses assistance programs)
   - Brief description of recipient's approach to ensuring that aid to small businesses responds to a negative economic impact of COVID-19, as described in the Interim Final Rule

4. Aid to Travel, Tourism, and Hospitality or Other Impacted Industries (EC 2.11-2.12) – *Collection of this data will be phased in; no data will be collected in this area before April 2022*:
   - If aid is provided to industries other than travel, tourism, and hospitality (EC 2.12), a description of pandemic impact on the industry and rationale for providing aid to the industry

- Brief narrative description of how the assistance provided responds to negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic
- For each subaward:
  - Sector of employer (Note: additional detail, including list of sectors to be provided in a users' guide)
  - Purpose of funds (e.g., payroll support, safety measure implementation)

5. Rehiring Public Sector Staff (EC 2.14) – *Collection to begin in January 2022*:
   - Number of FTEs rehired by governments under this authority

6. Education Assistance (EC 3.1-3.5) – *Collection to begin in January 2022*:
   - The National Center for Education Statistics ("NCES") School ID or NCES District ID. List the School District if all schools within the school district received some funds. If not all schools within the school district received funds, list the School ID of the schools that received funds. These can allow evaluators to link data from the NCES to look at school-level demographics and, eventually, student performance.[15]

7. Premium Pay (both Public Sector EC 4.1 and Private Sector EC 4.2) – *Collection to begin in January 2022*:
   - List of sectors designated as critical to the health and well-being of residents by the chief executive of the jurisdiction, if beyond those included in the Interim Final Rule (Note: a list of sectors will be provided in the forthcoming users' guide).
   - Number of workers to be served
   - Employer sector for all subawards to third-party employers (i.e., employers other than the State, local, or Tribal government) (Note: a list of sectors will be provided in the forthcoming users' guide).
   - For groups of workers (e.g., an operating unit, a classification of worker, etc.) or, to the extent applicable, individual workers, for whom premium pay would increase total pay above 150 percent of their residing State's average annual wage, or their residing county's[16] average annual wage, whichever is higher, on an annual basis:
     - A brief written narrative justification of how the premium pay or grant is responsive to workers performing essential work during the public health emergency. This could include a description of the essential workers' duties, health or financial risks faced due to COVID-19, and why the recipient government determined that the premium pay was responsive to workers performing essential work during the pandemic. This description should not include personally identifiable information; when addressing individual workers, recipients should be careful not to include this information. Recipients may consider describing the workers' occupations and duties in a general manner as necessary to protect privacy.

8. Revenue replacement (EC 6.1) – *Collection began in August 2021*:
   Under the Interim Final Rule, recipients calculate revenue loss using data as of four discrete points during the program: December 31, 2020, December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2023. Revenue loss calculated as of December 31, 2020 will be reported in the Interim Report, as described above. For future calculation dates, revenue loss will be reported only in the Quarter 4 reports

[15] For more information on NCES identification numbers see https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/districtsearch/ (districts) and https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/schoolsearch/ (schools).
[16] *County* means a county, parish, or other equivalent county division (as defined by the Census Bureau). See 31 CFR 35.3.

due January 31, 2022, January 31, 2023, and January 31, 2024. Reporting on revenue loss should include:

- General revenue collected over the past 12 months as of the most recent calculation date, as outlined in the Interim Final Rule (for example, for the January 31, 2022 report, recipients should provide 12 month general revenue as of December 31, 2021).
- Calculated revenue loss due to the Covid-19 public health emergency; and
- An explanation of how the revenue replacement funds were allocated to government services (note: additional instructions and/or template to be provided in user guide).

In calculating general revenue and the revenue loss due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, recipients should follow the same guidance as described above for the Interim Report.

j. Required Programmatic Data for Infrastructure Projects (EC 5): For all projects listed under the Water, Sewer, and Broadband Expenditure Categories (see Appendix 1), more detailed project-level information is required. Each project will be required to report expenditure data as described above, but will also report the following information:

1. All infrastructure projects (EC 5) – *Collection to begin in January 2022:*
   - Projected/actual construction start date (month/year)
   - Projected/actual initiation of operations date (month/year)
   - Location (for broadband, geospatial location data)
   - For projects over $10 million (based on expected total cost):
     a. A recipient may provide a certification that, for the relevant project, all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the performance of such project are paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing, as determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the "Davis-Bacon Act"), for the corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on projects of a character similar to the contract work in the civil subdivision of the State (or the District of Columbia) in which the work is to be performed, or by the appropriate State entity pursuant to a corollary State prevailing-wage-in-construction law (commonly known as "baby Davis-Bacon Acts"). If such certification is not provided, a recipient must provide a project employment and local impact report detailing:
        - The number of employees of contractors and sub-contractors working on the project;
        - The number of employees on the project hired directly and hired through a third party;
        - The wages and benefits of workers on the project by classification; and
        - Whether those wages are at rates less than those prevailing.[17]

        Recipients must maintain sufficient records to substantiate this information upon request.
     b. A recipient may provide a certification that a project includes a project labor agreement, meaning a pre-hire collective bargaining agreement consistent with section 8(f) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(f)). If the recipient does not provide such certification, the recipient must provide a project workforce continuity plan, detailing:

[17] As determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the "Davis-Bacon Act"), for the corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on projects of a character similar to the contract work in the civil subdivision of the State (or the District of Columbia) in which the work is to be performed.

- How the recipient will ensure the project has ready access to a sufficient supply of appropriately skilled and unskilled labor to ensure high-quality construction throughout the life of the project;
- How the recipient will minimize risks of labor disputes and disruptions that would jeopardize timeliness and cost-effectiveness of the project;
- How the recipient will provide a safe and healthy workplace that avoids delays and costs associated with workplace illnesses, injuries, and fatalities;
- Whether workers on the project will receive wages and benefits that will secure an appropriately skilled workforce in the context of the local or regional labor market; and
- Whether the project has completed a project labor agreement.

c. Whether the project prioritizes local hires.
d. Whether the project has a Community Benefit Agreement, with a description of any such agreement.

2. Water and sewer projects (EC 5.1-5.15) *Collection to begin in January 2022 and required once the project starts:*
   - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Number (if applicable; for projects aligned with the Clean Water State Revolving Fund)
   - Public Water System (PWS) ID number (if applicable; for projects aligned with the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund)

3. Broadband projects (EC 5.16-5.17) *Collection to begin in January 2022:*
   - Confirm that the project is designed to, upon completion, reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download and upload speeds.
     - If the project is not designed to reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download and upload speeds, explain why not, and
     - Confirm that the project is designed to, upon completion, meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download speed and between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speed, and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download speed and 100 Mbps upload speed.
   - Please note: additional programmatic data will be required for broadband projects beginning in July 2022 and will be defined in a subsequent version of the Reporting Guidance.

k. NEU Documentation (NEUs only): Each NEU will also be asked to provide the following information once their accounts are established in Treasury's Reporting Portal and prior to the due date for their first annual Project and Expenditure Report (due April 30, 2022):
   - Copy of the signed award terms and conditions agreement (which was signed and submitted to the State as part of the request for funding)
   - Copy of the signed assurances of compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (which was signed and submitted to the State as part of the request for funding)
   - Copy of actual budget documents validating the top-line budget total provided to the State as part of the request for funding

NEU accounts will be established in Treasury's Portal based on information provided by the States or territories, as further described in Section Part 2 D below.

C. Recovery Plan Performance Report

States, territories, metropolitan cities, and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents will also be required to publish and submit to Treasury a Recovery Plan performance report ("Recovery Plan"). Each Recovery Plan must be posted on the public-facing website of

the recipient by the same date the recipient submits the report to Treasury. This reporting requirement includes uploading a link to the publicly available document report along with providing data in the Treasury reporting portal.

The Recovery Plan will provide the public and Treasury information on the projects recipients are undertaking with program funding and how they are planning to ensure program outcomes are achieved in an effective, efficient, and equitable manner. While this guidance outlines some minimum requirements for the Recovery Plan, each recipient is encouraged to add information to the plan they feel is appropriate to provide information to their constituents on efforts they are taking to respond to the pandemic and promote economic recovery. Each jurisdiction may determine the general form and content of the Recovery Plan, as long as it includes the minimum information determined by Treasury. Treasury will provide a recommended template but recipients may modify this template as appropriate for their jurisdiction. The Recovery Plan will include key performance indicators identified by the recipient and some mandatory indicators identified by Treasury.

The initial Recovery Plan will cover the period from the date of award to July 31, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by August 31, 2021, or 60 days after receiving funding. Thereafter, the Recovery Plan will cover a 12-month period and recipients will be required to submit the report to Treasury within 30 days after the end of the 12-month period (by July 31). The table below summarizes the report timelines:

Annual Report	Period Covered	Due Date
1	Award Date – July 31, 2021	August 31, 2021
2	July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022	July 31, 2022
3	July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023	July 31, 2023
4	July 1, 2023 – June 30, 2024	July 31, 2024
5	July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025	July 31, 2025
6	July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026	July 31, 2026
7	July 1, 2026 – December 31, 2026	March 31, 2027

The Recovery Plan will include, at a minimum, the following information:

1. Executive Summary

Provide a high-level overview of the jurisdiction's intended and actual uses of funding including, but not limited to: the jurisdiction's plan for use of funds to promote a response to the pandemic and economic recovery, key outcome goals, progress to date on those outcomes, and any noteworthy challenges or opportunities identified during the reporting period.

2. Uses of Funds

Describe in further detail your jurisdiction's intended and actual uses of the funds, such as how your jurisdiction's approach would help support a strong and equitable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and economic downturn. Describe any strategies employed to maximize programmatic impact and effective, efficient, and equitable outcomes. Given the broad eligible uses of funds and the specific needs of the jurisdiction, please also explain how the funds would support the communities, populations, or individuals in your jurisdiction. Your description should address how you are promoting each of the following, to the extent they apply:

a. Public Health (EC 1): As relevant, describe how funds are being used to respond to COVID-19 and the broader health impacts of COVID-19 and the COVID-19 public health emergency.

b. Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2): As relevant, describe how funds are being used to respond to negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including to households and small businesses.
c. Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities (EC 3): As relevant, describe how funds are being used to provide services to communities disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency.
d. Premium Pay (EC 4): As relevant, describe the approach, goals, and sectors or occupations served in any premium pay program. Describe how your approach prioritizes low-income workers.
e. Water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure (EC 5): Describe the approach, goals, and types of projects being pursued, if pursuing.
f. Revenue Replacement (EC 6): Describe the loss in revenue due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and how funds have been used to provide government services.

Where appropriate, recipients should also include information on your jurisdiction's use (or planned use) of other federal recovery funds including other programs under the American Rescue Plan such as Emergency Rental Assistance, Housing Assistance, and so forth, to provide broader context on the overall approach for pandemic recovery.

3. Promoting equitable outcomes

Describe efforts to promote equitable outcomes, including how programs were designed with equity in mind. Please include in your description how your jurisdiction will consider and measure equity at the various stages of the program, including:

a. Goals: Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve within your jurisdiction?
b. Awareness: How equal and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?
c. Access and Distribution: Are there differences in levels of access to benefits and services across groups? Are there administrative requirements that result in disparities in ability to complete applications or meet eligibility criteria?
d. Outcomes: Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?

Treasury encourages uses of funds that promote strong, equitable growth, including racial equity. Please describe how your jurisdiction's planned or current use of funds prioritizes economic and racial equity as a goal, names specific targets intended to produce meaningful equity results at scale, and articulates the strategies to achieve those targets. In addition, please explain how your jurisdiction's overall equity strategy translates into the specific services or programs offered by your jurisdiction in the following Expenditure Categories:

a. Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2): assistance to households, small businesses, and non-profits to address impacts of the pandemic, which have been most severe among low-income populations. This includes assistance with food, housing, and other needs; employment programs for people with barriers to employment who faced negative economic impacts from the pandemic (such as residents of low-income neighborhoods, minorities, disconnected youth, the unemployed, formerly incarcerated people, veterans, and people with disabilities); and other strategies that provide disadvantaged groups with access to education, jobs, and opportunity.

b. Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities (EC 3): services to address health disparities and the social determinants of health, build stronger neighborhoods and communities (e.g., affordable housing), address educational disparities (e.g., evidence-based tutoring, community schools, and academic, social-emotional, and mental health

supports for high poverty schools), and promote healthy childhood environments (e.g., home visiting, child care).

The initial report must describe efforts to date and intended outcomes to promote equity. Each annual report thereafter must provide an update, using qualitative and quantitative data, on how the recipients' approach achieved or promoted equitable outcomes or progressed against equity goals during the performance period. Please also describe any constraints or challenges that impacted project success in terms of increasing equity. In particular, this section must describe the geographic and demographic distribution of funding, including whether it is targeted toward traditionally marginalized communities.

For the purposes of the SLFRF, equity is described in the Executive Order 13985 On Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, as issued on January 20, 2021.

4. Community Engagement

Please describe how your jurisdiction's planned or current use of funds incorporates written, oral, and other forms of input that capture diverse feedback from constituents, community-based organizations, and the communities themselves. Where relevant, this description must include how funds will build the capacity of community organizations to serve people with significant barriers to services, including people of color, people with low incomes, limited English proficient populations, and other traditionally underserved groups.

5. Labor Practices

Describe workforce practices on any infrastructure projects being pursued (EC 5). How are projects using strong labor standards to promote effective and efficient delivery of high-quality infrastructure projects while also supporting the economic recovery through strong employment opportunities for workers? For example, report whether any of the following practices are being utilized: project labor agreements, community benefits agreements, prevailing wage requirements, and local hiring.

6. Use of Evidence

The Recovery Plan should identify whether SLFRF funds are being used for evidence-based interventions[18] and/or if projects are being evaluated through rigorous program evaluations that are designed to build evidence. Recipients must briefly describe the goals of the project, and the evidence base for the interventions funded by the project. Recipients must specifically identify the dollar amount of the total project spending that is allocated towards evidence-based interventions for each project in the Public Health (EC 1), Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2), and Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities (EC 3) Expenditure Categories.[19]

Recipients are exempt from reporting on evidence-based interventions in cases where a program evaluation is being conducted. Recipients are encouraged to use relevant evidence Clearinghouses, among other sources, to assess the level of evidence for their interventions and identify evidence-based models that could be applied in their jurisdiction; such evidence clearinghouses include the U.S. Department of Education's What Works Clearinghouse, the U.S. Department of Labor's CLEAR, and the Childcare & Early Education Research Connections and the Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness clearinghouses from

[18] As noted in Appendix 2, evidence-based refers to interventions with strong or moderate levels of evidence.

[19] Of note, recipients are only required to report the amount of the total funds that are allocated to evidence-based interventions in the areas of Public Health, Negative Economic Impacts, and Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities that are marked by an asterisk in Appendix 1: Expenditure Categories.

Administration for Children and Families, as well as other clearinghouses relevant to particular projects conducted by the recipient. In such cases where a recipient is conducting a program evaluation in lieu of reporting the amount of spending on evidence-based interventions, they must describe the evaluation design including whether it is a randomized or quasi-experimental design; the key research questions being evaluated; whether the study has sufficient statistical power to disaggregate outcomes by demographics; and the timeframe for the completion of the evaluation (including a link to completed evaluation if relevant).[20] Once the evaluation has been completed, recipients must post the evaluation publicly and link to the completed evaluation in the Recovery Plan. Once an evaluation has been completed (or has sufficient interim findings to determine the efficacy of the intervention), recipients should determine whether the spending for the evaluated interventions should be counted towards the dollar amount categorized as evidence-based for the relevant project.

For all projects, recipients may be selected to participate in a national evaluation, which would study their project along with similar projects in other jurisdictions that are focused on the same set of outcomes. In such cases, recipients may be asked to share information and data that is needed for the national evaluation.

Recipients are encouraged to consider how a Learning Agenda, either narrowly focused on SLFRF or broadly focused on the recipient's broader policy agenda, could support their overarching evaluation efforts in order to create an evidence-building strategy for their jurisdiction.[21]

Appendix 2 contains additional information on evidence-based interventions for the purposes of the Recovery Plan.

7. Table of Expenses by Expenditure Category

Please include a table listing the amount of funds used in each Expenditure Category (See Appendix 1). The table should include cumulative expenses to date within each category, and the additional amount spent within each category since the last annual Recovery Plan.

8. Project Inventory

List the name and provide a brief description of all SLFRF funded projects. Projects are new or existing eligible government services or investments funded in whole or in part by SLFRF funding. For each project, include the project name, funding amount, identification number (created by the recipient and used thereafter in the quarterly Program and Expenditure Report), project Expenditure Category (see Appendix 1), and a description of the project which includes an overview of the main activities of the project, the approximate timeline, primary delivery mechanisms and partners, if applicable, and intended outcomes. Include a link to the website of the project if available. This information will provide context and additional detail for the information reported quarterly in the Project and Expenditure Report.

For infrastructure investment projects (EC 5), project-level reporting will be more detailed, as described for the Project and Expenditure Report above. Projects in this area may be grouped by Expenditure Category if needed, with further detail (such as the specific project name and identification number) provided in the Project and Expenditure Report. For infrastructure projects, descriptions should note how the project contributes to addressing climate change.

9. Performance Report

The Recovery Plan must include key performance indicators for the major SLFRF funded projects undertaken by the recipient. The recipient has flexibility in terms of how this information is presented in the Recovery Plan, and may report key performance indicators for

[20] For more information on the required standards for program evaluation, see OMB M-20-12.
[21] For more information on learning agendas, please see OMB M-19-23

each project, or may group projects with substantially similar goals and the same outcome measures. In some cases, the recipient may choose to include some indicators for each individual project as well as crosscutting indicators.

Performance indicators should include both output and outcome measures. Output measures, such as number of students enrolled in an early learning program, provide valuable information about the early implementation stages of a project. Outcome measures, such as the percent of students reading on grade level, provide information about whether a project is achieving its overall goals. Recipients are encouraged to use logic models[22] to identify their output and outcome measures. While the initial report will focus heavily on early output goals, recipients must include the related outcome goal for each project and provide updated information on achieving these outcome goals in annual reports. In cases where recipients are conducting a program evaluation for a project (as described above), the outcome measures in the performance report should be aligned with those being evaluated in the program. To support their performance measurement and program improvement efforts, recipients are permitted to use funds to make improvements to data or technology infrastructure and data analytics, as well as program evaluations.

10. Required Performance Indicators and Programmatic Data

While recipients have discretion on the full suite of performance indicators to include, a number of mandatory performance indicators and programmatic data must be included. These are necessary to allow Treasury to conduct oversight as well as understand and aggregate program outcomes across recipients. This section provides an overview of the mandatory performance indicators and programmatic data. This information may be included in each recipient's Recovery Plan as they determine most appropriate, including combining with the section above, but this data will also need to be entered directly into the Treasury reporting portal. Below is a list of required data for each Expenditure Category:

a. Household Assistance (EC 2.2 & 2.5) and Housing Support (EC 3.10-3.12):
   - Number of people or households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation)
   - Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed

b. Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2):
   - Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs
   - Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs
   - Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs

c. Education Assistance (EC 3.1-3.5):
   - Number of students participating in evidence-based tutoring programs[23]

d. Healthy Childhood Environments (EC 3.6-3.9):
   - Number of children served by childcare and early learning (pre-school/pre-K/ages 3-5)
   - Number of families served by home visiting

The initial report should include the key indicators above. Each annual report thereafter should include updated data for the performance period as well as prior period data, and a brief

[22] A logic model is a tool that depicts the intended links between program investments and outcomes, specifically the relationships among the resources, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact of a program.

[23] For more information on evidence-based tutoring programs, refer to the U.S. Department of Education's 2021 ED COVID-19 Handbook (Volume 2), which summarizes research on evidence-based tutoring programs (see the bottom of page 20.

narrative adding any additional context to help the reader interpret the results and understand the any changes in performance indicators over time. To the extent possible, Treasury also encourages recipients to provide data disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, income, and other relevant factors.

11. Ineligible Activities: Tax Offset Provision (States and territories only)
The following information is required for Treasury to ensure SLFRF funding is not used for ineligible activities.

In each reporting year, States and territories will report certain items related to the Tax Offset Provision as described in section 602(c)(2) of the Social Security Act and implemented by 31 CFR 35.8. Additional guidance will be forthcoming for reporting requirements regarding the tax offset provision and additional information that Recipients will report once the Final Rule goes into effect.

a. Revenue-reducing Covered Changes: *Collection began August 2021:*
For each reporting year, a recipient must report the value of covered changes that the recipient predicts will have the effect of reducing tax revenue in a given reporting year (revenue-reducing covered changes), similar to the way it would in the ordinary course of its budgeting process. The value of these covered changes may be reported based on estimated values produced by a budget model, incorporating reasonable assumptions, that aligns with the recipient government's existing approach for measuring the effects of fiscal policies, and that measures relative to a current law baseline. The covered changes may also be reported based on actual values using a statistical methodology to isolate the change in year-over-year revenue attributable to the covered change(s), relative to the current law baseline prior to the change(s). Estimation approaches should not use dynamic methodologies that incorporate the projected effects of the policies on macroeconomic growth. In general, and where possible, reported values should be produced by the agency of the recipient government responsible for estimating the costs and effects of fiscal policy changes. Recipients must maintain records regarding the identification and predicted effects of revenue-reducing covered changes. The term "covered change,"" and "tax revenue" are described in the Interim Final Rule, 31 CFR 35.3. For additional information, see 602(c)(2) of the Social Security Act, the Interim Final Rule, and 31 CFR 35.8.

D. Distributions to NEUs

Each State and territory is asked to provide regular updates on their NEU distribution as well as their distributions to units of general local government within counties that are not units of general local government (Non-UGLG). The distribution template generally requests information on whether the local government has (1) received funding; (2) declined funding and requested a transfer to the State under Section 603(c)(4) of the Act; or (3) not taken action on its funding or declined funding.

For NEUs, states and territories should be prepared to report on their information, including the following:

- NEU name
- NEU DUNS number
- NEU Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)
- NEU Recipient Number (a unique identification code for each NEU assigned by the State or territory to the NEU as part of the request for funding)
- NEU contact information (e.g., address, point of contact name, point of contact email address, and point of contact phone number)
- NEU authorized representative name and email address

- Initial allocation and, if applicable, subsequent allocation to the NEU (before application of the 75 percent cap)
- Total NEU reference budget (as submitted by the NEU to the State or territory as part of the request for funding)
- Amount of the initial and, if applicable, subsequent allocation above 75 percent of the NEU's reference budget which will be returned to Treasury
- Payment amount(s)
- Payment date(s)

States with "weak" minor civil divisions (i.e., Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota) should also list any minor civil divisions that the State deemed ineligible.

For each eligible NEU that declined funding and requested a transfer to the State under Section 603(c)(4), the State or territory must also attach a form signed by the NEU, as detailed in the Guidance on Distributions of Funds to Non-Entitlement Units of Local Government.

Appendix 1: Expenditure Categories

The Expenditure Categories (EC) listed below must be used to categorize each project as noted in Part 2 above. The term "Expenditure Category" refers to the detailed level (e.g., 1.1 COVID-10 Vaccination). When referred to as a category (e.g., EC 1) it includes all Expenditure Categories within that level.

1: Public Health	
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination ^
1.2	COVID-19 Testing ^
1.3	COVID-19 Contact Tracing
1.4	Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, etc.)*
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment
1.6	Medical Expenses (including Alternative Care Facilities)
1.7	Capital Investments or Physical Plant Changes to Public Facilities that respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency
1.8	Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)
1.9	Payroll Costs for Public Health, Safety, and Other Public Sector Staff Responding to COVID-19
1.10	Mental Health Services*
1.11	Substance Use Services*
1.12	Other Public Health Services
2: Negative Economic Impacts	
2.1	Household Assistance: Food Programs* ^
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid* ^
2.3	Household Assistance: Cash Transfers* ^
2.4	Household Assistance: Internet Access Programs* ^
2.5	Household Assistance: Eviction Prevention* ^
2.6	Unemployment Benefits or Cash Assistance to Unemployed Workers*
2.7	Job Training Assistance (e.g., Sectoral job-training, Subsidized Employment, Employment Supports or Incentives)* ^
2.8	Contributions to UI Trust Funds
2.9	Small Business Economic Assistance (General)* ^
2.10	Aid to Nonprofit Organizations*
2.11	Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality
2.12	Aid to Other Impacted Industries
2.13	Other Economic Support* ^
2.14	Rehiring Public Sector Staff
3: Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities	
3.1	Education Assistance: Early Learning* ^
3.2	Education Assistance: Aid to High-Poverty Districts ^
3.3	Education Assistance: Academic Services* ^
3.4	Education Assistance: Social, Emotional, and Mental Health Services* ^
3.5	Education Assistance: Other* ^
3.6	Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care* ^
3.7	Healthy Childhood Environments: Home Visiting* ^
3.8	Healthy Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System* ^

3.9	Healthy Childhood Environments: Other* ^
3.10	Housing Support: Affordable Housing* ^
3.11	Housing Support: Services for Unhoused Persons* ^
3.12	Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance* ^
3.13	Social Determinants of Health: Other* ^
3.14	Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators* ^
3.15	Social Determinants of Health: Lead Remediation ^
3.16	Social Determinants of Health: Community Violence Interventions* ^
4: Premium Pay	
4.1	Public Sector Employees
4.2	Private Sector: Grants to Other Employers
5: Infrastructure[24]	
5.1	Clean Water: Centralized Wastewater Treatment
5.2	Clean Water: Centralized Wastewater Collection and Conveyance
5.3	Clean Water: Decentralized Wastewater
5.4	Clean Water: Combined Sewer Overflows
5.5	Clean Water: Other Sewer Infrastructure
5.6	Clean Water: Stormwater
5.7	Clean Water: Energy Conservation
5.8	Clean Water: Water Conservation
5.9	Clean Water: Nonpoint Source
5.10	Drinking water: Treatment
5.11	Drinking water: Transmission & Distribution
5.12	Drinking water: Transmission & Distribution: Lead Remediation
5.13	Drinking water: Source
5.14	Drinking water: Storage
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure
5.16	Broadband: "Last Mile" projects
5.17	Broadband: Other projects
6: Revenue Replacement	
6.1	Provision of Government Services
7: Administrative	
7.1	Administrative Expenses
7.2	Evaluation and Data Analysis
7.3	Transfers to Other Units of Government
7.4	Transfers to Non-entitlement Units (States and territories only)

*Denotes areas where recipients must identify the amount of the total funds that are allocated to evidence-based interventions (see Use of Evidence section above for details)

^Denotes areas where recipients must report on whether projects are primarily serving disadvantaged communities (see Project Demographic Distribution section above for details)

[24] Definitions for water and sewer Expenditure Categories can be found in the EPA's handbooks. For "clean water" expenditure category definitions, please see: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-03/documents/cwdefinitions.pdf. For "drinking water" expenditure category definitions, please see: https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf/drinking-water-state-revolving-fund-national-information-management-system-reports.

Appendix 2: Evidenced-Based Intervention Additional Information

What is evidence-based?
For the purposes of the SLFRF, evidence-based refers to interventions with strong or moderate evidence as defined below:

Strong evidence means that the evidence base can support causal conclusions for the specific program proposed by the applicant with the highest level of confidence. This consists of one or more well-designed and well-implemented experimental studies conducted on the proposed program with positive findings on one or more intended outcomes.

Moderate evidence means that there is a reasonably developed evidence base that can support causal conclusions. The evidence base consists of one or more quasi-experimental studies with positive findings on one or more intended outcomes OR two or more non-experimental studies with positive findings on one or more intended outcomes. Examples of research that meet the standards include: well-designed and well-implemented quasi-experimental studies that compare outcomes between the group receiving the intervention and a matched comparison group (i.e., a similar population that does not receive the intervention).

Preliminary evidence means that the evidence base can support conclusions about the program's contribution to observed outcomes. The evidence base consists of at least one non-experimental study. A study that demonstrates improvement in program beneficiaries over time on one or more intended outcomes OR an implementation (process evaluation) study used to learn and improve program operations would constitute preliminary evidence. Examples of research that meet the standards include: (1) outcome studies that track program beneficiaries through a service pipeline and measure beneficiaries' responses at the end of the program; and (2) pre- and post-test research that determines whether beneficiaries have improved on an intended outcome.

Revision Log

Version	Date Published	Summary of changes
1.0	June 17, 2021	Initial publication
1.1	June 24, 2021	• Pg. 12, removed references to "summary" level with respect to reporting by Expenditure Categories in the Interim Report to avoid confusion. • Pg. 13, revised the coverage period end date for the Interim Report from June 30, 2021 to July 31, 2021 to align with the IFR. • Pg. 13, removed references to "summary" level with respect to reporting by Expenditure Categories in the Interim Report to avoid confusion. • Pg. 31, removed references to "summary level" with respect to Expenditure Categories in Appendix 1 to avoid confusion.
1.1	September 30, 2021	• Announced the extension in the Project and Expenditure Report submission date, originally due on October 31, 2021.
2.0	November 5, 2021	• Updated Subrecipient Monitoring section to clarify beneficiaries and recipients. • Updated references to Interim Final Rule comment period as comment period is closed. • Updated reporting tiers, thresholds and timelines in Part 2 Table 2, Reporting Requirements by recipient type, as well as Part 2 A and Part 2 B. • Updated reporting periods for Interim Report and Project and Expenditure reports. • Added concept of Adopted Budget to Project and Expenditure Report data fields. • Noted phase in of Required Programmatic Data in the Project and Expenditure Report. • Removed certain data fields from the Ineligible Activities: Tax Offset Provision under the Recovery Plan. • Separated reporting of NEU Distributions (for States and territories) from the Interim Report and Project and Expenditure Reports as information will be provided on an ongoing basis.

ATTACHMENT D

SCOPE OF WORK

The Board of Commissioners is directing up to $1,250,000 to be disbursed to the Recipient to support the preservation of the Recipient's private marine transportation activities and jobs associated with such activities that were severely negatively impacted by the closure of the United States-Canada border during the COVID-19 pandemic by providing ARPA-funded economic support assistance available through the IGA to reimburse eligible operating expenses incurred by the Recipient.

Expenses under this grant must meet the following eligibility criteria outlined below:

1. Eligible Costs

Funds will be available to reimburse eligible operating costs incurred by the Recipient from March 1, 2020 thru December 31, 2024.

These costs may include:

- Vessel maintenance and inspection costs paid to non-government entities necessary to meet upcoming dry-dock vessel maintenance requirements mandated by the US Coast Guard, including any related vessel repair, maintenance, inspection and safety upgrade costs paid to non-government entities required to meet such requirements—up to $750,000

- Other general operating expenses--up to $500,000, which may include:

    - Upgrading physical workplaces to adhere to new safety or sanitation standards;
    - Procuring required personal protective supplies for employees and business patrons and clients;
    - Employee costs, including payroll, training, and onboarding;
    - Rent, lease, mortgage, insurance, and utility payments;
    - Securing inventory, supplies, and services for operations; and
    - Maintenance and operations costs associated with vessel operations.

Such costs must be necessary to continue business operations and cannot represent a federal, state, or local tax, fee, license, or other governmental revenue within the United States or in any foreign country. In addition, any unreimbursed costs deemed ineligible under the Commerce ARPA Direct Grant Agreement are not eligible for reimbursement under this Agreement. Also, the Recipient must demonstrate that such costs were not funded by any other government or private entity (i.e. no submission of costs that have been previously reimbursed are permitted under this Agreement).

2. Program Funding and Award Amount

The County shall make $1,250,000 of ARPA funds available under the IGA that will be paid to the Recipient on a reimbursement basis.

All funds are to be disbursed no later than December 31, 2024.

3. Reimbursement Process:

The ARPA funding will be provided via reimbursement to the Recipient upon its submission to the County of expenditure details, together with copies of invoices, payroll records, receipts and other supporting documentation for each expense for which reimbursement is requested, along with a signed certification by the Recipient that such expenses represent eligible expenses incurred by the Recipient based on the eligibility criteria outlined above and that such expenses have not been nor will be reimbursed under any other government or private entity program. The Recipient may only submit one request for Reimbursement per month.

This shall ensure the eligibility of the expenditures consistent with the application requirements prior to payment.

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11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: Clallam County Health and Human Services

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11.22.21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11.30.21**

Required originals approved and attached? ☒
Will be provided on:

Item summary:

- ☐ Call for Hearing
- ☐ Resolution
- ☐ Draft Ordinance
- ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #
- ☐ Proclamation
- ☐ Final Ordinance
- ☐ Budget Item
- ☒ Other 2022-2023 Behavioral Health Funding Proposal Recommendations

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
The attached report was submitted to the full Behavioral Health Advisory Board on November 9, 2021. The full BH Advisory Board has reviewed the attached recommendations made by the RFP Review Committee and has requested these be forwarded to the BOCC for approval.

If these recommendations are approved by the BOCC, Clallam County Health and Human Services will develop statements of work and contracts for final BOCC approval. This is the first year the BH Advisory Board chose to change to a two year funding cycle. 2022-2023 BH RFP recommendations are in the amount of $2,000,000.00 ($1,000,000 per calendar year).

Data collections for each contract will be developed through a previously negotiated contract between Clallam County and Kitsap Public Health. Kitsap Public Health and each contractor will develop data collection appropriate to the goals and needs of each contract.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
Funds for proposals are in the HHS 2022 budget.

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approval Please.

County Official signature & print name: Kevin LoPiccolo

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Jenny Oppelt and Kevin LoPiccolo

Relevant Departments: Health and Human Services

Date submitted: 11/15/21

2022-23 Behavioral Health RFP Summaries and Recommendations

Proposals: $2,000,000 ($1,000,000 per year) was available for behavior health (substance use, mental health, and co-occurring disorders) services throughout Clallam County.

The following four funding priorities were set by the Behavioral Health Advisory Board at their annual retreat:

- West End Behavioral Health Services
- Substance Use Disorder/Mental Health Housing and Shelter
- Prevention/Early Intervention
- Unfunded/Underfunded Behavioral Health

Clallam County Health and Human Services received 16 proposals.
The total funds requested 2022: $1,971,138.40
2023: $2,066,752.40
Total: $4,037,890.80

At the July and October Behavioral Health Advisory Board meetings the following members volunteered to participate on the proposal review committee. Each member has no financial interests in any entity eligible to submit a proposal.

RFP Proposal Review Committee Members: Grace Bell John DeBoer Bruce Fernie Stephanie Lewis Tom Stokes

Facilitators (not scoring proposals): Kevin LoPiccolo Jenny Oppelt Christine Dunn

HHS provided review committee members a binder of information including the RFP, Scoring sheets, copy of each proposal in addition to agency audits or financial records. The process followed was similar to previously used proposal selection processes. On October 29 and November 5, 2021 the review committee assembled virtually via Zoom where all 16 bidders provided a short presentation of their proposal and answered questions posed by the review committee members. The information provided helped clarify elements of the proposals which ultimately helped in the final rating (i.e. recommended for funding/not recommended for funding/funded at a different rate than proposed) of the proposal.

The Review Committee discussed scores and information provided by agencies at intervals throughout the two days and again in more detail at the end of the last day.

Proposals and recommendations:

	Agency	Title of Proposal	Description	Funds Request	Funds Recommended	Details
1.	Cedar Grove Counseling Inc.	2022-2023 Wraparound Services Program	Cedar Grove offers various recovery support services to clients to remove the common barriers to short and long-term success in SUD treatment in both Forks and Port Angeles. This includes vocational and educational supports, assistance obtaining sober housing, assistance with transportations to and from treatment appointments, self-help meetings, mental health and medical appointments and job interviews.	2022 $40,598.40 2023 $40,598.40 Total: $81,196.80	2022 $24,000.00 2023 $24,000.00 Total: $48,000.00	*Funded in 2020, did not submit proposal in 2021* Decreased due to case management services billable to Medicaid which is reportedly the majority of their participants. Funding to include: transportation, sober housing, and vocational/educational supports. Committee highlighted that this program provides services on west end.
2.	First Step Family Support Center	Parents as Teachers: Behavioral Health & Early Intervention Program	The Parents as Teachers program is an evidence-based early prevention and intervention home visiting program designed for families experiencing multiple risk factors in their lives while raising their children age 0-5.	2022 $121,351.00 2023 $127,419.00 Total: $248,770.00	2022 $100,000.00 2023 $100,000.00 Total: $200,000.00	*Existing Program* Decreased due to funding availability. Noted positives were; called out working with the west end, tribal partners, and Spanish speaking

						communities. Integrated data into the proposal linking to need and qualifiers for services. Transparent with other funding sources and asking for only 16% of total program budget.
3.	Lutheran Community Services NW	Child Check	The Child Check program provides ALL parents with parenting support and resource referrals to Clallam County services with a focus on helping families learn more about the social, emotional and behavioral development of their children and to encourage the adoption of effective parenting practices.	2022 $68,922.00 2023 $73,993.00 Total: $142,915.00	2022 $25,000.00 2023 $20,000.00 Total: $45,000.00	*Existing Program* Decreased allocation due to concerns with project manager FTE not accurately reflecting time on BH grants. Discussion surrounding the duplication of services available through PCPs.
4.	Lutheran Community Services NW	Healthy Families	The Healthy Families Project delivers three service components: family health, financial health and physical health directly to households experiencing crisis and hardship. Their integrated approach ensures that participants can access necessary services so they can: meet their basic needs, resolve family and personal crises, develop healthy	2022 $105,336.00 2023 $111,784.00 Total: $217,120.00	2022 $50,000.00 2023 $45,000.00 Total: $95,000.00	*Existing Program* Committee found this program to be difficult to tie directly to BH needs, concerns with project manager FTE not accurately reflecting time on BH grants. Lack of evidence based program. Did not show transparency in other

			habits, improve their standards of living and establish pathways out of poverty.			funding sources specifically for this program.
5.	Olympic Peninsula Community Clinic (OPCC)	REdisCOVERY Unfunded/Underfunded Bridge Care	The Bridge Care program will provide proactive, reactive and co-response outreach to identify underserved community members with behavioral health needs. Provide bridge care for residents awaiting intake and service from traditional office-based service providers. Provide person-centered, holistic, time-unlimited case management to successfully engage participants with behavioral health and other necessary services.	2022 $685,090.00 2023 $690,095.00 Total: $1,375,185.00	2022 $150,000.00 2023 $140,000.00 Total: $290,000.00	*Existing Program* Decrease in funding due to expansion, lack of narrative connection to budget expansion and fiscal controls. Committee noted the higher rate of pay for outreach workers compared to other programs. Expansion considered duplicative compared to other agencies with outreach services.
6.	Olympic Personal Growth	Filling the Gap	The Filling the Gap program is an avenue of direct services funding for youth and adults in need of behavioral health treatment and assessment including substance use disorder treatment and mental health treatment. Participants would be screened into the program based on financial eligibility and a lack of other resources available to fund	2022 $87,900.00 2023 $87,900.00 Total: $175,800.00	2022 $30,300.00 2023 $30,300.00 Total: $60,600.00	*Existing Program* Decrease to not include the budget line for MH therapist due to high cost and duplication of services available (community MH etc.) During the interview MH Therapist was identified by the bidder as the lower

			their treatment.			priority budget line.
7.	Peninsula Behavioral Health (PBH)	Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	PATH is a Federal grant program that provides outreach services through a case manager to individuals who are experiencing serious mental illness and homelessness or risk of homelessness.	2022 $18,032.00 2023 $18,032.00 Total: $36,064.00	2022 $18,032.00 2023 $18,032.00 Total: $36,064.00	*Existing Program* Fully fund. The federal funds for this program are unavailable if there is no community match (2/3 of PATH is funded by SAMHSA grant).
8.	PBH	Mental Health First Aid	Mental Health First Aid and Youth MHFA are each an 8 hour training certification course that teaches community members to identify, understand, and respond to signs of mental illness. It also includes a 5 step action plan to assess a situation, select and implement intervention, provide referrals and secure appropriate care for an individual.	2022 $18,000.00 2023 $18,000.00 Total: $36,000.00	2022 $0.00 2023 $0.00 Total: $0.00	*Existing Program* No funding based on the availability and eligibility to apply for the SBH-ASO block grant.
9.	PBH	Access to Behavioral Health Services for Low Income Individuals	Funds of last resort to support Under or Uninsured Clients (including many Medicare clients). Services include residential services, primary care, and support for under or uninsured clients including Medicare clients.	2022 $181,250.00 2023 $181,250.00 Total: $362,500.00	2022 $110,750.00 2023 $109,459.00 Total: $220,209.00	*Existing Program* Funding reduced due to availability and eligibility to apply for the SBH-ASO MH Block grant for the budget lines MH No Insurance Coverage. Decreased funding specifically for

						primary care budget line due to appropriateness of fund use. Fully fund residential services, pharmacy copays, deductibles, copays, and denials.
10.	Port Angeles Fire Department	Community Paramedicine Program	The Community Paramedicine Program utilizes firefighter-paramedics to provide an increased level of health care in the community, reduce visits to the ED, reduce 9-1-1 calls, and to provide referrals.	2022 $99,600.00 2023 $101,600.00 Total: $201,200.00	2022 $99,600.00 2023 $101,600.00 Total: $201,200.00	*Existing Program* Fully fund. Demonstrated significant reduction in ED utilization and 911 calls. Fund all or nothing program based on FTE. Cost for additional hire at entry level (decreased cost compared to existing staff).
11.	Reflections Counseling Services Group	Crisis Intervention	This program aims to stabilize crisis situations, educate families, engage clients in treatment, provided referrals, remove barriers to services and offer recovery supports during transitions in care.	2022 $189,800.00 2023 $189,800.00 Total: $379,600.00	2022 $173,814.00 2023 $160,000.00 Total: $333,814.00	*Existing Program* Partially fund due to expansion of services. Proposal demonstrated need and appropriate utilization. During the interview the bidder reported crisis interventions was the higher priority of their two proposals.

12.	Reflections Counseling Services Group	Underinsured and Noninsured	Provides a full scope of treatment to underinsured and noninsured participants to include assessment, group and individual counseling, urinalysis, outreach, transportation, and other case management services.	2022 $0.00 2023 $35,000.00 Total: $35,000.00	2022 $0.00 2023 $0.00 Total: $0.00	*Existing Program* No funding based on during the interview this bidder reported this is their lower priority program of their two. They are also eligible to apply for the SBH-ASO Block Grant. This program is already funded through March 2023 with block grant dollars.
13.	Sequim High School	Mental Health and Wellness	Schools provide ready access to teaching broad segments of society about awareness of our mental health status, early education, and intervention in these critical health issues. Sequim High School proposes to continue with this effort, using evidence-based approaches and qualified staff. This program will continue ongoing training concerning mental health functioning for relevant staff members and all students at the high school level. Program staff will also assist in counseling families and students, and in	2022 $162,960.00 2023 $170,000.00 Total: $332,960.00	2022 $112,960.00 2023 $120,000.00 Total: $232,960.00	*Funded in 2020, did not submit proposal in 2021* Decreased funding to include the program manager, one (of three requested) therapist, and supplies. During the interview the bidder reported the program manager budget line was highest priority.

			securing additional resources through community linkages and supports.			
14.	Serenity House of Clallam County	Application for the Administration of HARPS Funds	Serenity House has been awarded the Housing and Recovery through Peer Supports (HARPS) grant from SBH-ASO. HARPS does not cover the administration of services. This funding will be used for program lead, one outreach case manager, and part of their manager's salary, including indirect costs and benefits.	2022 $130,435.00 2023 $133,352.00 Total: $263,787.00	2022 $43,680.00 2023 $43,680.00 Total: $87,360.00	*Existing Program* Funded at 2021 contracted rate. Decreased due to the lack of transparency in matching funds and ask for expansion without clear budget connection. This program has received additional funding from SBH-ASO for operations that the bidder confirmed in their interview to be utilized for a case manager. Currently on track to not fully spend this program's 2021 budget.
15.	Transformations By Olympic Angels	Olympic Angels Launch in Clallam County	The Dare to Dream and Love Box programs provide nourished and stabilized homes, children have access to normal childhood experiences and are connected to deep, affirming relationships. These programs reduce the negative effects of foster	2022 $14,939.00 2023 $41,004.00 Total: $55,943.00	2022 $14,939.00 2023 $41,004.00 Total: $55,943.00	*New Program* Fully fund based on clearly demonstrating the need in Clallam and positive outcomes in Jefferson. The utilization of volunteers equates to low cost.

			care including mental health issues, substance use and homelessness.			Implementation plan in first year to best target services. Highlights innovation in our County.
16.	West End Outreach	West End Behavioral Health Services	West End Outreach Services will provide intake-assessment, individual and group counseling, case management, peer support services, psychiatric evaluation, medication management and adult day support services.	2022 $46,925.00 2023 $46,925.00 Total: $93,850.00	2022 $46,925.00 2023 $46,925.00 Total: $93,850.00	*Existing Program* Fully fund due to providing services at reasonable cost. Consideration noted they are encouraged to utilize other available fund sources (SBH-ASO Block Grants).
TOTAL				**$4,037,890.80**	**$2,000,000.00**	

Acronyms used: **SUD**: substance use disorder, **BH**: behavioral health, **PCPs**: Primary Care Providers, **UAs**: urinalysis, **ED**: Emergency Department, **FTE**: Full time equivalent, **PPE**: personal protective equipment, **CC**: Clallam County, **MH**: mental health, **IOP**: Intensive Out Patient. **SBH-ASO**: Salish Behavioral Health – Administrative Services Organization

The total amount of all proposals recommended for funding is **$2,000,000.00** ($1,000,000 per year).

This report was submitted to the full BH Advisory Board on November 9, 2021. The BH Advisory Board and RFP Review Committee discussed the recommendations. The full BH Advisory Board voted to move this report and these recommendations to the BOCC for their approval.

If these recommendations are approved by the BOCC, Clallam County HHS will develop statements of work and contracts for final BOCC approval.

Data collection for each contract will be developed through a previously negotiated contract between Clallam County Health and Human Services and Kitsap Public Health. Kitsap Public Health and each contractor will develop data collection appropriate to the goals and needs of each contract.

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11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☐ **Meeting Date:**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11/30/21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing
☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #
☒ Resolution
☐ Proclamation
☐ Budget Item
☐ Draft Ordinance
☐ Final Ordinance
☐ Other

Executive summary:

Board of Clallam County Commissioner will consider adopting by Resolution the attached budget reductions on November 30, 2021.
Budget reductions – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐

Department of Community Development – Lower Dungeness Floodplain -($2,600,000)
Clerk –/($75,000)
Public Works – Roads

- ($10,100)
- 535,000)
- 1,040,000)
- 20,000)
- ($24,279)
- ($65,000)
- ($480,000)

Multiple Funds – $96,987

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve the attached resolution – Budget reduction.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Board of Commissioners

Relevant Departments: All Departments

Date submitted: November 9, 2021

* Work Session Meeting - Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy
** Regular Meeting – Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy and originals (1 or 3 copies)

Questions? Call Loni Gores, Clerk of the Board, ext 2256

BUDGET RESOLUTION _____, 2021

ADOPTING THE BUDGET REDUCTION IN THE FUND LISTED BELOW

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. Pursuant to RCW 36.40.100, in open, public meeting, after proper notice, the following facts create the need for the budget reduction shown below:

   Department of Community Development – Lower Dungeness Floodplain – Decrease Dungeness Floodplain expenditures/revenue expected in 2021/($2,600,000)
   Clerk – Correction in error regarding Blake LFO settlements expense was inadvertently requested twice/($75,000)
   Public Works – Roads
   - Reduction related to the Growth Management Act and Franchises/($10,100)
   - Revenue received is trending lower than projected/($535,000)
   - Reduction related to project construction work now scheduled for 2022/($1,040,000)
   - Budgeted $70,000 in 2021. $50,00 received from Lloyd J. Allen Trust. Remaining pledge of $20,000 from Peninsula Trails Coalition coming in 2022/($20,000)
   - Reduction related to the Streamkeepers Program/($24,279)
   - Reduction related to project engineering design work now scheduled for 2022/($65,000)
   - Reduction related to project engineering design work and possible construction for 2022/($480,000)

   Multiple Funds – 2020 Cost allocation plan true up/$96,987

2. The Budget Director has verified the accounting method for these budget reductions and approved it by numbering and initialing the attached Budget Change Forms.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS hereby adopts a reduction within the funds, departments, or programs budgets as set forth in the attached Budget Change Forms.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

c: Budget Director
Treasurer
Affected Department(s)

DRAFT

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OCT 13 2021

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 10-12-21 **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date** 11-30-21 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

__ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

__ **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law

__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

X ✓ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	30301.331 ✓	**Budget Name**	DCD Lwr Dungeness Floodplain ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
30301.331 ✓	DCD Lwr Dungeness Fldpln ✓	33403.10.3146 ✓	Lwr Dungeness Floodplain Enhancement Imp.	1,690,150
30301.331 ✓	DCD Lwr Dungeness Fldpln ✓	33315.61.4000 ✓	USFWS Lwr Dung Floodplain Reconnection	802,925
30301.331 ✓	DCD Lwr Dungeness Fldpln ✓	33403.30.0030 ✓	RCO Lwr Dungeness Floodplain Restoration	106,925
Total				2,600,000 ✓

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
30301.331 ✓	DCD Lwr Dungeness ✓ Floodplain	55310.41.0020 ✓	Professional Services	2,600,000
Total				2,600,000 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Decrease Dungeness Floodplain expenditures/revenue expected in 2021.

County Official Approval: _____
(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

Revised: C:\Users\lkennedy\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Outlook\3Z2L62FV\FBD BUDGET REDUCTION_.docx

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NOV 03 2021

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11/03/2021 ✓ **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/2021 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

__ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

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X ✓ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	00100.891 ✓	**Budget Name**	Clerk ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.891 ✓	Clerk ✓	51230.49.0190 ✓	Blake LFO Settlements	75,000
Total				75,000

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.293 ✓	General Fund Reserves ✓	50800.00.0000 ✓	Ending Fund Balance	75,000
Total				75,000

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

This Budget Reduction is to correct an error: Blake LFO Settlements expense was inadvertently requested twice. Once as a Debatable Emergency from the General Fund, then as a Supplemental Appropriation with grant funding. This Budget Reduction returns funding to the General Fund Reserves since it will now be grant funded.

County Official Approval: N. Bothen
(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

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CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

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NOV 05 2021

11/05/2021

Date Submitted: ~~11.0.21~~ **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11.30.21 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

__ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

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_x_ ✓ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	10101.611 ✓	**Budget Name**	Public Works – Roads ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	34585.00.0010 ✓	Growth Management Act	$1,600 ✓
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	34589.00.0010 ✓	Franchise Planning Fees	$8,500 ✓
Total				$10,100 ✓

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	54330.41.7777 ✓	Other Services and Charges	$10,100 ✓
Total				$10,100 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Revenue and expenditure reduction related to the Growth Management Act and Franchises, which we no longer administer.

County Official Approval: R Tyler

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

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NOV 05 2021

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11.05.21 ✓ **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11.30.21 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds
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_x_ ✓ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	10101.611 ✓	**Budget Name**	Public Works – Roads ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	31740.00.0000 ✓	Timber Excise Tax	$200,000	✓
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	33600.89.0000 ✓	Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax	$225,000	✓
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	36250.00.0000 ✓	DNR Other Than Timber	$10,000	✓
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	39510.00.0030 ✓	Sale of County Timber	$100,000	✓
Total				$535,000	✓

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	54290.41.7777 ✓	Other Services and Charges	$535,000	✓
Total				$535,000	✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:
Revenue received is trending lower than projected.

County Official Approval: R Tyler
(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

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CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11.04.21 ✓ **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11.30.21 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds
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_x_ ✓ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	10101.611 ✓	**Budget Name**	Public Works – Roads ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	33320.20.5004 ✓	WSDOT Clallam Sough Bridge Replacement	$340,000 ✓
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	33403.70.1601 ✓	Dry Creek Rd. Safety Improvement	$700,000 ✓
Total				$1,040,000 ✓

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	59530.63.7777	PW Capital Other Improvements	$1,040,000 ✓
Total				$1,040,000 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:
Revenue and expenditure reduction related to project construction work now scheduled to occur in 2022.

County Official Approval: R Taylor
(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

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CLALLAM CO. FINANCE
NOV 05 2021

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: ~~11.0.21~~ 11/05/2021 **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11.30.21 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds
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_x_ ✓ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	10101.611 ✓	**Budget Name**	Public Works – Roads ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION Other	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	36719.00.0000 ✓	Prviate Contributions/Donations	$20,000 ✓
Total				$20,000 ✓

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	59520.61.7777 ✓	Capital Land	$20,000 ✓
Total				$20,000 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Budgeted $70,000 for 2021. Will be receiving $50,000 from the Lloyd J. Allen Trust in November. The remaining pledge of $20,000 from the Peninsula Trails Coalition will not be coming in until 2022.

County Official Approval: R Tyler
(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

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CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

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CLALLAM CO. FINANCE
NOV 05 2021

Date Submitted: 11.04.21 ✓ **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11.30.21 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds
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_x_ ✓ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	10101.611	**Budget Name**	Public Works – Roads ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	34511.00.0010 ✓	Soil and Water Conservation Services	$24,279 ✓
Total				$24,279 ✓

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME ✓	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads	55310.41.7777	Other Services and Charges	$24,279 ✓
Total				$24,279 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:
Revenue and expenditure reduction related to the Streamkeepers Program, which we no longer administer.

County Official Approval: R. Tyler
(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

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NOV 05 2021

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11.04.21 ✓ **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11.30.21 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds
__ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.
__ **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law
__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase
_x_ ✓ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	10101.611 ✓	**Budget Name**	Public Works – Roads ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	33320.20.5000 ✓	WSDOT ODT Forks Calawah Rvr Pk – A Road	$65,000 ✓
Total				$65,000 ✓

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	59510.41.7777 ✓	Other Services and Charges	$65,000 ✓
Total				$65,000 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:
Revenue and expenditure reduction related to project engineering design work now scheduled to occur in 2022.

County Official Approval: A. Tyler
(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

158

Revised: C:\Users\hsteeby\Desktop\BUDGET CHANGE\10101 BR 11.04 ODT CALAWAH.docx

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NOV 05 2021

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11.04.21 ✓ **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11.30.21 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds
__ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.
__ **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law
__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase
_x_ ✓ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	10101.611 ✓	**Budget Name**	Public Works – Roads ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	33403.70.1610 ✓	CRAB Rural Arterial Program	$480,000 ✓
Total				$480,000 ✓

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	59510.41.7777 ✓	Other Services and Charges	$480,000 ✓
Total				$480,000 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Revenue and expenditure reduction related to project engineering design work and possible construction now scheduled to occur in 2022.

County Official Approval: _____
(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

Revised: C:\Users\hsteeby\Desktop\BUDGET CHANGE\10101 BR 11.04 ODT CRAB RAP.docx

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11/04/2021 **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/2021

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

__ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

__ **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law

__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

X **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.		**Budget Name**	Multiple Funds

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
11008.811	Sheriff – OPNET Drug	52123.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	13,290
11068.811	Sheriff – Operation Stonegarden	52120.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	4,792
11322.511	HHS – Homeless Task Force	56540.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	12,561
11331.511	HHS – Developmental Dis	56800.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	3,437
11701.841	Pros Att – Local Crime Victim	51570.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	926
12241.231	Treasurer – Land Assessment	51422.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	48
13051.381	Noxious Weed – LMD#2	55360.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	98
10101.611	PW – Roads	51820.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	21,158
50301.611	PW – ER&R	54820.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	26,560
50401.461	HR – Risk Management	51960.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	7,583
50701.461	HR Unemployment Comp	51771.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	504
41401.611	PW C/B Sekiu Sewer	53510.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	4.461
42401.611	PW – Carlsborg Sewer	53510.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	1,569
Total				96,987

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
	Multiple Funds	50800.00.0000	Ending Fund Balance	96,987
Total				96,987

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

2020 Cost Allocation Plan true up.

County Official Approval: _____

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

154

4b
11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☐ **Meeting Date:**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11/30/21**

Required originals approved and attached? ☐
Will be provided on:

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing
☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #
☒ Resolution
☐ Proclamation
☐ Budget Item
☐ Draft Ordinance
☐ Final Ordinance
☐ Other - Notice

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
Board of Clallam County Commissioner will consider adopting by Resolution the attached supplemental appropriations on November 30, 2021
Supplemental appropriations – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, and local funds.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐

HHS EH - $42,500
HHS Operations - $196,299
Non Departmental American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) - $4,950,000
Non-Departmental Hotel/Motel - $650,000
Sheriff's Operation - $19,111

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve the attached Resolution - supplemental appropriations.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Board of Commissioners

Relevant Departments: All Departments

Date submitted: October 5, 2021

* Work Session Meeting - Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy
** Regular Meeting – Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy and originals (1 or 3 copies)

Questions? Call Loni Gores, Clerk of the Board, ext 2256

BUDGET RESOLUTION _____, 2021

ADOPTING A SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET FOR DEPARTMENTS/FUNDS LISTED BELOW

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. Pursuant to RCW 36.40.100, in open, public meeting, after proper notice, the following facts create a need for the Supplemental Budget Appropriations listed below:

   Health and Human Services – Environmental Health – adding funding for emergency preparedness and the onsite services/$42,500
   Health and Human Services – Operations – adding funding for COVID-19 vaccination services, Opioid Prevention services, women, infant and children program services (WIC) and Maternal Child Health Services (MCH)/$196,299
   Non-Departmental- American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) – Additional ARPA funding to be used to support the preservation of private marine transportation activities and jobs/$4,950,000
   Non-Departmental – Hotel/Motel Tax – Additional Hotel/Motel Tax funding that was not expected when preparing the 2021 budget/$650,000
   Sheriff's – Operations – Hours worked to maintain the public safety radio network/$19,111

2. The Budget Director has verified the accounting method for the supplemental appropriations and approved it by numbering and initialing the attached *Budget Change Forms*.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS hereby adopts the Supplemental Budget Appropriations for unanticipated state or federal funds shown above, and authorizes and directs the Treasurer to make the necessary transfer of funds in order to affect the Board's intent.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

c: Budget Director
Treasurer
Affected Department(s)

DRAFT

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CLALLAM CO. FINANCE
OCT 07 2021

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: Oct 7, 2021 ✓ **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** Nov 30, 2021 ✓

_X_✓ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

__ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

__ **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law

__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	00100.511 ✓	**Budget Name**	HHS – Environmental Health ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.511 ✓	HHS Env. Health ✓	33393.06.0000 ✓	PHRPR LHJ Funding	20,000
00100.511 ✓	HHS Env. Health ✓	33404.93.0040 ✓	On-site Implementation Con Con	22,500
Total				42,500 ✓

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.511 ✓	HHS Env. Health ✓	56254.31.0010 ✓	Office Supplies	1,000
00100.511 ✓	HHS Env. Health ✓	56254.31.0020 ✓	Operating Supplies	1,000
00100.293 ✓	General Fund Reserves ✓	50800.00.0000 ✓	Ending Fund Balance	40,500
Total				42,500 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Department of Health Consolidated Contract #23 is adding funding for Emergency Preparedness and the Onsite services.

County Official Approval: _____
(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

142

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CLALLAM CO. FINANCE
OCT 11 2021

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: ~~10/8/21~~ 10/11/2021 **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/21

_X_ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

__ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

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__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	11301.511	**Budget Name**	HHS Operations

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
11301.511	HHS OPS	33310.55.0010	WIC	6,956
11301.511	HHS OPS	33310.57.0010	WIC Farmers Market	570
11301.511	HHS OPS	33393.06.0000	PHEPR LHJ Funding	15,387
11301.511	HHS OPS	33393.13.6000	DOH Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention	87,000
11301.511	HHS OPS	33393.26.8015	DOH COVID-19 Vaccine Services	5,000
11301.511	HHS OPS	33393.99.0000	MCH Block Grant	16,729
11301.511	HHS OPS	33604.25.0000	DOH FPHS Services	64,657
Total				196,299

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
11301.511	HHS OPS	50800.00.0000	Ending Fund Balance	167,299
11301.511	HHS OPS	56210.10.0500	Overtime	5,000
11301.511	HHS OPS	56210.43.0010	Travel Business	1,000
11301.511	HHS OPS	56210.31.0020	Operating Supplies	20,000
11301.511	HHS OPS	56210.31.0010	Office Supplies	3,000
Total				196,299

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Department of Health Consolidated Contract amendment #23 is adding funding for Covid-19 Vaccination Services, Opioid Prevention Services, Women, Infant and Children program services (WIC), and Maternal Child Health services (MCH). The remainder of the contact amendment budget increase is already in the 2021 budget.

County Official Approval: _____
(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11/01/2021 **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/2021

X **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

__ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

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__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	19961.291	**Budget Name**	NonDept – American Rescue Plan Act

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
19961.291	NonDept – American Rescue Plan Act	33321.02.7000	ARPA DOC Private Marine Transportation	4,950,000
Total				4,950,000

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
19961.291	NonDept – American Rescue Plan Act	51420.41.0581	Black Ball Transportation, Inc.	4,950,000
Total				4,950,000

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Additional ARPA funding in the amount of $4,950,000 to be used to support the preservation of private marine transportation activities and jobs that have been directly impacted by the closure of the United States-Canada border during the COVID-19 pandemic.

County Official Approval: _____

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

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CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 10/25/2021 **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/2021

X **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

__ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

__ **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law

__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	19925.291	**Budget Name**	NonDept – Hotel/Motel Tax

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
19925.291	NonDept – Hotel/Motel Tax	31331.00.0030	Hotel/Motel Transient Lodging Tax	325,000
19925.291	NonDept – Hotel/Motel Tax	31331.00.0040	Hotel/Motel Transient Lodging Tax Additional	325,000
Total				650,000

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
19925.291	NonDept – Hotel/Motel Tax	50800.00.0000	Ending Fund Balance	650,000
Total				650,000

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Additional Hotel/Motel Tax funding that was not expected when preparing the 2021 Budget.

County Official Approval: _____

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

RECEIVED
CLALLAM CO. FINANCE
NOV 03 2021

Date Submitted: 11/02/21 **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/21

X **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

__ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

__ **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law

__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or revisions within departments

__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	00100.811	**Budget Name**	Sheriff - Operations

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.811	Sheriff -Operations	34210.00.0155	OPSCAN Radio Tech Services	19,111
				19,111

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.811	Sheriff -Operations	52123.10.0010	Regular Time	12,423
	Sheriff -Operations	52123.20.0020	Benefits	6,688
				19,111

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

For hours worked August-October to maintain the public safety radio network that exceeded the budgeted amount.

County Official Approval: _____
(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

H1
11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: Finance

WORK SESSION ☐ **Meeting Date:**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date:** **11/30/2021**

Required originals approved and attached? ☐
Will be provided on:

Item summary:

☒ Call for Hearing
☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #
☒ Resolution
☐ Proclamation
☐ Budget Item
☐ Draft Ordinance
☐ Final Ordinance
☐ Other Monthly Review

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

2022 PROPERTY TAX LEVY RESOLUTIONS

Public hearing to consider Resolutions establishing the 2022 Property Tax Levies for the General Purpose, Roads, and Conservations Futures Funds for Clallam County. Notice was given on November 9, 2021 that a Resolution establishing the 2022 General Purpose Property Tax, the Road Fund Property Tax and Conservation Futures Tax Levies would be adopted by Resolutions on Tuesday, November 30, 2021.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)

Approve Resolutions establishing the 2021 General Purpose Property Tax, the Road Fund Property Tax, and the Conservation Futures Property Tax Levies.

County Official signature & print name: _____Mark Lane_____

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: _____Mark Lane _____

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners, Finance Department

Date submitted: November 22, 2021

BUDGET RESOLUTION _____, 2021

ESTABLISHING THE 2022 GENERAL PURPOSE PROPERTY TAX LEVY
FOR CLALLAM COUNTY

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. The Board of Clallam County Commissioners gave notice on November 9, 2021 that a Resolution establishing a general purpose property tax levy would be adopted by Resolution on November 30, 2021.

2. The Board of Clallam County Commissioners finds there is substantial need for the increase of 1 percent plus new construction, pursuant to RCW 84.55.0101.

3. A required public hearing will be held December 7, 2021 to consider the Clallam County current expense budget for the 2022 calendar year, pursuant to RCW 84.55.120.

4. The actual levy amount from the previous year is $11,547,924.47.

5. The population of Clallam County is more than 10,000.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Clallam County Board of Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. An increase in the regular property tax levy is hereby authorized for the levy to be collected in the 2022 tax year.

2. The dollar amount of the increase over the actual levy amount from the previous year is $115,479.24 which is an increase of 1 percent from the previous year. This increase is exclusive of additional revenue resulting from new construction, improvements to property, newly constructed wind turbines, any increase in the value of state assessed property, any annexations that have occurred, and refunds made.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this thirtieth day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

ATTEST:

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

_____
Bill Peach

c: Assessor
Treasurer

LEVY LIMITATIONS WORKSHEET

TAXING DISTRICT CLALLAM COUNTY GENERAL FUND **2021** Levy for **2022** Taxes

Instructions for electronic version of form - Fill in highlighted cells all other self populate.

A. Highest regular tax which could have been lawfully levied beginning with the 1985 levy (refund levy not included).

Year 2021 | $11,533,810.65 (Highest Lawful Levy Since 1985) × 101.000% (Limit Factor/Max Increase 101%) = $11,649,148.76

B. Current year's assessed value of new construction, improvements, and wind turbines, solar, biomass, and geothermal facilities in original districts before annexation occurred times last year's levy rate (if an error occurred or an error correction was made in the previous year, use the rate that would have been levied had no error occurred).

$155,204,358 (A.V.) × 1.083011982110 (Last Year's Levy Rate) ÷ $1,000 = $168,088.18

C. Current year's state assessed property value less last year's state assessed property value. The remainder is to be multiplied by last year's regular levy rate (or the rate that should have been levied).

$42,257,528 (Current Year's A.V.) - $42,796,827 (Previous Year's A.V.) = $ (539,299.00) (Remainder)

0 (Remainder from Line C) × 1.083011982110 (Last Year's Levy Rate) ÷ $1,000 = 0

D. Regular property tax limit: ..... A+B+C = $11,817,236.94

Parts E through G are used in calculating the additional levy limit due to annexation.

E. To find the rate to be used in F, take the levy limit as shown in Line D above and divide it by the current assessed value of the district, excluding the annexed area.

$11,817,236.94 (Total in Line D) ÷ $11,969,288,933 (Assessed Value Less Annexed AV) × $1,000 = 0.987296489052

F. Annexed area's current assessed value including new construction and improvements, times the rate in Line E.

(Annexed Area's A.V.) × 0.987296489052 (Rate in Line E) ÷ $1,000 = 0

G. Regular property tax limit including annexation ..... D+F = $11,817,236.94

H. **Statutory maximum calculation**

Only enter fire/RFA rate, library rate, & firefighter pension fund rate for cities annexed to a fire/RFA or library, or has a firefighters pension fund.

1.800000000000 (District base levy rate) - (Fire or RFA Rate) - (Library Rate) + (Firefighter Pension Fund) = 1.800000000000 (Statutory Rate Limit)

$11,969,288,933 (A.V. of District) × 1.800000000000 (Statutory Rate Limit) ÷ $1,000 = $21,544,720.08 (Statutory Amount)

I. **Highest Lawful Levy For This Tax Year (Lesser of G and H)** ..... = $11,817,236.94

J. **Tax Base For Regular Levy**

1. Total district taxable value (including state-assessed property, and excluding boats, timber assessed value, and the senior citizen exemption for the regular levy) $11,969,288,933

K. **Tax Base for Excess and Voted Bond Levies**

2. Less assessed value of the senior citizen exemption of less than $40,000 income or 65% of the median household income for the county based on lower of frozen or market value.

3. Plus Timber Assessed Value (TAV) .....

4. Tax base for excess and voted bond levies ..... (1-2+3) $11,969,288,933

Excess Levy Rate Computation - Excess levy amount divided by the assessed value in Line K4 above.

(Levy Amount) ÷ $11,969,288,933 (A.V. from Line K4 above) × $1,000 = 0.000000000000

Bond Levy Rate Computation - Bond levy amount divided by the assessed value in Line K4 above.

(Levy Amount) ÷ $11,969,288,933 (A.V. from Line K4 above) × $1,000 = 0.000000000000

TAXING DISTRICT CLALLAM COUNTY GENERAL FUND **2021** **Levy For** **2022** **Taxes**

Population: ☐ Less than 10,000 ☑ 10,000 or more

Was a resolution/ordinance adopted authorizing an increase over the previous year's levy? ☑ Yes ☐ No

Was a second resolution/ordinance adopted authorizing an increase over the IPD? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ N/A

If so, what was the percentage increase? 1.000000000000% Calculated % Increase 0.999999959300%

A. Previous year's actual levy adjusted by the increases as stated in ordinance or resolution (RCW 84.55.120).

Year 2021	$11,547,924.47 Previous Year's Actual Levy	+	115,479.24 Plus Resolution Increase Amount	=	$11,663,403.71
Year 2021	$11,547,924.47 Previous Year's Actual Levy	×	1.000000000000% Resolution Percentage of Increase	=	$11,663,403.71

B. Amount for new construction, improvements, and wind turbines, solar, biomass, and geothermal facilities.(Line B, page 1) ..... = $168,088.18

C. Amount for increase in value of state-assessed property (Line C, page 1) = 0

D. Amount for increase in annexation (Line F, page 1) ..... = 0

E. Total levy amount authorized, including the annexation ..... Lesser of A+(B+C+D) = $11,831,491.89

F. Total levy amount authorized by resolution (E) plus amount refunded or to be refunded (RCW 84.55.070).

$11,831,491.89 Total from Line E	+	$12,945.85 Amount to be Refunded	=	$11,844,437.74 Amount allowable per

G. Total amount certified by county legislative authority or taxing district as applicable. (RCW 84.52.020 and RCW 84.52.070) ..... = $11,882,000.00

H. Levy limit from line G on page 1, plus amount refunded or to be refunded (RCW 84.55.070).

$11,817,236.94 Line G, Page 1	+	$12,945.85 Amount to be Refunded	=	$11,830,182.79 Total

I. Amount of taxes recovered due to a settlement of highly valued disputed property (RCW 84.52.018).

$11,830,182.79 Lesser of F, G, or H	—	Amount Held in Abeyance	=	$11,830,182.79 Total

J. Statutory limit from line H on page 1 (dollar amount, not the rate) ..... = $21,544,720.08

K. Lesser of I and J $11,830,182.79

L. **Levy Corrections** Year of Error:

1. Minus amount over levied (if applicable) .....
2. Plus amount under levied (if applicable) .....

M. **Total:** K +/- L $11,830,182.79

N. **Regular Levy Rate Computation <u>Without</u> Levy Error Correction**

Use this rate in next year's levy calculations unless it's reduced due to levy error, other limitation, or there's a road levy shift.

$11,830,182.79 Lesser of J and K	÷	$11,969,288,933 Amount on line J1 on page 1	×	$1,000	=	0.988378077948 rate w/o error correction

O. **Regular Levy Rate Computation:** Lesser of J and M divided by the assessed value in line J1 on page 1.

Use this rate for the current year's tax roll unless it is reduced due to another levy limitation such as the $5.90 limit.

$11,830,182.79 Lesser of J and M	÷	$11,969,288,933 Amount on line J1 on page 1	×	$1,000	=	0.988378077948 rate before aggregate check

P. **Road Levy Shift Rate Computation - (Do not enter a shift amount in both shift fields.)**

Q. Amount shifted **TO** this taxing district **OR** Amount shifted **FROM** this taxing district

R.

$11,830,182.79 Post Shift Levy Amount	÷	$11,969,288,933 Amount on line J1 on page 1	×	$1,000	=	0.988378077948 Post Shift Levy Rate

BUDGET RESOLUTION _____, 2021

ESTABLISHING THE 2022 ROAD FUND PROPERTY TAX LEVY FOR CLALLAM COUNTY

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. The Board of Clallam County Commissioners gave notice on November 9, 2021 that a Resolution establishing a road fund property tax levy would be adopted by Resolution on November 30, 2021.

2. The Board of Clallam County Commissioners finds there is substantial need for the increase of 1 percent plus new construction, pursuant to RCW 84.55.0101.

3. A required public hearing will be held December 7, 2021 to consider the Clallam County current expense budget for the 2022 calendar year, pursuant to RCW 84.55.120.

4. The actual levy amount from the previous year is $7,768,340.46.

5. The population of Clallam County is more than 10,000.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Clallam County Board of Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. That an increase in the regular property tax levy for the Road Fund is hereby authorized for the levy to be collected in the 2022 tax year.

2. The dollar amount of the increase over the actual levy amount from the previous year is $77,683.40 which is an increase of 1 percent from the previous year. This increase is exclusive of additional revenue resulting from new construction, improvements to property, newly constructed wind turbines, any increase in the value of state assessed property, any annexations that have occurred, and refunds made.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this thirtieth day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

ATTEST:

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

_____
Bill Peach

c: Assessor
Treasurer

LEVY LIMITATIONS WORKSHEET

TAXING DISTRICT CLALLAM COUNTY ROAD FUND **2021** Levy for **2022** Taxes

Instructions for electronic version of form - Fill in highlighted cells all other self populate.

A. Highest regular tax which could have been lawfully levied beginning with the 1985 levy (refund levy not included).

Year 2021 — $7,758,686.10 (Highest Lawful Levy Since 1985) × 101.000% (Limit Factor/Max Increase 101%) = $7,836,272.96

B. Current year's assessed value of new construction, improvements, and wind turbines, solar, biomass, and geothermal facilities in original districts before annexation occurred times last year's levy rate (if an error occurred or an error correction was made in the previous year, use the rate that would have been levied had no error occurred).

$100,225,090 (A.V.) × 1.112743520991 (Last Year's Levy Rate) ÷ $1,000 = $111,524.82

C. Current year's state assessed property value less last year's state assessed property value. The remainder is to be multiplied by last year's regular levy rate (or the rate that should have been levied).

$26,570,167 (Current Year's A.V.) - $27,086,356 (Previous Year's A.V.) = $ (516,189.00) (Remainder)

0 (Remainder from Line C) × 1.112743520991 (Last Year's Levy Rate) ÷ $1,000 = 0

D. Regular property tax limit: ..... A+B+C = $7,947,797.78

Parts E through G are used in calculating the additional levy limit due to annexation.

E. To find the rate to be used in F, take the levy limit as shown in Line D above and divide it by the current assessed value of the district, excluding the annexed area.

$7,947,797.78 (Total in Line D) ÷ $7,841,809,746 (Assessed Value Less Annexed AV) × $1,000 = 1.013515761978

F. Annexed area's current assessed value including new construction and improvements, times the rate in Line E.

(Annexed Area's A.V.) × 1.013515761978 (Rate in Line E) ÷ $1,000 = 0

G. Regular property tax limit including annexation ..... D+F = $7,947,797.78

H. **Statutory maximum calculation**

Only enter fire/RFA rate, library rate, & firefighter pension fund rate for cities annexed to a fire/RFA or library, or has a firefighters pension fund.

2.250000000000 (District base levy rate) - (Fire or RFA Rate) - (Library Rate) + (Firefighter Pension Fund) = 2.250000000000 (Statutory Rate Limit)

$7,841,809,746 (A.V. of District) × 2.250000000000 (Statutory Rate Limit) ÷ $1,000 = $17,644,071.93 (Statutory Amount)

I. **Highest Lawful Levy For This Tax Year (Lesser of G and H)** ..... = $7,947,797.78

J. **Tax Base For Regular Levy**

1. Total district taxable value (including state-assessed property, and excluding boats, timber assessed value, and the senior citizen exemption for the regular levy) $7,841,809,746

K. **Tax Base for Excess and Voted Bond Levies**

2. Less assessed value of the senior citizen exemption of less than $40,000 income or 65% of the median household income for the county based on lower of frozen or market value.

3. Plus Timber Assessed Value (TAV) .....

4. Tax base for excess and voted bond levies ..... (1-2+3) $7,841,809,746

Excess Levy Rate Computation - Excess levy amount divided by the assessed value in Line K4 above.

(Levy Amount) ÷ $7,841,809,746 (A.V. from Line K4 above) × $1,000 = 0.000000000000

Bond Levy Rate Computation - Bond levy amount divided by the assessed value in Line K4 above.

(Levy Amount) ÷ $7,841,809,746 (A.V. from Line K4 above) × $1,000 = 0.000000000000

TAXING DISTRICT CLALLAM COUNTY ROAD FUND **2021** **Levy For** **2022** **Taxes**

Population: ☐ Less than 10,000 ☑ 10,000 or more

Was a resolution/ordinance adopted authorizing an increase over the previous year's levy? ☑ Yes ☐ No

Was a second resolution/ordinance adopted authorizing an increase over the IPD? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ N/A

If so, what was the percentage increase? 1.000000000000% Calculated % Increase 0.999999940785%

A. Previous year's actual levy adjusted by the increases as stated in ordinance or resolution (RCW 84.55.120).

Year 2021	$7,768,340.46 (Previous Year's Actual Levy)	+	77,683.40 (Plus Resolution Increase Amount)	=	$7,846,023.86
Year 2021	$7,768,340.46 (Previous Year's Actual Levy)	×	1.000000000000% (Resolution Percentage of Increase)	=	$7,846,023.86

B. Amount for new construction, improvements, and wind turbines, solar, biomass, and geothermal facilities.(Line B, page 1) ..... = $111,524.82

C. Amount for increase in value of state-assessed property (Line C, page 1) = 0

D. Amount for increase in annexation (Line F, page 1) ..... = 0

E. Total levy amount authorized, including the annexation ..... Lesser of A+(B+C+D) = $7,957,548.68

F. Total levy amount authorized by resolution (E) plus amount refunded or to be refunded (RCW 84.55.070).

$7,957,548.68 (Total from Line E)	+	$7,478.98 (Amount to be Refunded)	=	$7,965,027.66 (Amount allowable per

G. Total amount certified by county legislative authority or taxing district as applicable. (RCW 84.52.020 and RCW 84.52.070) ..... = $8,007,000.00

H. Levy limit from line G on page 1, plus amount refunded or to be refunded (RCW 84.55.070).

$7,947,797.78 (Line G, Page 1)	+	$7,478.98 (Amount to be Refunded)	=	$7,955,276.76 (Total)

I. Amount of taxes recovered due to a settlement of highly valued disputed property (RCW 84.52.018).

$7,955,276.76 (Lesser of F, G, or H)	—	(Amount Held in Abeyance)	=	$7,955,276.76 (Total)

J. Statutory limit from line H on page 1 (dollar amount, not the rate) ..... = $17,644,071.93

K. Lesser of I and J $7,955,276.76

L. **Levy Corrections** Year of Error: _____

1. Minus amount over levied (if applicable) .....
2. Plus amount under levied (if applicable) .....

M. **Total:** K +/- L $7,955,276.76

N. **Regular Levy Rate Computation Without Levy Error Correction**

Use this rate in next year's levy calculations unless it's reduced due to levy error, other limitation, or there's a road levy shift.

$7,955,276.76 (Lesser of J and K)	÷	$7,841,809,746 (Amount on line J1 on page 1)	×	$1,000	=	1.014469493354 (rate w/o error correction

O. **Regular Levy Rate Computation:** Lesser of J and M divided by the assessed value in line J1 on page 1.

Use this rate for the current year's tax roll unless it is reduced due to another levy limitation such as the $5.90 limit.

$7,955,276.76 (Lesser of J and M)	÷	$7,841,809,746 (Amount on line J1 on page 1)	×	$1,000	=	1.014469493354 (rate before aggregate check

P. **Road Levy Shift Rate Computation - (Do not enter a shift amount in both shift fields.)**

Q. _____ (Amount shifted **TO** this taxing district) **OR** _____ (Amount shifted **FROM** this taxing district)

R.

$7,955,276.76 (Post Shift Levy Amount)	÷	$7,841,809,746 (Amount on line J1 on page 1)	×	$1,000	=	1.014469493354 (Post Shift Levy Rate

BUDGET RESOLUTION _____, 2021

ESTABLISHING THE 2022 CONSERVATION FUTURES PROPERTY TAX LEVY FOR CLALLAM COUNTY

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. The Board of Clallam County Commissioners gave notice on November 9, 2021 that a Resolution establishing conservation futures fund property tax levy would be adopted by Resolution on November 30, 2021.

2. The Board of Clallam County Commissioners has determined the Conservation Futures Fund requires an increase in property tax over the previous year of 0% plus new construction, pursuant to RCW 84.55.0101.

3. A required public hearing will be held December 7, 2021 to consider the Clallam County current expense budget for the 2022 calendar year, pursuant to RCW 84.55.120.

4. The actual levy amount from the previous year is $273,167.95.

5. The population of Clallam County is more than 10,000.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Clallam County Board of Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. That an increase in the regular property tax levy is hereby authorized for the levy to be collected in the 2021 tax year.

2. The dollar amount of the increase over the actual levy amount from the previous year is $0 which is an increase of zero percent from the previous year. This increase is exclusive of additional revenue resulting from new construction, improvements to property, newly constructed wind turbines, any increase in the value of state assessed property, any annexations that have occurred, and refunds made.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this thirtieth day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

c: Assessor
Treasurer

LEVY LIMITATIONS WORKSHEET

TAXING DISTRICT **CLALLAM COUNTY CONSERV FUTURES** **2021** Levy for **2022** Taxes

Instructions for electronic version of form - Fill in highlighted cells all other self populate.

A. Highest regular tax which could have been lawfully levied beginning with the 1985 levy (refund levy not included).

Year 2021 — $623,245.74 (Highest Lawful Levy Since 1985) × 100.000% (Limit Factor/Max Increase 101%) = $623,245.74

B. Current year's assessed value of new construction, improvements, and wind turbines, solar, biomass, and geothermal facilities in original districts before annexation occurred times last year's levy rate (if an error occurred or an error correction was made in the previous year, use the rate that would have been levied had no error occurred).

$155,204,358 (A.V.) × 0.025618816935 (Last Year's Levy Rate) ÷ $1,000 = $3,976.15

C. Current year's state assessed property value less last year's state assessed property value. The remainder is to be multiplied by last year's regular levy rate (or the rate that should have been levied).

$42,257,528 (Current Year's A.V.) - $42,796,827 (Previous Year's A.V.) = $ (539,299.00) (Remainder)

0 (Remainder from Line C) × 0.025618816935 (Last Year's Levy Rate) ÷ $1,000 = 0

D. Regular property tax limit: ..... A+B+C = $627,221.89

Parts E through G are used in calculating the additional levy limit due to annexation.

E. To find the rate to be used in F, take the levy limit as shown in Line D above and divide it by the current assessed value of the district, excluding the annexed area.

$627,221.89 (Total in Line D) ÷ $11,969,288,933 (Assessed Value Less Annexed AV) × $1,000 = 0.052402602486

F. Annexed area's current assessed value including new construction and improvements, times the rate in Line E.

(Annexed Area's A.V.) × 0.052402602486 (Rate in Line E) ÷ $1,000 = 0

G. Regular property tax limit including annexation ..... D+F = $627,221.89

H. **Statutory maximum calculation**

Only enter fire/RFA rate, library rate, & firefighter pension fund rate for cities annexed to a fire/RFA or library, or has a firefighters pension fund.

0.062500000000 (District base levy rate) - (Fire or RFA Rate) - (Library Rate) + (Firefighter Pension Fund) = 0.062500000000 (Statutory Rate Limit)

$11,969,288,933 (A.V. of District) × 0.062500000000 (Statutory Rate Limit) ÷ $1,000 = $748,080.56 (Statutory Amount)

I. **Highest Lawful Levy For This Tax Year (Lesser of G and H)** ..... = $627,221.89

J. **Tax Base For Regular Levy**

1. Total district taxable value (including state-assessed property, and excluding boats, timber assessed value, and the senior citizen exemption for the regular levy) $11,969,288,933

K. **Tax Base for Excess and Voted Bond Levies**

2. Less assessed value of the senior citizen exemption of less than $40,000 income or 65% of the median household income for the county based on lower of frozen or market value.

3. Plus Timber Assessed Value (TAV) .....

4. Tax base for excess and voted bond levies ..... (1-2+3) $11,969,288,933

Excess Levy Rate Computation - Excess levy amount divided by the assessed value in Line K4 above.

(Levy Amount) ÷ $11,969,288,933 (A.V. from Line K4 above) × $1,000 = 0.000000000000

Bond Levy Rate Computation - Bond levy amount divided by the assessed value in Line K4 above.

(Levy Amount) ÷ $11,969,288,933 (A.V. from Line K4 above) × $1,000 = 0.000000000000

TAXING DISTRICT CLALLAM COUNTY CONSERV FUTURES **2021** **Levy For** **2022** **Taxes**

Population: ☐ Less than 10,000 ☑ 10,000 or more

Was a resolution/ordinance adopted authorizing an increase over the previous year's levy? ☑ Yes ☐ No

Was a second resolution/ordinance adopted authorizing an increase over the IPD? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ N/A

If so, what was the percentage increase? 0.000000000000% Calculated % Increase 0.000000000000%

A. Previous year's actual levy adjusted by the increases as stated in ordinance or resolution (RCW 84.55.120).

Year 2021	$273,167.95 (Previous Year's Actual Levy)	+	0.00 (Plus Resolution Increase Amount)	=	$273,167.95
Year 2021	$273,167.95 (Previous Year's Actual Levy)	×	0.000000000000% (Resolution Percentage of Increase)	=	$273,167.95

B. Amount for new construction, improvements, and wind turbines, solar, biomass, and geothermal facilities.(Line B, page 1) ..... = $3,976.15

C. Amount for increase in value of state-assessed property (Line C, page 1) = 0

D. Amount for increase in annexation (Line F, page 1) ..... = 0

E. Total levy amount authorized, including the annexation ..... Lesser of A+(B+C+D) = $277,144.10

F. Total levy amount authorized by resolution (E) plus amount refunded or to be refunded (RCW 84.55.070).

$277,144.10 (Total from Line E)	+	$225.17 (Amount to be Refunded)	=	$277,369.27 (Amount allowable per

G. Total amount certified by county legislative authority or taxing district as applicable. (RCW 84.52.020 and RCW 84.52.070) ..... = $277,450.00

H. Levy limit from line G on page 1, plus amount refunded or to be refunded (RCW 84.55.070).

$627,221.89 (Line G, Page 1)	+	$225.17 (Amount to be Refunded)	=	$627,447.06 (Total)

I. Amount of taxes recovered due to a settlement of highly valued disputed property (RCW 84.52.018).

$277,369.27 (Lesser of F, G, or H)	—	(Amount Held in Abeyance)	=	$277,369.27 (Total)

J. Statutory limit from line H on page 1 (dollar amount, not the rate) ..... = $748,080.56

K. Lesser of I and J $277,369.27

L. **Levy Corrections** Year of Error:

1. Minus amount over levied (if applicable) .....
2. Plus amount under levied (if applicable) .....

M. **Total:** K +/- L $277,369.27

N. **Regular Levy Rate Computation Without Levy Error Correction**

Use this rate in next year's levy calculations unless it's reduced due to levy error, other limitation, or there's a road levy shift.

$277,369.27 (Lesser of J and K)	÷	$11,969,288,933 (Amount on line J1 on page 1)	×	$1,000	=	0.023173412519 (rate w/o error correction

O. **Regular Levy Rate Computation:** Lesser of J and M divided by the assessed value in line J1 on page 1.

Use this rate for the current year's tax roll unless it is reduced due to another levy limitation such as the $5.90 limit.

$277,369.27 (Lesser of J and M)	÷	$11,969,288,933 (Amount on line J1 on page 1)	×	$1,000	=	0.023173412519 (rate before aggregate check

P. **Road Levy Shift Rate Computation - (Do not enter a shift amount in both shift fields.)**

Q. (Amount shifted **TO** this taxing district) **OR** (Amount shifted **FROM** this taxing district)

R.

$277,369.27 (Post Shift Levy Amount)	÷	$11,969,288,933 (Amount on line J1 on page 1)	×	$1,000	=	0.023173412519 (Post Shift Levy Rate

REV 64 0007 (7-30-2019)

H2
11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☐ **Meeting Date:**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11/30/21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other - Notice

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:

Board of Clallam County Commissioner will consider adopting by Resolution the attached debatable emergencies on November 30, 2021.

Debatable emergency – Public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐

Parks & Facilities – additional expenses related to the COVID-19 virus event that were paid from the Parks and Facilities budget/$13,410

Parks & Facilities – REET – Purchase of a 2.68 acres parcel to be added to the existing Clallam Bay West County Park/$90,555

General Funds Reserve

- Funds to correct Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Roads Funds in error (1 of 3)/$277,382
- Funds to correct Flood Control paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Roads Fund in error (1 of 3)/$5,574
- 2020 cost allocation plan true up/$96,987
- 2020 cost allocation plan true up/$-212,488

Public Works – Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer – Funds to correct Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Roads fund in error (2 of 3)/$277,382

Public Works – Flood Control – Funds to correct Flood Control paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Roads fund in error (2 of 3)/$5,574

Public Works – Carlsborg Sewer – Monthly utility charges that were not budgeted for 2021/$15,000

Public Works – Roads

- Transfer of funding from Public Works Flood Control I order reimburse for Flood Control paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Public Works Roads Fund 3 of 3)/$5,574
- Transfer of funding from Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer in order to reimburse for Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Road Fund (3 of 3)/$277,382

Public Works – Roads Transfer of funding from ER&R to Roads in order to correct ER&R paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Road Fund (2 of 2)/$1,193,638

Public Works Equipment Rental & Revolving – Transfer of funding from ER&R to Roads in order to correct ER&R paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Road Fund (1 of 2)/$1,193,638

Sheriff – Jail Medical – Additional expenses related to inmate testing COVID 19/$26,100

Sheriff – Operations – Cover overtime shift costs associated with COVID 19/$13,226
Multiple Funds – 2020 cost allocation plan true up/$212,488

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve the attached Resolution - debatable emergencies.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Board of Commissioners

Relevant Departments: All Departments

Date submitted: October 5, 2021

BUDGET RESOLUTION _____, 2021

ADOPTING BUDGET EMERGENCIES FOR THE DEPARTMENTS/FUNDS LISTED BELOW

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. Pursuant to RCW 36.40.140, after a public hearing on November 30, 2021 the following constitute Public emergencies, which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of budget preparation:

Parks & Facilities – additional expenses related to the COVID-19 virus event that were paid from the Parks and Facilities budget/$13,410
Parks & Facilities – REET – Purchase of a 2.68 acres parcel to be added to the existing Clallam Bay West County Park/$90,555
General Funds Reserve

- Funds to correct Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Roads Funds in error (1 of 3)/$277,382
- Funds to correct Flood Control paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Roads Fund in error (1 of 3)/$5,574
- 2020 cost allocation plan true up/$96,987
- 2020 cost allocation plan true up/$-212,488

Public Works – Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer – Funds to correct Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Roads fund in error (2 of 3)/$277,382
Public Works – Flood Control – Funds to correct Flood Control paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Roads fund in error (2 of 3)/$5,574
Public Works – Carlsborg Sewer – Monthly utility charges that were not budgeted for 2021/$15,000
Public Works – Roads

- Transfer of funding from Public Works Flood Control I order reimburse for Flood Control paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Public Works Roads Fund 3 of 3)/$5,574
- Transfer of funding from Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer in order to reimburse for Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Road Fund (3 of 3)/$277,382

Public Works – Roads Transfer of funding from ER&R to Roads in order to correct ER&R paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Road Fund (2 of 2)/$1,193,638
Public Works Equipment Rental & Revolving – Transfer of funding from ER&R to Roads in order to correct ER&R paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Road Fund (1 of 2)/$1,193,638
Sheriff – Jail Medical – Additional expenses related to inmate testing COVID 19/$26,100
Sheriff – Operations – Cover overtime shift costs associated with COVID 19/$13,226
Multiple Funds – 2020 cost allocation plan true up/$212,488

2. The Budget Director has reviewed the accounting method for the debatable emergencies and approved it by numbering and initialing the attached *Budget Change Forms*.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Clallam County Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. The amount of money required to meet the public emergencies listed above is authorized for expenditure provided that no expenditure is made or liability incurred pursuant to the resolution under RCW 36.40.150 until a period of five days, exclusive of the date this resolution is signed, have elapsed.

2. The Treasurer is authorized and requested to make any necessary transfer of funds in order to affect the Board's intent.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Mark Ozias, Chair

ATTEST:

Randy Johnson

Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

Bill Peach

c: Budget Director
Treasurer
Affected Department

DRAFT

RECEIVED
CLALLAM CO. FINANCE
OCT 15 2021

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: October 15, 2021 **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** November 30, 2021

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

X **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

__ **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law

__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	00100.911.	**Budget Name**	Parks & Facilities

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.293	General Fund Reserves	50800.00.0000	Ending Fund Balance	$ 13,410
Total				$ 13,410

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.911.	Parks & Facilities	57680.31.0035	Cleaning and Sanitation Supplies	$ 3,749
00100.911.	Parks & Facilities	57680.31.0045	Building Supplies and Materials	$ 2,575
00100.911.	Parks & Facilities	57680.41.1030	Personnel Services	$ 7,086
Total				$ 13,410

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

To pay for additional expenses related to the Covid 19 virus event in Clallam County that were paid from the Parks and Facilities budget in 2021. This is to cover the goods and services expenditures incurred in October 2021, and are expected to be reimbursed through FEMA reimbursements.

County Official Approval: _____
(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

KA5

RECEIVED
CLALLAM CO. FINANCE

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

NOV 08 2021

Date Submitted: November 8, 2021 **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** November 30, 2021

— **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

X **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

— **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law

— **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

— **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	30101.911.	**Budget Name**	Parks and Facilities - REET

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
30101.911	Parks and Facilities - REET	50800.00.0000	Ending Fund Balance	$90,555
Total				$90,555

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
30101.911	Parks and Facilities - REET	59419.61.1013	Clallam Bay Land Acquisition	$90,555
Total				$90,555

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

For the purchase of 2.68 acres parcel to be added to the existing Clallam Bay West County Park 8.64 acres to increase public access to saltwater beaches, as approved by the Clallam County Board of Commissioners.

County Official Approval: _____
(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

172

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11/08/2021 ✓ **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/2021 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

X ✓ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

__ **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law

__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	00100.293 ✓	**Budget Name**	General Funds Reserves ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.293 ✓	General Fund Reserves ✓	50800.00.0000 ✓	Ending Fund Balance	277,382
Total				277,382

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.293 ✓	General Fund Reserves ✓	59735.00.0015 ✓	Transfer to Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer	277,382
Total				277,382 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Transfer of funding from General Fund Reserves to Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer in order to correct Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Road fund in error from 2008 to 2020. (1 of 3)

County Official Approval: _____

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

167

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11/05/2021 ✓ **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/2021 ✓

— **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

X ✓ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

— **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law

— **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

— **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	00100.293 ✓	**Budget Name**	General Funds Reserve ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.293 ✓	General Fund Reserves ✓	50800.00.0000 ✓	Ending Fund Balance	5,574
Total				5,574 ✓

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.293 ✓	General Fund Reserves ✓	59768.00.0000 ✓	Transfer to PW – Flood Control	5,574
Total				5,574 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Transfer of funding from General Fund Reserves to PW-Flood Control in order to correct Flood Control paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Roads fund in error in 2020. (1 of 3)

County Official Approval: _____

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11/05/2021 **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/2021

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

X **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

__ **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law

__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	00100.293	**Budget Name**	General Fund Reserves

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.293	General Fund Reserves	50800.00.0000	Ending Fund Balance	96,987
Total				96,987

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0501	Indirect Costs-Roads	21,158
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0504	Indirect Costs-OPNET Drug	13,290
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0507	Indirect Costs-Operation Stonegarden	4,792
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0510	Indirect Costs-Homeless Task Force	12,561
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0512	Indirect Costs-Dev. Disabilities	3,437
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0514	Indirect Costs-Crime Victim Comp Local	926
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0517	Indirect Costs-Land Assessment	48
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0520	Indirect Costs-LMD#2 Lake Sutherland	98
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0526	Indirect Costs-Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer	4,461
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0527	Indirect Costs-Carlsborg Sewer	1,569
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0528	Indirect Costs-ER&R	26,560
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0529	Indirect Costs-Risk Management	7,583
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0531	Indirect Costs-Unemployment Comp.	504
Total				96,987

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

2020 Cost Allocation Plan true up.

County Official Approval: _____

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11/05/2021 **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/2021

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

X **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

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__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	00100.293	**Budget Name**	General Fund Reserves

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.293	General Fund Reserves	50800.00.0000	Ending Fund Balance	-212,488
Total				-212,488

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0502	Indirect Costs-Flood Control	-5,185
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0506	Indirect Costs-OPSCAN Operations	-1,232
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0508	Indirect Costs-24/7 Sobriety Program	-1,515
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0509	Indirect Costs-HHS Operations	-107,325
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0511	Indirect Costs-CD/MH	-9,052
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0513	Indirect Costs-Law Library	-1,393
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0516	Indirect Costs-Treasurers REET	-125
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0518	Indirect Costs-Document Preservation	-65
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0519	Indirect Costs-Noxious Weed Control	-1,849
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0521	Indirect Costs-Veterans Relief	-6,250
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0522	Indirect Costs-Opportunity Fund	-25,001
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0524	Indirect Costs-Lwr Dung Floodplain	-26,530
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0525	Indirect Costs-Solid Waste	-380
00100.293	General Fund Res.	51890.49.0530	Indirect Costs-Workers Compensation	-26,586
Total				-212,488

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

2020 Cost Allocation Plan true up.

County Official Approval: _____

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11/08/2021 ✓ **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/2021 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

X ✓ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

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__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	41401.611 ✓	**Budget Name**	PW – Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
41401.611 ✓	PW – Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer ✓	39735.00.0015 ✓	Transfer from General Fund Reserves	277,382
Total				277,382 ✓

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
41401.611 ✓	PW – Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer ✓	59770.00.0020 ✓	Transfer to Roads	277,382
Total				277,382 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Transfer of funding from General Fund Reserves to Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer in order to correct Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Road fund in error from 2008 to 2020. (2 of 3)

County Official Approval: _____

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11/05/2021 ✓ **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/2021 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

X ✓ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

__ **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law

__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	10135.611 ✓	**Budget Name**	PW – Flood Control ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10135.611 ✓	PW – Flood Control ✓	39768.00.0000 ✓	Transfer from General Fund Reserves	5,574
Total				5,574 ✓

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10135.611 ✓	PW – Flood Control ✓	59770.00.0010 ✓	Transfer to Roads	5,574
Total				5,574 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Transfer of funding from General Fund Reserves to PW-Flood Control in order to correct Flood Control paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Roads fund in error in 2020. (2 of 3)

County Official Approval: _____

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

RECEIVED
CLALLAM CO. FINANCE
OCT 25 2021

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: ~~10.21.21~~ 10/25/2021 **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11.30.21 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

_X_ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

__ **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law

__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	42401.611 ✓	**Budget Name**	Public Works – Carlsborg Sewer ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
42401.611 ✓	PW – Carlsborg Sewer ✓	50800.00.0000	Ending Fund Balance	$15,000
Total				$15,000 ✓

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
42401.611 ✓	PW – Carlsborg Sewer ✓	53550.41.7777 ✓	Other Services and Charges	$15,000
Total				$15,000 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Monthly utility charges that were not budgeted for 2021.

County Official Approval: R Tyler

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

147

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CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11/05/2021 ✓ **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/2021 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

X ✓ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

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__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	10101.611 ✓	**Budget Name**	PW – Roads ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	39770.00.0010 ✓	Transfer from PW – Flood Control	5,574
Total				5,574 ✓

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	50800.00.0000	Ending Fund Balance	5,574
Total				5,574 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Transfer of funding from PW-Flood Control in order reimburse for Flood Control paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the PW-Roads fund in error in 2020. (3 of 3)

County Official Approval: _____

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11/08/2021 ✓ **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/2021 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

X ✓ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

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__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	10101.611 ✓	**Budget Name**	PW – Roads ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	39770.00.0020 ✓	Transfer from Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer	277,382
Total				277,382

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	50800.00.0000	Ending Fund Balance	277,382
Total				277,382 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Transfer of funding from Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer in order to reimburse for Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Road fund in error from 2008 to 2020. (3 of 3)

County Official Approval: _____

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11/08/2021 ✓ **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/2021 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

X ✓ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

__ **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law

__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	10101.611 ✓	**Budget Name**	PW – Roads ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	39770.00.0030 ✓	Transfer from ER&R	1,193,638
Total				1,193,638 ✓

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10101.611 ✓	PW – Roads ✓	50800.00.0000 ✓	Ending Fund Balance	1,193,638
Total				1,193,638 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Transfer of funding from ER&R to Roads in order to correct ER&R paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Road fund in error from 2008 to 2020. (2 of 2)

County Official Approval: _____

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11/08/2021 ✓ **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/2021 ✓

— **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

X ✓ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

— **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law

— **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

— **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	50301.611 ✓	**Budget Name**	PW – Equipment Rental & Revolving ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
50301.611 ✓	PW – Equipment ✓ Rental & Revolving	50800.00.0000 ✓	Ending Fund Balance	1,193,638
Total				1,193,638

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
50301.611 ✓	PW – Equipment ✓ Rental & Revolving	59770.00.0030 ✓	Transfer to Roads	1,193,638
Total				1,193,638

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

Transfer of funding from ER&R to Roads in order to correct ER&R paid time off personnel expenses that were charged to the Road fund in error from 2008 to 2020. (1 of 2)

County Official Approval: _____

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

RECEIVED
CLALLAM CO. FINANCE
NOV 03 2021

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11/02/21 **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/21

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

X **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

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__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	00100.816	**Budget Name**	Sheriff – Jail Medical

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.293	General Fund Reserves	50800.00.0000	Ending Fund Balance	26,100
Total				26,100

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.816	Sheriff – Jail Medical	52360.41.0086	Inmate Medical	26,100
Total				26,100

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

To pay for additional expenses related to COVID 19. This is to cover the inmate testing expenditures incurred September-October and projected for November-December 2021.

County Official Approval: _____

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

150

Revised: J:\SDATA\BUDGETS_2021\Budget Changes\816 COVID19 113021.docx

RECEIVED
CLALLAM CO. FINANCE

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

OCT 29 2021

Date Submitted: ~~10/26/~~21 (10/29/2021)

Budget Hearing/Meeting Date: 11/30/21 ✓

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

X ✓ **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

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__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.	00100.811 ✓	**Budget Name**	Sheriff - Operations ✓

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.293 ✓	General Fund Reserves ✓	50800.00.0000 ✓	Ending Fund Balance	13,226
Total				13,226 ✓

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
00100.811 ✓	Sheriff - Operations ✓	52122.10.0500 ✓	Overtime	13,226
Total				13,226 ✓

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

This is to cover overtime shift costs associated with COVID 19 during August and September 2021.

County Official Approval: _____

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

149

Revised: J:\SDATA\BUDGETS_2021\Budget Changes\811 COVID19 overtime 113021.docx

CLALLAM COUNTY BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Date Submitted: 11/04/2021 **Budget Hearing/Meeting Date:** 11/30/2021

__ **Supplemental Appropriation** – increased expenditures due to unanticipated federal, state, or local funds

X **Debatable Emergency** – public emergency other than a non-debatable emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of making the budget, requiring the expenditure of money not provided for in the budget.

__ **Non-debatable Emergency** – for the relief of a stricken community requiring immediate address; to meet mandatory expenditures required by law

__ **Budget Revision** – transfers or reallocations between departments within the same fund, or anytime a reallocation within the same budget would authorize a new permanent position or a new capital purchase

__ **Budget Reduction** – a reduction in revenues and/or expenditures

Budget Number xxxxx.xxx.		**Budget Name**	Multiple Funds

REVENUE/SOURCE

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
	Multiple Funds	50800.00.0000	Ending Fund Balance	212,488
Total				212,488

EXPENDITURES

BUDGET NUMBER xxxxx.xxx.	DEPT NAME	BARS NUMBER xxxxx.xx.xxxx	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10135.611	PW - Flood Control	55310.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	5,185
11065.811	Sheriff – OPSCAN	52880.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	1,232
11070.811	Sheriff – 24/7 Sobriety Program	52130.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	1,515
11301.511	HHS – Operations	56210.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	107,325
11323.511	HHS – CD/MH	56611.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	9,052
11401.821	Law Library	51270.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	1,393
12231.231	Treasurer – REET Electronic Tech	51422.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	125
12401.221	Auditor – Document Pres	51489.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	65
13001.381	Noxious Weed Control	55360.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	1,849
19914.291	NonDept – Veterans Relief	56520.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	6,250
19941.291	NonDept - Opportunity Fund	55210.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	25,001
30301.331	DCD – Lwr Dungeness Floodplain	55310.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	26,530
40201.611	PW – Solid Waste	53780.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	380
50501.461	HR – Workers Comp	51768.99.0010	Indirect Cost Charges	26,586
Total				212,488

Revenue/Source and Expenditure totals must agree.

REASON FOR BUDGET ACTION:

2020 Cost Allocation Plan true up.

County Official Approval: _____

(Obtain Budget Office Approval Prior to Submission to Clerk of the Board)

5a

11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: Auditor

WORK SESSION [X] **Meeting Date: 11/22 /21**

REGULAR AGENDA [X] **Meeting Date:** 11/30/2021

Required originals approved and attached? [X]
Will be provided on:

Item summary:

- [ ] Call for Hearing
- [ ] Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #
- [X] Resolution
- [ ] Proclamation
- [ ] Budget Item
- [ ] Draft Ordinance
- [ ] Final Ordinance
- [ ] Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: [ ]

Executive summary:
RCW 36.32.210 sets out the requirements for an inventory of County capitalized assets and requires that the Board of Commissioners certify and file the inventory with the Auditor Annually.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** [ ]
No budgetary impact.

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Recommend Board approve and adopt the attached resolution.

County Official signature & print name: Shoona Riggs, Auditor S. Riggs

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Karen Wahlsten

Relevant Departments: Auditor

Date submitted: 11/15/2020

COPY

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

CERTIFYING COUNTY CAPITALIZED ASSET INVENTORY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. RCW 36.32.210 sets out the requirements for an inventory of county capitalized assets and requires that the Board of Commissioners certify and file the inventory with the Auditor annually.

2. The Auditor has conducted a full and complete inventory as of December 31, 2020 and presented it to the Board of Commissioners.

3. The Board has examined the attached inventory as prepared by various departments in Clallam County and compiled by the Auditor's office and believed it to be true and correct.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Clallam County Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. That the Board certifies the attached inventory as presented and files the same with the Auditor.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this _____ day of _____ 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

_____
Bill Peach

Fixed Assets Master File
12/31/2020
Items Over $5,000

Rec'd Update; information updated

Fund #	Fund Name	Item	Description	Serial Number	Class	Purchased	Life	Aged	Amount	Location	Sub	Revenue
00100.211	Assessor		True Automation Software		13	2009	10	2019	403,043	ASSR		3
00100.211	Assessor		Canon IRAC/5000 Copier	JRA02170	13	2013	5	2019	10,100	ASSR		3
00100.211	Assessor		Office cubicles		31	2015	7	2019	9,704	ASSR		3
00100.211	Assessor		Cannon IRAC 3530 Copier	2GU04851	13	2019	5	2024	6,614	ASSR		3
									429,461			
00100.221	Auditor		Votec Voter Registration System		45	2005	7	2012	89,213	AUDITOR		1
00100.221	Auditor		Counter Remodel		700	2007	15	2022	25,468	AUDITOR		1
00100.221	Auditor		Cannon IR3235 Copier	DWF04730	13	2009	5	2014	5,023	AUDITOR		3
00100.221	Auditor		Canon IRA4035 copier	HRP01288	13	2012	5	2017	5,328	AUDITOR		3
00100.221	Auditor	AGIC10	Agilis Ballot Sorting Machine		45	2020	10	2030	130,980	ELECTIONS		1
00100.221	Auditor	AGIC10	Agilis Ballot Sorting Machine		45	2020	10	2030	130,980	ELECTIONS		2
									386,993			
00100.231	Treasurer		Canon Copier IRAC5240	RRD08319	13	2015	7	2022	10,020	TREAS		3
00100.231	Treasurer		Office cubicle wall panels		31	2019	7	2026	8,904	TREAS		3
									18,924			
00100.241	Commissioners	300	Historic Courthouse		500	1914	99	2013	67,237			7
00100.241	Commissioners	301	New Courthouse		500	1980	50	2030	11,031,994			7
00100.241	Commissioners	302	Lincoln Center Parking Lot		700	1970	20	1990	20,000			7
00100.241	Commissioners	303	New Courthouse Parking Lot		700	1979	20	1999	107,000			7
00100.241	Commissioners	304	New Courthouse Landscaping		700	1980	20	2000	78,000			7
00100.241	Commissioners	306	Jail Annex Parking	312 Fund	700	1989	20	2009	15,586			2
00100.241	Commissioners	308	Water Treatment System	301 Fund-Fed	500	1987	10	1997	7,405	AIRC		1
00100.241	Commissioners	309	Upgrade Air Conditioning	301 Fund-Fed	500	1987	5	1992	9,793	CSPW		1
00100.241	Commissioners	320	Historic Courthouse Remodel 19414-8	143903-9	500	1990	15	2005	239,700			6
00100.241	Commissioners	322	Asbestos Abatement		500	1989	30	2019	5,929			6
00100.241	Commissioners	330	Storage Annex 66127-87	16358-8 312 Fund-State	500	1989	15	2004	237,881	JAIL		2
00100.241	Commissioners	340	Superior Court Upgrade		500	1989	15	2004	10,202	N-CH		6
00100.241	Commissioners	341	Jail Facility Upgrade	89-1931, 90-30	500	1991	15	2006	63,038	N-CH		2
00100.241	Commissioners	350	Law Library to Family Court		500	1991	25	2016	26,573	N-CH		6
00100.241	Commissioners	351	Juvenile Detention Facility		500	1994	48	2042	5,241,548	JD		6
00100.241	Commissioners	352	Facility Landscaping		700	1994	20	2014	67,000	JD		6
00100.241	Commissioners	353	Parking Lot & Site Concrete		700	1994	20	2014	87,300	JD		6
00100.241	Commissioners	357	Juvenile Probation Hall	W/ Addition 1984	500	1967	50	2017	154,563	OJD		7
00100.241	Commissioners	358	Reroof/Remodel Hall 35838-87	REET & Capital Project Fu	500	1988	30	2018	45,477	OJD		6
00100.241	Commissioners	359	Security Upgrades	32300-89	500	1990	10	2000	49,494	OJD		6
00100.241	Commissioners	362	New Juvenile Hall	1990/91 17.993	500	1992	5	1997	174,592			6
00100.241	Commissioners	363	Sewer System Upgrades (cb/s)	310 REET Fund	700	1987	15	2002	41,068			6
00100.241	Commissioners	852	Part New Courthouse Land	063000645550	600				91,060			7
00100.241	Commissioners	854	Part New Courthouse Land	063000646700	600				192,000			7
00100.241	Commissioners	856	L 16-18, BL 67 Leightons Subd	063000650070	600				30,000			7
00100.241	Commissioners	1208	Lot 1 Moylan Short Plat	073006419025	600				9,000			7
00100.241	Commissioners	1210	Lot 2 Moylan Short Plat	073006419025	600				9,000			7
00100.241	Commissioners	1734	Lot 12 Bl.3 Maple Haven	132916500390	600	1985			17,500			7
00100.243	Port Crescent Cemetary		Riding lawn mower		19	2012	10	2022	5,319	PCC		3
00100.241	Commissioners		Canon IRAC2522A Color Copier System	NP2188	13	2016	7	2023	14,384	BOCC		3

Fixed Assets Master File
12/31/2020
Items Over $5,000

Rec'd Update; information updated

Fund #	Fund Name	Item	Description	Serial Number	Class	Purchased	Life	Aged	Amount	Location	Sub	Revenue
									18,149,643			
00100.331	DCD Administration	2	Spacesaver Filing System	Model S/2-MA	31	1993	20	2013	9,942	DCD		3
00100.331	DCD Permit Center		Canon IRAC 55501 Image Runner	2JG26837	13	2019	5	2024	10,367	DCD		3
00100.333	DCD Administration		Canon MPF Scanner/Printer	K4079751 BAAS0296	13	2015	5	2020	9,821	DCD		3
									30,130			
00100.332	DCD Environmental Quality	210	Conservation Easement Josephine Pederso	073028-440120,440102,44	600	2001		2001	50,000	ELWA		2
00100.332	DCD Environmental Quality	212	Conservation Easement Vernon Lee	043023 440040	600	2001		2001	25,000	DUNG		2
00100.332	DCD Environmental Quality	213	Parcel-Jeffrey Gilman	043125 350150	600	2004		2004	101,001	DUNG		2
00100.332	DCD Environmental Quality		Parcel-Philip Gerson	043125 350120	600	2004		2004	138,104	DUNG		2
00100.332	DCD Environmental Quality	214	Parcel-Dennis Secord	043136 150010/30	600	2003		2003	79,899	DUNG		2
00100.332	DCD Environmental Quality	215	Parcel-Joseph Lujan	043125 350100	600	2003		2003	96,422	DUNG		2
00100.332	DCD Environmental Quality		Conservation Easement - Harris Trust	043125 350030/60	600	2003		2003	28,576	DUNG		2
00100.332	DCD Environmental Quality	1	Parcel-P Boynton	053027 140000	600	2004		2004	10,500	DUNG		2
00100.332	DCD Environmental Quality		Parcel - Lehman	043125-350190	600	2005			140,326	DUNG		2
00100.332	DCD Environmental Quality		Parcel - Rausch	043125-350440	600	2005			131,166	DUNG		2
00100.332	DCD Environmental Quality		Parcel - Bax	043125-350200	600	2005			157,629	DUNG		2
00100.332	DCD Environmental Quality		Parcel - Dai	043125-350140/350050	600	2005			181,039	DUNG		2
									1,139,662			
00100.411	Information Technology	965	AT&T Telephone G3I		28	1995	15	2010	242,656	CS		3
00100.411	Information Technology	1311	Infocus LP-720 Projector	1S4GG15794	31	1997	5	2002	7,152	CS		3
00100.411	Information Technology	1933	Air Conditioner		10	1998	10	2008	40,513	BLDG		3
00100.411	Information Technology	1944	Wrightline Shelves		31	1998	15	2013	5,727	CS		4
00100.411	Information Technology	2279	Polycom 2200-08666-001 View MP	8499 4400 CD75A0	13	2000	5	2005	9,091	CS	DCII	6
00100.411	Information Technology	2280	Polycom 2200-08666-001 View MP	8400 1601 33E6A0	13	2000	5	2005	9,091	CS	CRTS	6
00100.411	Information Technology	2321	Cisco Ethernet Backbone Chasis	SCA1044204WK	13	2000	5	2005	44,318	CS		6
00100.411	Information Technology	2357	APC UPS Symmetra		13	2001	5	2006	16,187	CS		6
00100.411	Information Technology	2361	IBM iSeries Model 270		13	2002	5	2007	46,594	Pencom		4
00100.411	Information Technology	2364	Cisco Shorthaul Router SX GBIC	WS-G5484	13	2003	5	2008	12,746	INFO	TECH	3
00100.411	Information Technology	2365	Cisco Router	WS-X64048A-GBIC	13	2003	5	2008	5,162	INFO	TECH	3
00100.411	Information Technology	2368	Cisco Video Conference Gateway	IPVC-3521-GW-4B	34	2004	7	2011	9,116	INFO	TECH	3
00100.411	Information Technology		Cannon IR3570 Copier & Finisher	SKV07239 THQ27110	13	2006	5	2011	6,479	COMMIS		3
00100.411	Information Technology		Cannon IR5570 Copier & Finisher	SLQ06994 KJZ29397	13	2006	5	2011	11,241	DCD	ADMIN	3
00100.411	Information Technology		Blade Center (multiple pieces)		13	2006	7	2013	20,000	INFO	TECH	3
00100.411	Information Technology		Cannon IR5570 Copier & Finisher	SLQ06322 KJZ29277	13	2006	5	2011	11,811	DCD	BLDG	3
00100.411	Information Technology		Canon IRAC 5030 copier	GNG52042	13	2011	5	2016	6,792	IT		3
									504,676			
00100.461	Human Resources		Canon IR5570 Copier & Finisher	SQL30378 KJZ66267	13	2007	5	2012	11,822	HR		3
00100.461	Human Resources		Canon IRC255iF Copier & Finisher	WKN02367	13	2018	5	2023	6,384	HR		3
									18,206			
00100.511	Environmental Health	1	Millipore Elix Advantage 3	SQL30378KJZ662687	28	2016	15	2031	6,387	EHLB		3
00100.511	Environmental Health		LABCONCO Dishwasher		28	2005	7	2012	5,245	EHLB		3
00100.511	Environmental Health		Flo-Mate 2000		28	2006	7	2013	5,010	EHLB		3

Fixed Assets Master File
12/31/2020
Items Over $5,000

Rec'd Update; information updated

Fund #	Fund Name	Item	Description	Serial Number	Class	Purchased	Life	Aged	Amount	Location	Sub	Revenue
									16,642			
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	47	Maintenance Shop	D	510	1972	25	1997	12,000	CDJ		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	133	Restroom Picnic Area		540	1985	30	2015	47,531	FWB		2
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	138	Salt Creek Shop		590	1997	20	2017	57,849	SC		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	145	Dungeness Shop 32X20		520	1971	20	1991	18,000	DUN		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	149	Restroom #3 22X17	Dungeness	520	1973	20	1993	16,000	DUN		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	150	Covered Shelter 28X20	Dungeness	520	1973	20	1993	14,000	DUN		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	151	Renovation Rstrm,Picnic,Parking	Incl 3 Shelters	540	1986	20	2006	24,765	FWB		1
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	242	Dream House Cabin	B1	510	1981	30	2011	19,900	CDJ		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	243	Crazy House Cabin	B2	510	1981	30	2011	19,900	CDJ		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	244	Neyanda Cabin	B3	510	1981	30	2011	19,900	CDJ		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	245	Big Dipper Restroom	RR#2	510	1981	30	2011	22,600	CDJ		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	246	Trough Restroom	RR#1	510	1981	30	2011	22,600	CDJ		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	247	Roganunda Cabin	7	510	1981	30	2011	19,900	CDJ		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	248	Willan Cabin	8	510	1981	30	2011	19,900	CDJ		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	250	Fire Pump House		510	1981	30	2011	31,200	CDJ		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	256	Trails End Cabin	9	510	1981	30	2011	19,900	CDJ		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	257	Duplex Residence	Beehive 11	510	1981	30	2011	79,510	CDJ		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	258	Lodge, Kitchen, Dining Room	Qui Si Sana	510	1981	30	2011	407,305	CDJ		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	267	Chipseal Parking Lot		725	1984	5	1989	5,164	CLIN		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	268	Ramp/Dock/Parking Lot Upgrade	63-0150/0170	755	1990	20	2010	5,279	LP		2
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	276	Trailer Shelter		510	1982	30	2012	11,108	CDJ		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	281	Boat Ramp, Fence, Water System		740	1985	15	2000	39,636	FWB		2
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	283	Salt Creek Restroom #2 16 X 30		590	1983	20	2003	40,000	SC		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	289	Storage Building 12 X 20		570	1983	20	2003	7,500	PP		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	290	Boat Ramp		770	1983	25	2008	10,000	PP		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	307	Additional Work on Boat Ramp		740	1986		1986	9,729	FWB		4
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	334	1984 Guerdon Mobile Home 28X65		500	1988	20	2008	34,033	SC		4
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	342	Mobile Home	6406 Skyline	520	1997	20	2017	52,555	DUN		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	360	Vault Toilet	Billed 92 - 1869	580	1991	20	2011	10,127	PW		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	361	Restroom #3		590	1991	25	2016	103,136	SC		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	387	Fence		720	1994	15	2009	6,734	DUN		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	388	Fence		790	1994	15	2009	8,425	SC		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	391	Wheeler Park Property		600	1994		1994	15,194	WP		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	407	Restroom #2		520	1999	25	2024	100,752	DUN		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	408	Jail Remodel		500	1998	25	2023	552,596	JAIL		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	409	Historic Courthouse Remodel		500	1999	25	2024	57,358	CH		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	410	Historic Courthouse Basement Remodel		500	1999	25	2024	7,157	CH		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	411	Historic Courthouse Exterior		500	1999	25	2024	178,890	CH		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	413	Lighting Retrofit		700	1998	20	2018	113,506	CH		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	414	Utilities		765	1998	50	2048	5,350	RHF		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	415	Fence		765	1998	20	2018	10,643	RHF		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	416	Parking Lot		765	1998	20	2018	21,904	RHF		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	422	Historic CH Dome & Clock Repair		500	1999	25	2024	21,519	CH		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	423	Historic Courthouse Interior		500	1999	25	2024	190,334	CH		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	424	Bunk Replacement SDU/Jail		4	1999	20	2019	11,867	JAIL		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	425	Medical Room Air System/Jail		10	1999	15	2014	6,836	JAIL		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	426	Manager's Residence Camp David, Jr		510	1999	25	2024	44,927	CDJ		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	426	Manager's Residence Camp David, Jr		510	2000	40	2040	23,098	CDJ		3

Fixed Assets Master File
12/31/2020
Items Over $5,000

Rec'd Update; information updated

Fund #	Fund Name	Item	Description	Serial Number	Class	Purchased	Life	Aged	Amount	Location	Sub	Revenue
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	427	Staff Cabin Replacement		510	1999	25	2024	33,220	CDJ		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	428	Skylights Replacement		510	1999	20	2019	7,943	CDJ		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	429	Lodge Front Stairway Replace		510	1999	20	2019	11,975	CDJ		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	430	Robin Hill Farm Improvements		765	1999	20	2019	13,052	RHF		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	431	Vault Toilet - Quillayute		735	1999	20	2019	12,269	QUIL		2
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	435	Water System - Camp David Jr		710	1999	20	2019	20,261	CDJ		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	447	Vault Toilet - Cline Spit		725	2000	20	2020	12,152	CLIN		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	448	Vault Toilet - Pillar Point		770	2000	20	2020	23,781	PP		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	449	Lake Pleasant Park Renovation		755	2000	20	2020	165,167	LP		2
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	450	Camp David Lodge Reroof		510	2000	30	2030	29,798	CDJ		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	451	Salt Creek Reroofs/House/RR/Shel		590	2000	30	2030	29,235	SC		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	454	Playground - Dungeness		720	2000	15	2015	8,389	DUN		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	457	Water System - Camp David Jr		710	2000	20	2020	28,525	CDJ		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	459	Water Heater/Boiler - Jail		700	2000	15	2015	12,995	BM		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	650	Taylor Cutoff Property/ 3 waters		600	1995		1995	20,625	RTC		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	700	PT Voice of America/Dungeness	043133140000	600	1959		1959	81,375	DUN		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	710	PT Voice of America/Dungeness	043133410000	600				27,125	DUN		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	1120	PT Salt Creek	083121410000	600	1958		1958	8,000	SC		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	1130	PT Salt Creek	083122230000	600	1958		1958	14,500	SC		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	1140	PT Salt Creek	083122320000	600	1958		1958	15,000	SC		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	1148	PT Lot 4 25-31-8 Freshwater	083125430000	600	1983		1983	156,900	FWB		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	1152	Freshwater Bay Tidelands Par A/B	083125420080	600	1988		1988	40,000	FWB		2
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	1300	Camp David, Jr.	093030500050	600	1935		1935	30,000	CDJ		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	1625	Clallam Bay	123220510000	600	1984		1984	76,276	CB		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	1700	Lot 33 Lake Pleasant	133035500117	600	1983		1983	12,500	LP		7
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	1705	Lot 34 Lake Pleasant	133035500118	600	1989		1989	14,696	LP		4
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	1900	Quillayute River Property	152824340075	600	1997		1997	84,306	QUIL		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	5082	Fluid Cooler		10	1996	20	2016	7,769	JUV		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	5085	Seal Coating Parking Lot		700	1996	10	2006	24,081	PKLT		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	6000	McCool Prop Ct Park (Robin Hill)	Land	600	1997		1997	914,332	RHF		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	6000	McCool Prop Ct Park (Robin Hill)	Buildings	500	1997	25	2022	135,000	RHF		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	6026	District Court Remodel		500	1997	20	2017	10,015	CH		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	6027	Bird Deterrents-Courthouse		500	2001	15	2016	7,205	CH		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	6028	Roof Replacements-Camp David, Jr		500	2001	30	2031	17,694	CDJ		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	6029	Replace Floor Coverings-Courthouse		500	2001	25	2026	5,724	CH		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	6030	Parking Lot Repair-Courthouse		700	2001	10	2011	12,457	CH		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	6031	Piling/Float Repair-Camp David, Jr.		800	2001	20	2021	12,921	CDJ		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	6032	Relocate Dump Station-Dungeness		700	2001	30	2031	17,031	DUN		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities	6033	Replace Beach Handrails-Salt Creek		700	2001	15	2016	12,615	SC		3
00100.911	Parks & Facilities		Canon IRAC3530I Color	WSB05974	13	2018	5	2023	5,878	CH		3
									4,750,904			
00100.912	Fair	80	Water Lines,Hydrant,Fire System	1983/1984	730	1983	30	2013	10,996	FAIR		7
00100.912	Fair	93	Security Fencing 1350 Feet	63-2020	730	1992	25	2017	19,040	FAIR		3
00100.912	Fair	154	Sewer Update		730	1987	15	2002	27,893	FAIR		4
00100.912	Fair	198	Roof Agriculture Building		730	1993	30	2023	5,453	FAIR		3
00100.912	Fair	216	Irrigation System		730	1998	25	2023	13,695	FAIR		3
00100.912	Fair	217	Parking Lot Improvements		730	1998	20	2018	10,000	FAIR		3
00100.912	Fair	1000	West Restroom		530	1999	25	2024	68,751	FAIR		3
00100.912	Fair	1001	Completion of West Restroom		530	2000	25	2025	52,138	FAIR		3

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00100.912	Fair	1010	Home Arts Building		530	1983	50	2033	71,424	FAIR		7
00100.912	Fair	1040	Merchants Building	1983/1984	530	1946	25	1971	19,925	FAIR		7
00100.912	Fair	1072	Kitchen Improvements	62-2040	530	1992	15	2007	7,763	FAIR		3
00100.912	Fair	1081	Replace north wall horsebarn #1		530	1990	25	2015	7,672	FAIR		4
00100.912	Fair	1082	Merchant's Annex		530	1995	20	2015	9,705	FAIR		3
00100.912	Fair	1083	Art Building Roof		500	1997	25	2022	16,725	FAIR		3
00100.912	Fair	1100	Shop Building		530	1983	30	2013	6,252	FAIR		7
00100.912	Fair	1110	House W/ Remodeling	1984	530	1973	50	2023	8,585	FAIR		7
00100.912	Fair	1130	4-H Dog Building		530	1977	50	2027	32,160	FAIR		7
00100.912	Fair	1180	Goat Barn & Slab 1982		530	1976	50	2026	31,800	FAIR		7
00100.912	Fair	1190	Draft Horse Barn		530	1977	50	2027	32,000	FAIR		7
00100.912	Fair	1201	Horse Barn #3		530	1995	25	2020	43,881	FAIR		3
00100.912	Fair	1202	Horse Barn #2		531	1997	36	2033	193,192	FAIR		1
00100.912	Fair	1203	Cattle Barn		531	1997	36	2033	193,192	FAIR		1
00100.912	Fair	1230	Storage Bldg		530	1972	40	2012	15,000	FAIR		7
00100.912	Fair	1240	Rest Room		530	1976	40	2016	10,000	FAIR		7
00100.912	Fair	1290	Exposition Hall		530	1991	25	2016	218,891	FAIR		4
00100.912	Fair	1340	New Grandstand		530	1984	25	2009	226,009	FAIR		7
00100.912	Fair	1392	Portable Stage (Risers)		730	1997	10	2007	5,567	FAIR		3
00100.912	Fair	1400	Airport Parking		730	1997	20	2017	29,812	FAIR		3
00100.912	Fair	1401	Irrigation System		730	1997	20	2017	11,421	FAIR		3
00100.851	Fair from JUVY 2007	202	Traulsen Refrigerator Freezer	RDT232WUT/T572130G9	21	1999	15	2014	8,000	FAIR		4
00100.912	Fair	1404	Irrigation Improvements		730	2000	15	2015	7,179	FAIR		3
00100.912	Fair	1404	Rabbit/Poultry Barn		530	2001	32	2033	64,366	FAIR		3
									1,478,487			
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations	820	Radio, Repeater, Ellis 2	482CSJ0110	35	1992	10	2002	5,197	OFFI		4
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations	966	Evidence & Records Shelving		31	1995	20	2015	9,236			3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations	969	Wells Cargo Enclosed Trailer	1WC200M20V4028060	41	1996	20	2016	20,000	DTF		3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations	970	Records Storage System		31	1997	10	2007	11,105	KG01		3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations	977	Evidence Shelving		31	1998	20	2018	50,921	EVID		3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations	978	Security Remodel		700	1998	20	2018	71,782	ADMI		3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		Crime Mapping Software		13	2007	5	2012	5,420			3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		Evidence Shelving		31	2007	5	2012	21,845			3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		Bloodborne Pathogen Drying System		28	2008	7	2015	5,015			3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		Fingerprint machine	00103	24	2010	5	2015	18,749			1
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		Canon IRAC5240	RRD08339	13	2015	7	2022	10,122			3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		Firearm Simulator upgrade		24	2016	5	2021	13,008			3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		Canon IRAC5240A NP 2198		13	2016	7	2023	8,755			3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		Prefab storage building		500	2017	20	2037	10,960			3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		Trimble Forensics TX6 Range Scanner Pkg	94616201	24	2018	10	2028	63,812			3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		Canon IRA 45511 Image Runner Copier	UMW05903	13	2018	5	2023	7,153			3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		Evidence Management Barcode System		13	2019	10	2029	24,373			3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		2021 Combination Restroom Trailer	5NHUCN019MN108055	2	2020	25	2045	14,143	SAR		1
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		APX8500 all bank MP mobile radio	681WF5616	35	2020	7	2027	5,486	CCSO		3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		APX8500 all bank MP mobile radio	681WF5617	35	2020	7	2027	5,486	CCSO		3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		Repeater & Transmitter		35	2020	7	2027	5,805	CCSO		3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		APX8000 all band handheld radio	527CWZ3160	35	2020	7	2027	5,761	CCSO		3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		APX8000 all band handheld radio	527CWZ3161	35	2020	7	2027	5,761	CCSO		3
00100.811	Sheriff/Operations		Canon Copier	2UR05354	13	2020	7	2027	5,633	OPNET		3

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									405,528			
00100.813	Sheriff - Animal Control		SWAB Wagon		2	2008	5	2013	15,409			3
									15,409			
00100.814	Sheriff - Search and Rescue		1999 Chevrolet Suburban	1GNFK16R2XJ496785	2	2009	10	2019	9,700			3
00100.814	Sheriff - Search and Rescue		2010 Ford Truck Super Duty	1FTSWBY5AEB2721	2	2018	10	2028	26,293			3
									35,993			
00100.815	Sheriff/Jail	228	Freezer 7' 9" X 9' 8"		21	1997	10	2007	5,408	KIT3		3
00100.815	Sheriff/Jail		Steam Table		21	2008	10	2018	5,005			3
00100.815	Sheriff/Jail		Electric Pallet Lift		21	2008	10	2018	5,613			3
00100.815	Sheriff/Jail		Jail lobby pass through		28	2010	10	2020	5,707			3
00100.815	Sheriff/Jail		60 qt electric mixer		21	2011	10	2021	18,200			3
00100.815	Sheriff/Jail		Electric Kettle		21	2011	10	2021	11,335			3
00100.815	Sheriff/Jail		Canon RA5030 copier		13	2012	5	2017	6,699			3
00100.815	Sheriff/Jail		Loadtrail dump trailer		41	2017	10	2027	7,312			3
00100.815	Sheriff/Jail		2020 Ford X2C Transit 12-passenger	1FBAX2CG2LKA15424	2	2020	5	2025	41,437			2
00100.815	Sheriff/Jail		Contraband Detection System	FSFG-07-1866	28	2020	7	2027	10,875			3
									117,591			
00100.816	Sheriff/Jail Medical		Medical Records System		28	2016	10	2026	10,125			3
00100.816	Sheriff/Jail Medical		Medical Records System		28	2017	9	2026	30,473			3
									40,598			
00100.817	Sheriff Emergency Services	1	XGA DLP Projector W/2M	S/N 3MW0080043	34	2000	5	2005	5,231	EMGM		4
00100.817	Sheriff Emergency Services		Smartboard	SB685R2719266	13	2011	5	2016	6,110	EMGM		3
00100.817	Sheriff Emergency Services		1997 Freightliner Ambulance	VH6704028	2	2015	5	2020	12,531	EMGM		1
00100.817	Sheriff Emergency Services		BullsEye Digital Fire Extinguisher		36	2017	10	2027	11,707	EMGM		1
									35,579			
00100.841	Prosecuting Attorney	137	Spacesaver File System		31	1991	15	2006	6,112	PROS		3
00100.841	Prosecuting Attorney	147	Filing System/Work Station		31	1997	20	2017	24,905	PROS		3
00100.841	Prosecuting Attorney	148	Security Measure		42	1997	20	2017	8,212	PROS		3
00100.841	Prosecuting Attorney		Canon IR3235i copier	DGA11608	13	2010	5	2015	6,049	PROS		3
00100.841	Prosecuting Attorney		Canon IRAC5255A	JME22320	13	2016	7	2023	8,704	PROS		3
00100.841	Prosecuting Attorney		Canon IRAC5255A	JME22317	13	2016	7	2023	13,630	PROS		3
00100.841	Prosecuting Attorney		Canon IRAC5255A	JME18918	13	2015	7	2022	13,400	PROS		3
00100.841	Prosecuting Atty		Legal Files Software		13	2020	10	2030	30,000	PROS		2
00100.841	Prosecuting Atty		Legal Files Software		13	2020	10	2030	2,266	PROS		3
									113,278			
00100.851	Juvenile Services	88	Space Saver Shelving		31	1994	20	2014	6,530	JD		3
00100.851	Juvenile Services	223	Security Equipment		700	1999	15	2014	22,934	JUVY		4

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00100.851	Juvenile Services	225	Building Improvements		700	1999	15	2014	12,011	JUVY		4
00100.851	Juvenile Services		Security Pipe Time Keeping System		31	2008	7	2015	6,802	JUVY		3
00100.851	Juvenile Services		Crossmatch fingerprint scanner		28	2009	10	2019	19,148	JUVY		3
00100.851	Juvenile Services		Canon IRA6255		31	2014	7	2021	12,779	JUVY		3
									80,204			
00100.861	Superior Court	7	Remodel		700	2000	25	2025	14,270	SCRT		3
00100.861	Superior Court	603	Family Court Remodel		700	2001	30	2031	23,031	FAM	CORT	3
00100.861	Superior Court		JAVS Recording System Upgrade		13	2013	7	2020	4,521	SCRT		3
00100.861	Superior Court		JAVS Recording System Upgrade		13	2013	7	2020	4,466	SCRT		3
00100.861	Superior Court		JAVS Recording System Upgrade		13	2013	7	2020	4,521	SCRT		3
00100.861	Superior Court		Real Presence AV system		14	2015	5	2020	16,008	SCRT		3
00100.861	Superior Court		Real Presence AV system		14	2015	5	2020	16,008	SCRT		3
00100.861	Superior Court		Canon IRA4235		13	2016	7	2023	7,167	SCRT		3
00100.861	Superior Court		Upgrade AV system		13	2016	7	2023	15,007	SCRT		3
00100.861	Superior Court		JAVS A/V Upgrade Juvenile Court		13	2017	7	2024	11,581	SCRT		3
00100.861	Superior Court		JAVS A/V Upgrade Superior CR2		13	2017	7	2024	11,581	SCRT		3
00100.861	Superior Court		JAVS A/V Upgrade Superior CR3		13	2017	7	2024	11,938	SCRT		3
									140,100			
00100.871	District Court I	146	Office Remodel-Safety Glass		700	1999	50	2049	32,975	CRT		3
00100.871	District Court I	169	Mobile Filing System		31	1995	15	2010	9,054	DCO		3
00100.871	District Court I	170	Counter & Cabinet Remodel		700	1997	20	2017	17,650	DC1		3
00100.871	District Court I		Front Counter Remodel		700	2008	15	2023	6,341	DC1		3
00100.871	District Court I		Canon Copier	DGA29816	13	2011	5	2016	6,861	DC1		3
00100.871	District Court I		JAVS Courtroom recording system Old CH		13	2015	7	2022	22,641	DC1		3
00100.871	District Court I		JAVS A/V Upgrade DC CR1		13	2017	5	2022	8,449	DC1		3
									103,971			
00100.881	District Court II		JAVS Courtroom recording system		13	2014	7	2021	28,071	DCII		3
									28,071			
00100.891	Clerk	158	Safety & Bldg Improvements		700	1999	50	2049	64,566	CLRK		3
00100.891	Clerk		Canon IR4551i Copier	UMW05128	13	2018	5	2023	7,861	CLRK		3
00100.891	Clerk		Jury Systems software		13	2007	5	2012	19,893	CLRK		3
00100.891	Clerk		Microfilm Scanner and peripherals		13	2008	5	2013	10,887	CLRK		3
00100.891	Clerk		Hyland OnBase Software		13	2011	7	2018	86,098	CLRK		4
00100.891	Clerk		Hyland OnBase Software - upgrade		13	2019	7	2026	5,435	CLRK		3
									194,740			
00100.931	WSU Extension		CANON iRAC3530i Copier	WSB01368	13	2017	5	2022	5,539	WSU		3
									5,539			
10101.611	Roads	3	Geodimeter 610 Robotic	61210435	28	2000	10	2010	32,314	Survey		4

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10101.611	Roads	355	Total Station Sokkia Set 2BII Pak	H21-6400-12P	28	1995	10	2005	16,219	Survey		4
10101.611	Roads		HP Color Laserjet Printer	JPSC81N01Y	13	2008	5	2013	5,550			4
10101.611	Roads		HP 44" Plotter	MY83F5C00D	13	2008	5	2013	20,374			4
10101.611	Roads		Canon IRAC525A copier	JME14724	13	2015	7	2022	13,620			4
10101.611	Roads		Geoline Positioning		24	2005	7	2012	21,040	CIB		2
									109,118			
11003.811	Boating Safety		Evinrude 150 hp motor (whaler)	05212998	5	2008	10	2018	13,980			2
11003.811	Boating Safety		Rebuild whaler		5	2008	10	2018	13,885			2
									27,864			
11004.811	Boating Safety		Boat Collar Replacement		6	2019	10	2029	9,765			4
11069.811	Port Security Grant		24 foot boat		5	2011	10	2021	222,366	CH		1
11069.811	Port Security Grant		Chevrolet Silverado Truck	1GC1KVCG1DF115293	2	2012	5	2017	32,391	CH		1
									264,522			
11007.811	Sheriff's Drug Fund	168	Vehicle Hauling Trailer	16VFX182 911334139	41	2000	10	2010	5,946	DTF		4
11007.811	Sheriff's Drug Fund		Body Wire Equipment		24	2013	10	2023	13,008	DTF		4
11007.811	Sheriff's Drug Fund		2013 Subaru Legasy	4S3BMBA65D3044818	2	2017	5	2022	15,000	DTF		4
									33,954			
11015.811	Sheriff's Equipment Reserve	14	Record System	18361	31	1998	20	2018	18,361	CTRL		4
11015.811	Sheriff's Equipment Reserve	15	Control Room Furniture	18361	31	1998	10	2008	10,254	CTRL		4
11015.811	Sheriff's Equipment Reserve	19	Office Work Stations		31	1999	20	2019	27,745	ADMN		4
11015.811	Sheriff's Equipment Reserve		Throw phone kit		24	2010	5	2015	6,504	CCSO		4
11015.811	Sheriff's Equipment Reserve		Firearms Simulator Training System		24	2012	7	2019	20,700			3
									83,564			
11061.811	Nine-One-One Enhanced	4	Records Maintenance System		28	1998	10	2008	21,882	PCOM		4
11061.811	Nine-One-One Enhanced	6	Equipment/Software Upgrade		28	1998	10	2008	55,585	PCOM		4
11061.811	Nine-One-One Enhanced	15	Caller ID Software Project	503J202701164	14	2003	5	2008	6,163	INFO	TECH	2
11061.811	Nine-One-One Enhanced	16	Caller ID Software Project	503J206732126	14	2003	5	2008	6,163	INFO	TECH	2
11061.811	Nine-One-One Enhanced	17	Caller ID Software Project	503J207726240	14	2003	5	2008	6,162	INFO	TECH	2
11061.811	Nine-One-One Enhanced	18	Caller ID Software Project	503J207709634	14	2003	5	2008	6,162	INFO	TECH	2
									102,117			
11065.811	Sheriff OPSCAN		2 prefab storage buildings plus installation		500	2017	20	2037	21,921	RMT		4
11065.811	Sheriff OPSCAN		GPS Clock System		35	2017	7	2024	16,071	RMT		4
11065.811	Sheriff OPSCAN		LE West simulcast Equip for SLP & NPT		7	2018	10	2028	22,200	SLP & NPT		3
11065.811	Sheriff OPSCAN		Transmitter, Amplifier, Duplexer		7	2018	10	2028	8,277	CCSO		3
11065.811	Sheriff OPSCAN		Replacement for LE Central Radio		7	2018	10	2028	8,413	CCSO		3
11065.811	Sheriff OPSCAN		Replacement for LTAC Forks radio		7	2018	10	2028	9,147	CCSO		3

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11065.811	Sheriff OPSCAN		Radio Equipment Shelter		500	2020	40	2060	35,017			6
11065.811	Sheriff OPSCAN		Secure Sync GPS Modular	26547	28	2020	7	2027	8,807			6
11065.811	Sheriff OPSCAN		VHF Radio System	80217904	35	2020	7	2027	8,434			6
11065.811	Sheriff OPSCAN		UHF Radio System	80217905	35	2020	7	2027	8,935			6
11065.811	Sheriff OPSCAN		Intraplex Unit fo Blyn Site		28	2020	7	2027	13,314			6
11065.811	Sheriff OPSCAN		UHF duplex repeater		35	2020	7	2027	9,113			6
11065.811	Sheriff OPSCAN		UHF duplex repeater		35	2020	7	2027	9,113			6
11065.811	Sheriff OPSCAN		UHF duplex repeater		35	2020	7	2027	9,113			6
11065.811	Sheriff OPSCAN		UHF duplex repeater		35	2020	7	2027	9,113			6
									196,988			
11066.811	PSIC Grant		Daniels 30-Watt Repeater LTAC BAH		35	2012	7	2019	8,698			1
11066.811	PSIC Grant		GPS Clock		35	2012	7	2019	5,486			1
11066.811	PSIC Grant		GPS Clock		35	2012	7	2019	5,486			1
11066.811	PSIC Grant		GPS Clock		35	2012	7	2019	5,486			1
11066.811	PSIC Grant		GPS Clock		35	2012	7	2019	5,486			1
11066.811	PSIC Grant		SecureSync		35	2012	7	2019	6,938			1
11066.811	PSIC Grant		IP Multiplexer		35	2012	7	2019	5,951			1
11066.811	PSIC Grant		Comparator		35	2012	7	2019	7,320			1
11066.811	PSIC Grant		GPS Clock		35	2012	7	2019	5,486			1
11066.811	PSIC Grant		GPS Clock		35	2012	7	2019	5,486			1
11066.811	PSIC Grant		Comparator		35	2012	7	2019	7,320			1
11066.811	PSIC Grant		Comparator		35	2012	7	2019	7,320			1
									76,463			
11068.811	Stonegarden Grant		Incident Command Vehicle Upgrade		35	2013	5	2018	39,963			1
									39,963			
11301.511	HHS		Canon IRA6575i	SMT02920	13	2016	7	2023	12,962	HHS		4
11301.511	HHS		Canon IRA5225	RKF06815	13	2016	7	2023	5,906	HHS		4
11301.511	HHS		Washing Machine	2003000047	23	2020	10	2030	13,888	Isolation Shelter		2
11301.511	HHS		Dryer	2003039291	23	2020	10	2030	6,825	Isolation Shelter		2
									39,581			
12108.331	Shoreline Block Grant	1	Conservation Easement	063000023445	600	2003		2003	83,104	Valley Creek		2
12108.331	Shoreline Block Grant	2	Conservation Easement	043125350030/350060	600	2003		2003	28,215	Elwha River		2
									111,319			
12401.221	Document Preservation	5	Mobile Storage Unit		31	1999	20	2019	10,348	VALT		4
12401.221	Document Preservation		Fujitsu Flatbed Scanner	AAFDC03315	13	2017	5	2022	5,892	DCD		4
12401.221	Document Preservation		Eagle Recording Upgrade		13	2018	5	2023	10,000	Auditor		4
12401.221	Document Preservation		Canon Imageprograf IPF map printer	BAK03210	13	2020	5	2025	9,234	Auditor		4
									35,474			

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19914.291	Veterans' Relief	129	Annex & New Bath (1984)		500	1953	50	2003	19,081	VETS		7
19914.291	Veterans' Relief		Canon IRAC33251 Imagerunner	QTW00877	31	2015	7	2022	5,036	VETS		4
									24,117			
30101.911	REET	1	Veterans' Center Remodel		700	2002	30	2032	90,009	VETS		4
30101.911	REET	2	Roof Replacements-Dungeness		720	2002	30	2032	8,515	DUN		4
30101.911	REET	3	Roof Replacements-Camp David, Jr.		710	2002	30	2032	16,042	CDJ		4
30101.911	REET	4	Beach Cabin Remodel-Camp David, Jr.		710	2002	30	2032	10,338	CDJ		4
30101.911	REET	5	Floor Covering Replacement-Courthouse		700	2002	15	2017	34,524	CH		4
30101.911	REET	6	HVAC Upgrades-Courthouse		10	2002	20	2022	5,914	CH		4
30101.911	REET	7	Cental Shower-Fair		530	2002	31	2033	92,648	FAIR	MAIN	4
30101.911	REET	8	Grandstand PA System-Fair		38	2002	10	2012	5,027	FAIR	GRST	4
30101.911	REET	9	Dungeness Landing Development		800	2002	40	2042	10,736	DL		4
30101.911	REET	10	Irrigation System Expansion-Fair		730	2002	15	2017	7,566	FAIR	WEST	4
30101.911	REET	11	Sidewalk-Fair		730	2002	25	2027	6,988	FAIR	MAIN	4
30101.911	REET	12	Gate Replacement-Dungeness		720	2002	10	2012	14,050	DUN		4
30101.911	REET	13	Electric Range and Grill-Jail		21	2002	10	2012	8,365	JAIL		4
30101.911	REET	14	HVAC Upgrades-Courthouse		700	2003	15	2018	13,277	CH		6
30101.911	REET	15	Roof Replacements-Camp David, Jr.		710	2003	30	2033	19,284	CDJ		6
30101.911	REET	16	Floor Covering Replacement-Courthouse		700	2003	15	2018	42,161	CH		6
30101.911	REET	17	Central Restroom Remodel-Fair		730	2003	25	2028	17,154	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET	18	Home Arts Building Improvements-Fair		730	2003	10	2013	8,256	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET	19	Horse Barn #3 Restroom Remodel-Fair		730	2003	25	2028	54,631	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET	20	Boat Launch Developments-Dungeness Landing		750	2003	25	2028	202,667	DL		2
30101.911	REET	21	Parking Lot Renovation-Courthouse		700	2003	20	2023	73,192	CH		6
30101.911	REET	23	Courthouse-HVAC Upgrades		700	2004	15	2019	10,140	CH		6
30101.911	REET	24	Camp David, Jr. - Roof Replacements		710	2004	30	2034	26,413	CDJ		6
30101.911	REET	25	Courthouse-Paint Exterior and Fascia		700	2004	25	2029	125,473	CH		6
30101.911	REET	26	Salt Creek-Park Renovation		790	2004	25	2029	8,484	SC		6
30101.911	REET	27	Camp David, Jr. - HVAC Replacement		710	2004	15	2019	13,612	CDJ		6
30101.911	REET	28	Fairgrounds-Midway Asphalt Overlay		730	2004	20	2024	82,161	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET	29	Courthouse-Parking Lot Renovation		700	2004	20	2024	26,522	CH		6
30101.911	REET	30	Robin Hill-Water System		765	2004	15	2019	7,251	RHF		6
30101.911	REET	31	Fairgrounds-Pump Lift Station Rebuild		730	2004	15	2019	33,515	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET	32	Fairgrounds-Bleacher Replacement		1	2004	29	2033	19,088	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Salt Creek - Entrance Gate		790	2005	10	2015	17,127	SC		6
30101.911	REET		Courthouse - HVAC Upgrades		700	2005	15	2020	13,476	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Salt Creek - Park Renovation		790	2005	25	2030	50,073	SC		6
30101.911	REET		Courthouse - Floor Coverings		700	2005	15	2020	29,104	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Courthouse Jail - Replace Padded Cell		700	2005	20	2025	48,495	JAIL		6
30101.911	REET		Jail - Replace Electronic Doors		700	2005	20	2025	23,521	JAIL		6
30101.911	REET		Veterans Ctr - Exterior Paint & Repair		700	2005	25	2030	27,209	VETS		6
30101.911	REET		Camp David Jr. - Reroofs		710	2005	30	2035	36,414	CDJ		6
30101.911	REET		Fairgrounds - Asphalt Overlay		730	2005	20	2025	36,474	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Fairgrounds - Merchants Bldg Reroof		730	2005	28	2033	27,907	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Fairgrounds - West Stage		730	2005	25	2030	209,950	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Veterans Ctr - Reroof		700	2005	30	2035	33,402	VETS		6
30101.911	REET		Parking Lot Renovation		700	2005	20	2025	159,702	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Parking Lot Renovation (completion)		700	2006	19	2025	2,696	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Fairgrounds - Parking Lot Improvements		730	2005	20	2025	79,195	FAIR		6

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30101.911	REET		Quillayute Park Easement Road		700	2005	20	2025	15,492	QUIL		6
30101.911	REET		Courthouse - Hallway & Door Security		700	2005	15	2020	196,922	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Replace Jail Fencing		700	2006	15	2021	25,165	JAIL		6
30101.911	REET		HVAC Upgrades-Courthouse		700	2006	15	2021	34,532	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Salt Creek Renovation		700	2006	25	2031	638,297	SC		6
30101.911	REET		Remodel Picnic Shelter		700	2006	30	2036	39,246	SC		6
30101.911	REET		Fairgrounds West Stage		700	2006	25	2031	59,443	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Floor Coverings		700	2006	15	2021	66,952	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Replace Front Doors		700	2006	25	2031	34,227	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Renovate BCCC Meeting Room		700	2006	30	2036	6,450	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Replace Restroom - Loop #1		700	2006	25	2031	74,935	DUN		6
30101.911	REET		Log Cabin Renovation		700	2006	30	2036	10,391	CDJ		6
30101.911	REET		Remodel Horse Barn #1		700	2006	27	2033	73,794	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Grandstand Gutters		700	2006	15	2021	6,644	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Replace Roof Home Arts Bldg		700	2006	27	2033	53,767	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Renovate Home Arts Kitchen		700	2006	10	2016	5,071	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Improve Parking Lot Lighting		700	2006	25	2031	6,930	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Fairgrounds - Parking Lot Improvements		700	2006	20	2026	89,044	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Pump Station Horse Barn #3		700	2006	20	2026	26,440	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Courthouse - Hallway & Door Security		700	2006	15	2021	19,327	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Replace Camera Recording System		700	2006	15	2021	62,253	JUV		6
30101.911	REET		Historic Courthouse Replace Heating System		700	2007	15	2022	32,667	CH		6
30101.911	REET		HVAC Upgrades-Courthouse		700	2007	15	2022	68,931	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Salt Creek Renovation		700	2007	25	2032	40,800	SC		6
30101.911	REET		Fairgrounds West Stage		700	2007	25	2032	11,690	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Floor Coverings		700	2007	15	2022	67,907	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Renovate BCCC Meeting Room		700	2007	30	2037	9,233	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Replace Restroom - Loop #1		700	2007	25	2032	74,971	DUN		6
30101.911	REET		Log Cabin Renovation		700	2007	30	2037	32,503	CDJ		6
30101.911	REET		Fairgrounds Home Arts Kitchen		700	2007	10	2017	33,812	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Courthouse Improve Parking Lot		700	2007	25	2032	44,528	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Courthouse Office Remodel CD/EH		700	2007	30	2037	9,748	CH		6
30101.911	REET		CIB Remodel		700	2007	30	2037	5,861	CIB		6
30101.911	REET		Camp David Jr Water System Upgrades		700	2007	15	2022	16,277	CDJ		6
30101.911	REET		Dungeness Chipseal		700	2007	10	2017	14,078	DUN		6
30101.911	REET		Horse Arena Surfacing		700	2008	20	2028	7,972	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Fairgrounds West Stage		700	2008	25	2033	12,484	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Renovate BOCC Meeting Room		700	2008	30	2038	104,752	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Log Cabin Renovation		700	2008	30	2038	27,194	CDJ		6
30101.911	REET		Fairgrounds Home Arts Kitchen		700	2008	10	2018	42,006	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Bradley House relocation from River's End		500	2008	20	2028	17,574	RHF		6
30101.911	REET		Bradley House		500	2008	20	2028	60,000	RHF		1
30101.911	REET		Remodel Basement Offices		700	2008	30	2038	171,443	CH		6
30101.911	REET		CIB Remodel		700	2008	30	2038	63,303	CIB		6
30101.911	REET		DC II Remodel		700	2008	9	2017	71,092	FORKS		6
30101.911	REET		North Plaza and Midway		700	2008	25	2033	93,934	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		New Dump Station		700	2008	20	2028	160,006	SC		6
30101.911	REET		Replace Heat System - Historic Courthouse		700	2009	30	2039	300,295	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Roof Replacement - New Courthouse		700	2009	30	2039	590,305	CH		6
30101.911	REET		New Breathalizer Room		700	2010	15	2025	35,449	JAIL		6
30101.911	REET		Clallam Bay (West)		600	2011			98,225	CBW		6

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30101.911	REET		Historic courthouse interior/exterior		700	2011	30	2041	475,898	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Fairgrounds Backflow prevention		700	2011	15	2026	37,705	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		HVAC Upgrades - Courthouse		700	2012	15	2027	1,200,089	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Solar Panel Installation		700	2012	15	2027	399,341	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Historic Courthouse Reroof		700	2012	30	2042	243,271	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Rodeo Fence Replacement		700	2012	21	2033	14,679	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Fairgrounds Security Lighting		700	2013	20	2033	59,424	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Replace 3rd Street Roof		700	2013	30	2043	209,746	3RD		6
30101.911	REET		JAVS Recording System DC1		13	2013	5	2018	27,693	DC1		6
30101.911	REET		Courthouse Wireless Panic Alarm		700	2014	15	2029	37,822	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Dungeness Landing Piling Replacement		700	2015	20	2035	69,079	DL		6
30101.911	REET		Fairgrounds Floral Barn Structural		700	2016	30	2046	230,178	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Fairgrounds Goat Barn Extension		700	2016	30	2046	39,635	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Third Street Renovation		700	2016	30	2046	516,004			6
30101.911	REET		Disc Golf Course with (2) 20 ac parcels	023031-340025 & 340100	700	2017	10	2027	87,201	DISC		6
30101.911	REET		Fairgrounds West Stage Cover		700	2017	15	2032	41,006	FAIR		6
30101.911	REET		Salt Creek Water System		790	2018	15	2033	231,313	SC		6
30101.911	REET		Replace Jail Roof		700	2018	30	2048	841,475	JAIL		6
30101.911	REET		CH & 3rd St Signage Improvement		700	2019	15	2034	106,861	CH/3rd St		6
30101.911	REET		Juvenile Replace Metal Roofing/Flashing		700	2019	30	2049	422,059	JUV		6
30101.912	REET		CH IT Data Cent Cooling Improvemet		700	2019	15	2034	436,938	CH		6
30101.911	REET		CH IT Data Center Phone Room Fire Sup		700	2018	15	2033	105,051	CH		6
30101.912	REET		CH IT Data Center Fire Sup		700	2019	15	2034	111,124	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Courthouse Sheriff Detective/CIB Remodel		700	2019	15	2034	62,753	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Jail Kitchen Grease Interceptor		700	2020	15	2035	102,228	JAIL		6
30101.911	REET		CH Replace Fire Alarm panel		700	2020	15	2035	44,196	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Courthouse Panic Alarm System		700	2020	15	2035	20,459	CH		3
									11,926,337			
30201.911	REET 2		Sheriff Impound Lot Fencing		700	2015	25	2040	28,642	IMPD		6
30201.911	REET 2		Backup Compressor		700	2015	10	2025	9,627	JUV		6
30201.911	REET 2		Courthouse Parking Stormwater Retrofit		700	2016	20	2036	515,830	CH		6
30201.911	REET 2		Jail Camera Installation		28	2016	10	2026	481,989	JAIL		6
30201.911	REET 2		Telephone System Upgrade		28	2016	5	2021	152,023	CH		6
30201.911	REET 2		Courthouse Grounding		700	2018	30	2048	534,530	CH		6
30201.911	REET 2		Courthouse Boiler Replacement		700	2016	15	2031	453,007	CH		6
30201.911	REET 2		Dungeness Rec Area Site Imp		720	2018	20	2038	37,794			6
30201.911	REET 2		Courthouse Sheriff Jail Kitchen Exhaust		700	2020	15	2035	464,187	JAIL		6
									2,677,629			
30501.911	Capital Projects	1	Rabbit/Poultry Barn	also # 1404 in Fair	500	2001	32	2033	17,000	FAIR	EAST	4
30501.911	Capital Projects	2	Auditor Remodel		700	2002	30	2032	20,485	CH		4
30501.911	Capital Projects	3	Security Improvements-Courthouse		700	2002	30	2032	7,239	CH		4
30501.911	Capital Projects	4	Piling/Float Repair-Camp David, Jr.		710	2002	25	2027	11,747	CDJ		4
30501.911	Capital Projects	5	Slip Point Lighthouse Sewer		700	2002	15	2017	10,322	SLIP PT		4
30501.911	Capital Projects	6	Superior Court Recorder Upgrade		13	2002	5	2007	19,867	CH		4
30501.911	Capital Projects	7	Remodel of Old Juvenile Center (CIB)		700	2003	30	2033	20,473	CIB		6
30501.911	Capital Projects	8	Security Camera Replacements-Juvenile		28	2003	7	2010	7,996	JUV		6
30501.911	Capital Projects	9	Tables & Grills-Dungeness		1	2003	7	2010	13,282	DUN		6

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30501.911	Capital Projects	10	Rescue Boat-Camp David Jr	Zodiac 420	5	2003	10	2013	9,371	CDJ		6
30501.911	Capital Projects	11	Fair Fencing Installation and Repairs		730	2004	15	2019	5,559	FAIR		6
30501.911	Capital Projects	12	Quillayute River Park Easement Road		700	2004	15	2019	17,330	QUIL		6
30501.911	Capital Projects	13	IBM i5 Express (AS400)	5F10E 9405-520	13	2004	5	2009	12,877	INFO	TECH	6
30501.911	Capital Projects	14	IBM iSeries 520 (AS400)	5F10E 9405-520	13	2004	5	2009	80,123	INFO	TECH	6
30501.911	Capital Projects	15	Cisco PIX Firewall	88808052259	13	2004	5	2009	5,231	INFO	TECH	6
30501.911	Capital Projects	100	IBM Xseries 345 CPU KPWFK16	8670 61	13	2003	5	2008	11,243	INFO	TECH	6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Auditor/Commissioner Remodel		700	2005	30	2035	29,439	CH		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Smoking Shelter - Courthouse		700	2005	25	2030	5,583	CH		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Courthouse - Jail Oven		21	2005	10	2015	8,538	JAIL		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Fairgrounds - Mobile Stage Unit		15	2005	25	2030	93,432	FAIR		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Juvenile Center - Security Cameras		34	2005	10	2015	8,283	JUV		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Jail Clothing Dryer	2004066831	23	2006	10	2016	10,946	JAIL		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Fencing, Wash Rack & Signage		15	2006	15	2021	15,344	FAIR		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Superior Court Alterations - 3rd Judge		700	2007	20	2027	5,362	CH		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Juvenile HVAC Hardware/Software Upgrade		700	2007	15	2022	29,887	JUV		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Juvenile Commercial Washer		21	2007	10	2017	8,691	JUV		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Juvenile Commercial Freezer		21	2007	10	2017	5,021	JUV		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Fair Swine Barn Pens		700	2007	15	2022	12,861	FAIR		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Dungeness Landing Water System		700	2007	15	2022	7,279	DL		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Salt Creek Restroom #3 Drainfield		790	2007	15	2022	25,453	SC		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Juvenile Chiller Compressor Replacement		700	2007	15	2022	8,397	JUV		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Jail Walk in Refrigerator		21	2007	10	2017	15,440	JAIL		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Jail Remodel		500	2008	30	2038	1,452,335	JAIL		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Jail Kitchen Mezzanine		500	2008	30	2038	14,374	JAIL		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Fairgrounds Kitchen Equipment Kitchen Building		21	2008	10	2018	14,507	FG		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Courthouse Main Breaker		500	2008	20	2028	25,904	CH		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Juvenile Chiller Compressor Replacement		700	2008	15	2023	20,983	JUV		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Agnew Soccer Fields		700	2009			17,294	AGN		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Agnew Soccer Fields		700	2009			305,945	AGN		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		HVAC Upgrades		700	2009	15	2024	99,723	CH		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		House Heating Upgrade		700	2009	15	2024	15,905	RHF		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Utility Hookups		700	2009	15	2024	34,251	FAIR		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Courtroom 1 JAVS Digital Recording System		13	2009	5	2014	24,370	CH		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		3rd Street Building	building	500	2010	40	2050	605,188	3RD		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		3rd Street Building	land	500	2009			200,000	3RD		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		3rd Street Building Basement remodel		500	2010	40	2050	461,930	3RD		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Utility hookups		700	2010	15	2025	8,785	FAIR		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		PA system		38	2010	7	2017	35,272	FAIR		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Walk in freezer		21	2010	10	2020	24,482	JAIL		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Superior Court JAVS Recording 3 Family Court		13	2011	5	2016	24,983	CH		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Juvenile JAVS Recording		13	2011	5	2016	24,472	JUV		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Kitchen Exhaust System		21	2011	10	2021	33,304	FAIR		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		JAVS Court Recording System Superior Ct #2		13	2012	5	2017	31,763	CH		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Clallam Bay Picnic Shelter		715	2014	40	2054	35,921	CB		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Blue Mountain Transfer Station Building		500	2014	40	2054	134,316	ROAD		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		Fairgrounds Information Booth		700	2016	30	2046	6,147	FAIR		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		Jail Washing Machine		23	2016	15	2031	25,574	JAIL		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		120 Salt Air St		600	2016		2016	157,650	CB		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		Third Street Handrails		700	2017	20	2037	5,559	3RD		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Deck-Over Tilt Equipment Trailer	4P5T82624H1267549 (vin	41	2017	5	2022	12,925	FAIR		6

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30501.911	Capital Projects		Veterans Hall Resteration			2015	40	2055	232,048	VET		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		Camp David, Junior Kitchen Remodel			2016	40	2056	10,299	CDJ		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		Superior Court Security Improvements		700	2017	30	2047	137,307	CH		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		CH/Jail - HVAC Electrical Imp		700	2018	20	2038	175,043	CH/JAIL		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Fairgrounds - Grandstand ADA Seating		730	2018	15	2033	6,518	FG		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Third St Building Replace HVAC Roof Unit		700	2018	15	2033	14,015	3RD		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Third St Water Line Repair		700	2018	15	2033	7,359	3RD		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Courthouse Basement Restroom Remodel		700	2018	15	2033	30,799	CH		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Juvenile - Culvert and Paving		700	2018	15	2033	9,222	JUV		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Auditor Election Tabulation System		700	2018	5	2023	126,136	CH		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Juvenile CO2 Detectors		700	2018	15	2033	7,020	JUV		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Juvenile Hot Water Mixing Valve		700	2018	15	2033	19,543	JUV		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Sheriff Emergency Response Radios		700	2018	7	2025	6,570	SHERIFF		6
30501.911	Capital Projects		Family Court Cabinetry Revision		700	2019	15	2034	5,323	CH		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		Salt Creek Electrical Repairs		790	2019	15	2034	19,224	SC		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		Salt Creek Bluff Stabilization Project		790	2020	15	2035	44,815	SC		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		Third St Building Replace HVAC Roof unit		700	2020	15	2035	629,909	3RD		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		Fairgrounds - Lift Station Pump Replace		730	2019	15	2034	8,714	FG		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		HVAC Upgrades - CH		700	2020	15	2035	26,910	CH		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		CH Squad Room Shower Replacement		700	2020	25	2045	13,155	CH		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		Camp David Jr Cabin Upgrades		700	2020	15	2035	6,332	CDJ		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		HVAC Computer System		700	2020	10	2030	1,193	CH/Juv/3rd		3
									5,951,413			
30601.331	Capital Projects Dungeness		Van Wagoner Property		600	2007			39,343			1
30601.331	Capital Projects Dungeness		Bradley Property		600	2007			111,848			1
30601.331	Capital Projects Dungeness		Macomber Property		600	2007			46,838			1
30601.331	Capital Projects Dungeness		Levesque Property		600	2007			100,210			1
30601.331	Capital Projects Dungeness		Howat Property		600	2009			511,604			2
30601.331	Capital Projects Dungeness		Tharinger Property		600	2009			534,389			2
30601.331	Capital Projects Dungeness		Athow Property		600	2011			201,524			2
30601.331	Capital Projects Dungeness		John Deere Tractor	LV2720H307056	40	2011	3	2014	19,192			1
									1,564,948			
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		IBM Xseries	KQBHR2z/KQBHR1Y/KQI	13	2005	5	2010	13,219	Eden		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Avaya Messaging System		14	2005	5	2010	30,000	INFO	TECH	3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		IBM X346 Server	8840E2U	13	2005	5	2010	8,605	INFO	TECH	3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		IBM X346 Server	8840E3U	13	2005	5	2010	7,401	INFO	TECH	3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		IBM X346 Server	KQBHA9D	13	2005	5	2010	5,442	Roads		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Blade Center (multiple pieces)		13	2006	6	2012	16,426	INFO	TECH	3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Eden System		13	2006	10	2016	264,398	INFO	TECH	3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		E-Mail Archiving		13	2006	10	2016	44,962	INFO	TECH	3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Eagle Recording system		13	2007	10	2017	208,927	AUDITOR		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Ethernet upgrade		13	2007	10	2017	13,864	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Blade Center (multiple pieces)		13	2007	6	2013	96,472	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		ASA 5510 Security Plus Firewall	JMX124631BR/JMX1245L	13	2008	5	2013	5,798	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		APC Symmetra UPS w/Power module	SQD0816180220/487531	13	2008	5	2013	12,827	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Avaya Tephone System Upgrade		14	2009	5	2014	272,538	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Hyland Software (Imaging Software for Clerk)		13	2011	5	2016	7,749	INFO		3

Fixed Assets Master File
12/31/2020
Items Over $5,000

Rec'd Update; information updated

Fund #	Fund Name	Item	Description	Serial Number	Class	Purchased	Life	Aged	Amount	Location	Sub	Revenue
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Canon IRAC5030 color copier	GNG65091	13	2012	5	2017	8,697	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Tyler Cashiering Software		13	2013	10	2023	25,084	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Blade Server	KQ7H2RV	13	2013	5	2018	12,352	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Blade Server	KQ7H2PM	13	2013	5	2018	12,352	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Blade Server	KQ7H2RA	13	2013	5	2018	12,352	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Blade Server	KQ7H2TA	13	2013	5	2018	12,352	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Software for blade center		13	2013	5	2018	13,324	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		IBM Blade Center	06XKFH9	13	2013	5	2018	12,947	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		IBM Blade Center	06XKFH8	13	2013	5	2018	12,947	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		RealPresence 500-720p Polycom camera	82133140D6FECV	13	2013	5	2018	13,193	JUVY		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		RealPresence 500-720p Polycom camera	82133140D793CV	13	2013	5	2018	13,193	JAIL		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		IBM StorwizeSFF Expansion Enclosure	7810621	13	2013	5	2018	14,359	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		IBM StorwizeSFF Expansion Enclosure	7815748	13	2013	5	2018	14,359	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		IBM StorwizeSFF Expansion Enclosure	7815719	13	2013	5	2018	14,359	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		IBM StorwizeSFF Expansion Enclosure	7819735	13	2013	5	2018	14,359	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		IBM StorwizeSFF Expansion Enclosure		13	2013	5	2018	7,528	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Cisco Nexus 4001 Switch Module		13	2013	5	2018	7,528	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Real Presence AV system		14	2015	5	2020	16,008	BOCC		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Real Presence AV system		14	2015	5	2020	16,008	SCRT		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Canon IRAC5255A	JME18918	13	2015	5	2020	13,388	PROS		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Barracuda Web Filter appliance	BAR-YF-691199	13	2015	5	2020	3,060	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Data storage flash array		13	2016	5	2021	46,521	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Kaminario K2 Expansion Mod (SAN001)	SHG1001371G4VNW	13	2017	5	2022	78,839	INFO		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		Polycom video teleconference upgrade		13	2017	5	2022	35,902	DC1		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT	UPS003	APC Symmetra back up system	AD1742120452	5	2018	3	2021	19,100	Data Center		3
30701.411	Capital Projects IT		IT Infrastruction Upgrade		13	2020	5	2025	2,069,319	Data Center		3
								0				
								0	**3,528,059**			
								0				
					Total				55,033,761			
					Firearms				70,947			
					Work in Progress				923,830			
					Grand Total				56,028,538			

Fixed Assets Master File
12/31/2020
Items in Progress

Fund Number	Fund Name	Item	Description	Serial Number	Class	Purchased	Life	Aged	Amount	Location	Sub	Revenue
00100.861	Superior Court		JAVS Recording Global Upgrades	SID-02062	13	2020	5		55,927	SC1		1
00100.861	Superior Court		JAVS Recording Global Upgrades	SID-02061	13	2020	5		55,927	SC2		1
00100.861	Superior Court		JAVS Recording Global Upgrades	SID-01151	13	2020	5		55,927	SC3 (fam)		1
00100.861	Superior Court		JAVS Recording Global Upgrades	SID-01152	13	2020	5		55,927	SC4 (juv)		1
00100.861	Superior Court		JAVS Recording Global Upgrades	SID-02914	13	2020	5		55,927	DC1		1
00100.861	Superior Court		JAVS Recording Global Upgrades	SID-06154	13	2020	5		55,927	Hist. Ct.		1
00100.861	Superior Court		JAVS Recording Global Upgrades	SID-02064	13	2020	5		55,927	DC2		1
00100.861	Superior Court		JAVS Recording Global Upgrades	SID-89598	13	2020	5		15,969	CCCF		1
00100.861	Superior Court		JAVS Recording Global Upgrades	SID-89599	13	2020	5		15,969	Juvy Det.		1
00100.861	Superior Court		JAVS Recording Global Upgrades	SID-89600	13	2020	5		15,969	Forks Jail		1
									439,400			
30101.911	REET		Jail Duress Alarm		700	2020	10		0	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Courthouse Floor Coverings		700	2018	15		40,717	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Courthouse Floor Coverings		700	2019	15		9,565	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Courthouse Floor Coverings		700	2020	15		21,750	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Park Road Development		700	2019	15		6,504	Parks		6
30101.911	REET		Park Road Development		700	2019	15		6,430	Parks		6
30101.911	REET		Jail Lock Repair and Replacement		700	2019	25		7,956	Jail		6
30101.911	REET		Jail Lock Repair and Replacement		700	2020	25		10,211	Jail		6
30101.911	REET		Courthouse Elevator Repair		700	2020	15		102,066	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Replace CH VAV Air System Boxes		700	2019	15		11,934	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Replace CH VAV Air System Boxes		700	2020	15		47,788	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Courthouse Pressure Wash/Minor Repari		700	2019			757	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Courthouse Pressure Wash/Minor Repari		700	2020			12,297	CH		6
30101.911	REET		Park Trail Project		700	2019			8,148	Parks		6
30101.911	REET		Park Trail Project		700	2020			2,367	Parks		6
30101.911	REET		JailControl Board		700	2020	15		69,145	Jail		6
									357,635			
30201.911	REET 2		Dungeness Rec Area Site Improvement			2018	20		37,794	DRA		6
30201.912	REET 2		Courthouse Landscape/Irrigation/Sidewalk		700	2019	20		15,681	CH		6
30201.912	REET 2		Courthouse Landscape/Irrigation/Sidewalk		700	2020	20		2,131	CH		6
									55,605			
30501.911	Capital Projects		EOC Relocation		700	2020			33,582	CH		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		Juvenile Facilities Camera Repair		700	2019			32,428	Juv		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		Juvenile Facilities Camera Repair		700	2020			0	Juv		3
30501.911	Capital Projects		Juvenile Servies Retention Pond Excavation		700	2020			5,181	Juv		3
									71,190			
	Total								**923,830**			

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

5b
11/30/21

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22--21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing
☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #
☒ Resolution
☐ Proclamation
☐ Budget Item
☐ Draft Ordinance
☐ Final Ordinance
☐ Other

Executive summary:

The Lodging Tax Advisory Committee announced an opportunity for business grants for large-scale events, projects, or infrastructure improvements from monies received from a consumer tax on lodging. Clallam County's Lodging Tax Fund will be the primary source of County funding for activities, operations, and expenditures designed to increase tourism in the unincorporated areas.
The Lodging Tax Advisory Committee met on November 12, 2021 to review an application and make a recommendation to the Board of Commissioners.
Approve and sign resolution authorizing an expenditure from the Hotel/Motel Tax Fund for the approved 2022 Lodging Tax Funding applications.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
Hotel/Motel Tax fund:
Lincoln Park BMX Association/$100,000
Port Angeles Baseball/$60,000
Peninsula Adventure Sports/$9,000
Juan de Fuca Foundation for the Arts/$7,000
Clallam Bay / Sekiu Chamber of Commerce/$12,000
Clallam County Parks/$60,000
Olympic Peninsula Visitor Bureau/$650,000
Clallam County Public Works/Road Department/$250,000
Dungeness Crab & Seafood Festival/$15,550
Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce (Winter Ice Village)/$60,000
Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce (Jazz in the Olympics)/$25,000

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign resolution authorizing expenditure from the Hotel/Motel Tax Fund for the approved 2021 Lodging Tax Funding applications.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners, Finance – Mark Lane, Budget Director – Debi Cook, Treasurer's Office, Auditor's Office **Date submitted:** November 12, 2021

* Work Session Meeting - Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy
** Regular Meeting – Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy and originals (1 or 3 copies)

Questions? Call Loni Gores, Clerk of the Board, ext 2256

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURE FROM THE HOTEL/MOTEL TAX FUND
FOR THE APPROVED 2022 LODGING TAX FUNDING APPLICATIONS

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. The County collects Hotel/Motel Tax pursuant to RCW 67.28.

2. State statute requires an advisory committee to review all proposed expenditures from the Hotel/Motel Tax Fund and make recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.

3. The Lodging Tax Committee received proposals from Lincoln Park BMX Association, Port Angeles Baseball, Port Angeles Waterfront Center, Peninsula Adventure Sports, Juan de Fuca Foundation for the Arts, Clallam Bay / Sekiu Chamber of Commerce, Clallam County Parks, Olympic Peninsula Visitor Bureau, Clallam County Public Works/Road Department, Dungeness Crab & Seafood Festival, Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

4. The Lodging Tax Advisory Committee met on November 12, 2021 to review applications and make a recommendation to the Board of Commissioners.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Clallam County Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. Concurs in the recommendation of the Lodging Tax Advisory Committee.

2. Authorizes a one-time expenditure from the Hotel/Motel Tax Fund to be allocated as follows:
   Lincoln Park BMX Association/$100,000
   Port Angeles Baseball/$60,000
   Peninsula Adventure Sports/$9,000
   Juan de Fuca Foundation for the Arts/$7,000
   Clallam Bay / Sekiu Chamber of Commerce/$12,000
   Clallam County Parks/$60,000
   Olympic Peninsula Visitor Bureau/$650,000
   Clallam County Public Works/Road Department/$250,000
   Dungeness Crab & Seafood Festival/$15,550
   Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce (Winter Ice Village)/$60,000
   Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce (Jazz in the Olympics)/$25,000

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

_____
Bill Peach

File A22.169, F32.19,Finance Office – Lane/Cook, Treasurer's Office, Assessor's Office

5C
11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☐ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Required originals approved and attached? ☐
Will be provided on:

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing
☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #
☐ Resolution
☐ Proclamation
☐ Budget Item
☐ Draft Ordinance
☐ Final Ordinance
☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:

Carlsborg Community Advisory Committee:
The Carlsborg Community Advisory Committee was originally formed to help Clallam County plan for the implementation of an Urban Growth Area in Carlsborg. Now that Carlsborg planning is complete the CCAC has not met in more than four years and the Commissioners will consider a Resolution that dissolves this unnecessary Committee.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None.

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Resolution that dissolves the Carlsborg Community Advisory committee

County Official signature & print name: _____ Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Board of Commissioners and Department of Community Development

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners and Department of Community Development

Date submitted: 11-9-21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

DISSOLVING THE CARLSBORG COMMUNITY ADVISORY COUNCIL

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. Resolution 8, 2001 adopted by the Board of Commissioners on January 9, 2001, established the Carlsborg Community Advisory Council. Resolutions 62, 2008 reestablished the Council for an additional four years period.

2. The Carlsborg Community Advisory Council was originally formed to help Clallam County plan for the implementation of an Urban Growth Area in Carlsborg. Now that Carlsborg planning is complete the Carlsborg Community Advisory Council has not met in more than four years.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Clallam County Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. The Carlsborg Community Advisory Council is hereby dissolved effective November 30, 2021.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

_____
Bill Peach

c: Appointee
A22.150
DCD

DRAFT

SD 11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11/22/21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11/30/21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
Vacancies exist on the Fair Board due to expiration of terms. A press release was issued in October 2021 to solicit applications from interested citizens and public representatives.

Joel Winborn – Director of Parks, Fair and Facilities recommends the reappointment of Roxi Baxley and George Winn to the Fair Board.

There was one application received in Human Resources for a position that is currently not vacant.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign resolution reappoint of Roxi Baxley and George Winn.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Board of Commissioners and Parks, Fair and Facilities Department

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners and Parks, Fair and Facilities Department

Date submitted: 11-11-21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

REAPPOINTING MEMBERS TO THE FAIR ADVISORY BOARD

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. Vacancies exist on the Clallam County Fair Advisory Board due to the expiration of terms.

2. A press release was issued during the month of May 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens. The current members with the expiring terms were notified and requested to be considered for an additional term. One application was received for a position that is currently not vacant.

3. The Director of Parks, Fair and Facilities supports the appointments of Roxi Baxley and George Winn to the Fair Advisory Board.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Clallam County Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. **Roxi Baxley** is appointed as the Livestock representative for a term ending January 1, 2026

2. **George Winn** is appointed as the Small Animals representative for a term ending January 1, 2026.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

ATTEST:

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

_____
Bill Peach

c: A22.159
Parks, Fair, and Facilities
Appointee(s)

DRAFT

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

5e 11/30/21

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
Vacancies exist on the Crescent Community Advisory Council due to expiration of terms. A press release was issued in October 2021 to solicit applications from interested citizens and public representatives.

Crescent Community Advisory Council membership supports the reappointment of Terry Barnett and Jon Cash.

There were no applications received in Human Resources.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign a resolution to reappoint of Terry Barnett and Jon Cash.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Board of Commissioners

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners

Date submitted: 11-11-21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

REAPPOINTING MEMBERS TO THE CRESCENT COMMUNITY ADVISORY COUNCIL

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. Vacancies exist on the Crescent Community Advisory Council due to an expiration of terms.

2. A press release was issued October 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens. The current members with the expiring terms were notified and requested to be considered for an additional term. No new applications were received.

3. Crescent Community Advisory Council membership supports the reappointment of Terry Barnett and Jon Cash.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Clallam County Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. **Jon Cash** is reappointed to serve on the Crescent Community Advisory Council At Large position for a term ending December 31, 2024.

2. **Terry Barnett** is reappointed to serve on the Crescent Community Advisory Council At Large position for a term ending December 31, 2024.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

c: Appointee
A22.26

DRAFT

SF 11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
Vacancies exist on the Clallam Bay Sekiu Community Action Team due to vacant ad expiration of terms. A press release was issued in October 2021 to solicit applications from interested citizens and public representatives.

Commissioner Peach, District III Commissioner, approves of the reappointment of Kim Malakoff. No applications were received.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign resolution reappointment of Kim Malakoff.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Commissioner Peach

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners

Date submitted: 11-8-21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

REAPPOINTING A MEMBER TO THE
CLALLAM BAY/SEKIU COMMUNITY ACTION TEAM

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. A vacancy exists on the Clallam Bay/Sekiu Community Action Team due the expiration of the term.

2. A press release was issued during the month of October 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens. No applications were received.

3. The District III Commissioner, Bill Peach endorses the reappointment of Kim Malakoff to the Clallam Bay/Sekiu Community Action Team.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Clallam County Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. **Kim Malakoff** is reappointed as a Senior Community representative for a term expiring December 31, 2024.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

c: Appointee(s)
File A22.154

DRAFT

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

59
11/30/21

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
Vacancies exist on the Trails Advisory Committee due to vacant ad expiration of terms. A press release was issued in October 2021 to solicit applications from interested citizens and public representatives.

Ross Tyler, Public Works/Road Department, approves of the reappointment of Dick Gritman, Gary Gleason, Justin Zarzeczny, Jennifer Reandeau, Kathy Sample, Andrew Stevenson, Gordon Taylor, William Biery and Charlie Commeree to the Trails Advisory Committee. Two applications are on file in Human Resources and have been reviewed.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign resolution Dick Gritman, Gary Gleason, Justin Zarzeczny, Jennifer Reandeau, Kathy Sample, Andrew Stevenson, Gordon Taylor, William Biery and Charlie Commeree to the Trails Advisory Committee.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Ross Tyler and Steve Gray – PW/Road Department

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners and PW/Road Department

Date submitted: 11-8-21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

REAPPOINTING MEMBERS TO THE TRAILS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. Vacancies exist on the Trails Advisory Committee due to the expiration of terms.

2. A press release was issued during the month of October 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens, and the current members with the expiring terms were notified.

3. The current members advised the Commissioner's Office of their interest in continuing to serve and asked to be considered for another term.

4. Ross Tyler, County Engineer, endorses the reappointment of the member listed below to the Trails Advisory Committee.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Clallam County Board of Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. That **Dick Gritman** is reappointed to the Sequim Area Citizen-at-Large position for a term expiring December 31, 2023.

2. That **Gary Gleason** is reappointed to the Port Angeles Area Citizen-at-Large position for a term expiring December 31, 2023.

3. That **Justin Zarzeczny** is reappointed to the Department of Natural Resources position for a term expiring December 31, 2023.

4. That **Jennifer Reandeau** is reappointed to the Backcountry Houseman position for a term expiring December 31, 2023.

5. That **Kathy Sample** is reappointed to the Backcountry Houseman Alternate position for a term expiring December 31, 2023.

6. That **Andrew Stevenson** is reappointed to the Straits Area Citizen-at-Large position for a term expiring December 31, 2023.

7. That **Gordon Taylor** is reappointed to the Western Area Citizen-at-Large position for a term expiring December 31, 2023.

8. That **William Biery** is reappointed to the City of Sequim position for a term expiring December 31, 2023.

9. That **Charlie Commeree** is reappointed to the City of Port Angeles position for a term expiring December 31, 2023.

10. That **Erik Rohrer** is reappointed to the City of Forks position for a term expiring December 31, 2023.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

A22.177 / Appointee / Public Works

DRAFT

5h
11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
Vacancies exist on the Lodging Tax Advisory Committee due to expiration of terms. A press release was issued in October 2021 to solicit applications from interested citizens and public representatives.

Commissioner Randy Johnson endorses the reappointment of Ryan Malane, Marc Abshire, Donya Alward and Alyssa (Lissy) Pruitt-Andros to the Lodging Tax Advisory Committee.
No new applications were received.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign resolution reappointment of Ryan Malane, Marc Abshire, Donya Alward and Alyssa (Lissy) Pruitt-Andros.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Commissioner Johnson – Chair LTAC, BOCC

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners

Date submitted: 11-8-21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

REAPPOINTING A MEMBER TO THE
LODGING TAX ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. A vacancies exist on the Lodging Tax Advisory Committee due to the expiration of a terms.

2. A press release was issued during the month of October 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens. The members with an expiring terms were notified.

3. The current members advised the Commissioner's Office they are interested in continuing their service and asked to be considered for another term.

4. Commissioner Randy Johnson endorses the reappointment of Ryan Malane, Marc Abshire, Donya Alward and Alyssa (Lissy) Pruitt-Andros to the Lodging Tax Advisory Committee.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Clallam County Board of Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. **Ryan Malane** is reappointed to the category representing a Collector of the Tax for a term expiring December 31, 2024.

2. **Marc Abshire** is reappointed to the category representing a Potential User of Funds for a term expiring December 31, 2024.

3. **Donya Alward** is reappointed to the category representing a Collector of the Tax for a term expiring December 31, 2024.

4. **Alyssa (Lissy) Pruitt-Andros** is reappointed to the category representing a Potential User of Funds for a term expiring December 31, 2024.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

cc: A22.161
Appointee (s)
BOCC

DRAFT

5i
11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
Vacancies exist on the Opportunity Fund Board due to expiration of terms. A press release was issued in October 2021 to solicit applications from interested citizens and public representatives.

Colleen McAleer – EDC director endorses the reappointment of Sharon DelaBarre, Michael E. McAleer and Alan Barnard to the Opportunity Fund Board. No applications were received.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign resolution reappointment of Sharon DelaBarre, Michael E. McAleer and Alan Barnard to the Opportunity Fund Board.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Colleen McAleer – EDC Director, BOCC

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners

Date submitted: 11-8-21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

REAPPOINTING MEMBERS TO THE OPPORTUNITY FUND BOARD

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. Vacancies exist on the Opportunity Fund Board due to expiration of terms.

2. A press release was issued during the month of October 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens, and the current members with the expiring terms were notified.

3. The current members advised the Commissioner's Office of their interest in continuing to serve and asked to be considered for another term.

4. The City of Sequim and Executive Director of the Economic Development Corporation supports the continued participation and reappointment these members.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Clallam County Board of Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. **Sharon DelaBarre** is reappointed as the City of Sequim representative on the Opportunity Fund Board for a term expiring December 31, 2024.

2. **Michael E. McAleer** is reappointed as the District I representative on the Opportunity Fund Board for a term expiring December 31, 2024.

3. **Alan Barnard** is reappointed as the District II representative on the Opportunity Fund Board for a term expiring December 31, 2024.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

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Mark Ozias, Chair

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Randy Johnson

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Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

c: A22.27
Appointee (s)
EDC
City of Sequim

DRAFT

5j
11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
Vacancies exist on the Boundary Review Board due to vacant positions and expiration of terms. A press release was issued in October 2021 to solicit applications from interested citizens and public representatives.

The Board of Commissioners endorses the appointment and reappointment Don Corson, Cindy Kelly, Richard Hendricksen and Stephanie Hyatt to the Boundary Review Board.
2 applications were received. Cindy Kelly requested being appointed to the Special District Appointee position and Richard Hendricksen requested being appointed to the Governor's Appointee position.
Governor Inslee recommends the appointment of Richard Hendricksen and reappointment of Stephanie Hyatt.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign resolution appointment and reappointment Don Corson, Cindy Kelly, Richard Hendricksen and Stephanie Hyatt.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Commissioner Peach

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners

Date submitted: 11-8-21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

APPOINTING AND REAPPOINTING REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE BOUNDARY REVIEW BOARD

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. A vacancy exists on the Boundary Review Board due to vacant positions and expiration of terms.

2. A notice of vacancy was issued to the press in October 2021 to solicit applications. Two applications were received. The current members advised the Commissioner's Office of their interest in continuing to serve.

3. State of Washington Governor Jay Inslee recommends the reappointment of Stephanie Hyatt and Richard Hendricksen to the Clallam County Boundary Review Board – Governor Appointee position.

4. The Board of Commissioners endorses the appointment and reappointment of the members listed below to the Boundary Review Board.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Clallam County Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. **Cindy Kelly** is appointed to the Special District Appointee representative position on the Boundary Review Board for a term ending December 31, 2023.

2. **Stephanie Hyatt** is reappointed as the Governor Appointee representative position on the Boundary Review Board for a term ending December 31, 2025.

3. **Richard Hendricksen** is appointed as the Governor Appointee representative position on the Boundary Review Board for a term ending December 31, 2023.

4. **Don Corson** is reappointed as the County Appointee representative position on the Boundary Review Board for a term ending December 31, 2025.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

DRAFT

SK

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
Vacancies exist on the Planning Commission due to expiration of terms. A press release was issued in October 2021 to solicit applications from interested citizens and public representatives.

Mary Ellen Winborn – Department of Community Development Director recommends the reappointment of Steve Gale and Robert Miller to the Planning Commission.
There is one application on file in Human Resources for District I.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign resolution reappointing Steve Gal and Robert Miller.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Board of Commissioners and Department of Community Developemnt

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners and Department of Community Development

Date submitted: 11-10-21

SK
11/30/21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

REAPPOINTING MEMBERS TO THE PLANNING COMMISSION

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. Vacancies exist on the Planning Commission due to expiration of terms.

2. A press release was issued during the month of October 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens, and the current members with expiring terms were notified.

3. The members with expiring terms advised the Commissioner's Office in writing they are interested in continuing service and asked to be considered for another term.

4. The Director of the Department of Community Development supports their reappointments.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Clallam County Board of Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. **Steve Gale** is reappointed to serve as the District I (b) representative for a term ending December 31, 2025.

2. **Robert Miller** is reappointed to serve as the District III (a) representative for a term ending December 31, 2025.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

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Mark Ozias, Chair

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Randy Johnson

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Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

A22.171
Appointee(s)
DCD

DRAFT

SL 11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
Vacancies exist on the Conservation Futures Program Advisory Board due to resignation. A press release was issued in October 2021 to solicit applications from interested citizens and public representatives.

Commissioner Johnson endorses the appointment of Jeff Carter to the Conservation Futures Program Advisory Board.
There was one applications received for the Commissioner District II position.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign a resolution to appoint Jeff Carter to the Conservation Futures Program Advisory Board.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Board of Commissioners

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners

Date submitted: 11-10-21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

APPOINTING A MEMBER TO THE
CONSERVATION FUTURES PROGRAM ADVISORY BOARD

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. A vacancy exists on the Conservation Futures Program Advisory Board due to a resignation.

2. A notice of the vacancy was issued to the press in October 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens. One application was received for the Commissioner District II representative.

3. Commissioner Johnson endorses the appointment of Jeff Carter to the Conservation Futures Program Advisory Board.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Clallam County Board of Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. **Jeff Carter** is appointed to serve as the Commissioner District II representative for term ending December 31, 2024.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

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Mark Ozias, Chair

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Randy Johnson

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Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, Clerk of the Board

cc: A22.33
Appointee (s)
BOCC

DRAFT

5m
11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
Vacancies exist on the Heritage Advisory Board due to expiration of terms. A press release was issued in October 2021 to solicit applications from interested citizens and public representatives.

Paul Gleeson Heritage Advisory Board Chair recommends reappointment Judith Stipe, Larry Lang, Paula Hunt, Mike Doherty and Nancy Messmer.
No new applications were received.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign a resolution to reappoint Judith Stipe, Larry Lang, Paula Hunt, Mike Doherty and Nancy Messmer.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Board of Commissioners

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners

Date submitted: 11-10-21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

REAPPOINTING A MEMBER TO THE HERITAGE ADVISORY BOARD

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. Vacancies exist on the Heritage Advisory Board due to expiration of terms.

2. A press release was issued October 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens. The current members with the expiring terms were notified and requested to be considered for an additional term. No new applications were received.

3. Paul Gleeson Heritage Advisory Board Chair recommends reappointment Judith Stipe, Larry Lang, Paula Hunt, Mike Doherty and Nancy Messmer.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Clallam County Board of Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. **Judith Stipe** is reappointed to represent District I for a term expiring December 31, 2025.

2. **Larry Lang** is reappointed to represent District II for a term expiring December 31, 2025.

3. **Paula Hunt** is reappointed to represent District II for a term expiring December 31, 2025.

4. **Mike Doherty** is reappointed to represent District III for a term expiring December 31, 2025.

5. **Nancy Messmer** is reappointed to represent District III for a term expiring December 31, 2025.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

cc: Appointee
A22.161
BOCC

DRAFT

SN 11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
Vacancies exist on the Marine Resources Committee due to expiration of terms and long standing vacant positions. A press release was issued in October 2021 to solicit applications from interested citizens and public representatives.

The Director of the Department of Community Development endorses the reappointments of Ed Bowlby, Mike Doherty, and Alan Clark AND the appointment of Justin T. Stapleton, Raymond W. Kirk and Nancy A. Stephanz to the Marine Resources Advisory Committee. Three new applications were received from Stapleton, Kirk and Stephanz in Human Resources.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign a resolution to reappoint of Ed Bowlby, Mike Doherty, and Alan Clark AND the appoint Justin T. Stapleton, Raymond W. Kirk and Nancy A. Stephanz to the Marine Resources Advisory Committee

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Board of Commissioners, Department of Community Development

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners and Department of Community Development

Date submitted: 11-11-21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

APPOINTING MEMBERS TO THE MARINE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. Vacancies exist on the Marine Resources Committee due to expiration of terms and long standing vacant positions.

2. A press release was issued during October 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens. The current members with the expiring terms were notified and requested to be considered for an additional term. Three applications were received in Human Resources.

3. The Director of the Department of Community Development endorses the reappointments of Ed Bowlby, Mike Doherty, and Alan Clark AND the appointment of Justin T. Stapleton, Raymond W. Kirk and Nancy A. Stephanz to the Marine Resources Advisory Committee

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Clallam County Board of Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. **Ed Bowlby** is reappointed to serve as the Academic Community representative for a term expiring on December 31, 2025

2. **Mike Doherty** is reappointed to serve as the District III representative for a term expiring on December 31, 2025.

3. **Alan Clark** is reappointed to serve as the At Large representative for a term ending December 31, 2025.

4. **Justin T. Stapleton** is appointed to serve as the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe representative for a standing term.

5. **Raymond W. Kirk** is appointed to serve as the At Large representative for a term ending December 31, 2025.

6. **Nancy A. Stephanz** is appointed to serve as the Conservation/Environmental Alternate representative for a term ending December 31, 2025.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

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Mark Ozias, Chair

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Randy Johnson

_____
Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

A22.164
Appointee
DCD

DRAFT

50
11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
Vacancies exist on the Sheriff's Citizens Advisory Committee due to expiration of terms. A press release was issued in October 2021 to solicit applications from interested citizens and public representatives.

Bill Benedict, Sheriff, approves of the reappointment of Barbara Sanford, Thomas H. Cox and Steven Blakeman to the Sheriff's Citizens Advisory Committee. No applications were received.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign resolution reappointment of Barbara Sanford, Thomas H. Cox and Steven Blakeman to the Sheriff's Citizens Advisory Committee.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Sheriff Benedict and Lorraine Shore

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners and Sheriff's Office

Date submitted: 11-8-21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

REAPPOINTING MEMBERS TO THE SHERIFF'S CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. Vacancies exist on the Sheriff's Citizens Advisory Committee due to the expiration of terms.

2. A press release was issued during the month of October 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens, and the current members with the expiring terms were notified.

3. The current members advised the Commissioner's Office of their interest in continuing to serve and asked to be considered for another term.

4. Bill Benedict, Sheriff, endorses the reappointment of Barbara Sanford, Thomas Cox and Steven Blakeman to the Sheriff's Citizen Advisory Committee.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Clallam County Board of Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. That **Barbara Sanford** is reappointed to the City of Sequim position for a term expiring December 31, 2024.

2. That **Thomas H. Cox** is reappointed to the At-large position for a term expiring December 31, 2024.

3. That **Steven Blakeman** is reappointed to the At-large position for a term expiring December 31, 2024.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

A22.251
Appointee
Sheriff's Office

DRAFT

SP 11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
Vacancies exist on the Homelessness Task Force due to expiration of terms. A press release was issued in October 2021 to solicit applications from interested citizens and public representatives.

Kevin LoPiccolo – Health and Human Services Director recommends the reappointment Jenny Oppelt, Debbi Tesch and Kathy Morgan to the Homelessness Task Force.

There were no applications received in Human Resources.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign a resolution to reappoint Jenny Oppelt, Debbi Tesch and Kathy Morgan to the Homelessness Task Force.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Board of Commissioners, Health and Human Resources Department

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners, Health and Human Services Department

Date submitted: 11-11-21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

REAPPOINTING MEMBERS TO THE HOMELESSNESS TASK FORCE

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. Vacancies exist on the Homelessness Task Force due to the expiration of terms.

2. A press release was issued during the month of October 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens. The current members with the expiring terms were notified and requested to be considered for an additional term. No new applications were received.

3. The Health and Human Services Department Director endorses the reappointment of Jenny Oppelt, Debbi Tesch and Kathy Morgan to the Homelessness Task Force.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Clallam County Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. **Jenny Oppelt** is reappointed as the Health and Human Serviced Department representative for a term expiring December 31, 2024.

2. **Debbi Tesch** is reappointed as the Peninsula Housing Authority representative for a term expiring December 31, 2024.

3. **Kathy Morgan** is reappointed as the Olympic Community Action Program representative for a term expiring December 31, 2024.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November, 2021.

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

c: A22.50
Appointee(s)
HHS

DRAFT

5A

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
Vacancies exist on the Developmental Disabilities Advisory Committee due to expiration of terms. A press release was issued in October 2021 to solicit applications from interested citizens and public representatives.

Kevin LoPiccolo – Health and Human Services Director recommends the reappointment of Teresa Barrett, Alan Caverly, Jonathan Andrus and Laura Johns to the Developmental Disabilities Advisory Committee.

There were no applications received in Human Resources.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign a resolution to reappoint of Teresa Barrett, Alan Caverly, Jonathan Andrus and Laura Johns to the Developmental Disabilities Advisory Committee.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Board of Commissioners, Health and Human Resources Department

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners, Health and Human Services Department

Date submitted: 11-11-21

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* Work Session Meeting - Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy
** Regular Meeting – Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy and originals (1 or 3 copies)

Questions? Call Loni Gores, Clerk of the Board, ext 2256

54
11/30/21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

REAPPOINTING MEMBERS TO THE
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. Vacancies exist on the Developmental Disabilities Advisory Committee due to the expiration of terms.

2. A press release was issued during the month of October 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens. No applications were received.

3. The Health and Human Services Department Director endorses the reappointments of Teresa Barrett, Alan Caverly, Jonathan Andrus and Laura Johns to the Developmental Disabilities Advisory Committee.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Clallam County Board of Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. **Teresa Barrett** is reappointed to serve on the Developmental Disabilities Advisory Committee for a term ending December 31, 2024.

2. **Jonathan Andrus** is reappointed to serve on the Developmental Disabilities Advisory Committee for a term ending December 31, 2024.

3. **Laura Johns** is appointed to serve on the Developmental Disabilities Advisory Committee for a term ending December 31, 2024.

4. **Alan Caverly** is reappointed to serve on the Developmental Disabilities Advisory Committee for a term ending December 31, 2024.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021.

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

A22.163
Appointee(s)
HHS

DRAFT

5F
11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
A vacancy exists on the Clallam Bay Sekiu Sewer Advisory Committee due to expiration of term. A press release was issued in October 2021 to solicit applications from interested citizens and public representatives.

Ross Tyler, County Engineer endorses the reappointment of Glenn Teeter to the Clallam Bay/Sekiu Sewer Advisory Committee. No applications were received.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign resolution reappointment of Glenn Teeter.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Ross Tyler and David Hanna PW/Road Dept.

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners

Date submitted: 11-8-21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

REAPPOINTING A MEMBER TO THE
CLALLAM BAY/SEKIU SEWER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. A Vacancy exists on the Clallam Bay/Sekiu Sewer Advisory Committee due to the expiration of term.

2. A press release was issued during the month of October 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens, and the current member with the expiring term was notified. No applications were received.

3. The current member with expiring term advised the Commissioner's Office that they are interested in continuing service and requested to be considered for another term.

4. Ross Tyler, County Engineer endorses the reappointment of Glenn Teeter to the Clallam Bay/Sekiu Sewer Advisory Committee.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Clallam County Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. **Glenn Teeter** is reappointed to serve on the Clallam Bay/Sekiu Sewer Advisory Committee with a term ending December 31, 2024.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

c: A22.155
Appointee

DRAFT

55
11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-22-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 11-30-21**

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #

☒ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:
Vacancies exist on the Behavioral Health Advisory Board due to expiration of terms. A press release was issued in October 2021 to solicit applications from interested citizens and public representatives.

Kevin LoPiccolo – Health and Human Services Director recommends the reappointment Wendy Sisk, Kristina Bullington, Bruce Fernie and John DeBoer to the Behavioral Health Advisory Board.

There are two applications on file Human Resources.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐
None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Approve and sign a resolution to reappoint Wendy Sisk, Kristina Bullington, Bruce Fernie and John DeBoer to the Behavioral Health Advisory Board.

County Official signature & print name: Loni Gores Loni Gores, Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Board of Commissioners, Health and Human Resources Department

Relevant Departments: Board of Commissioners, Health and Human Services Department

Date submitted: 11-11-21

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

REAPPOINTING MEMBERS TO THE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH ADVISORY BOARD

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. Vacancies exist on the Behavioral Health Advisory Board due to the expiration of terms.

2. A press release was issued during the month of October 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens, and the current members with expiring terms were notified.

3. The members with expiring terms advised the Commissioner's Office in writing that they were interested in continuing service and asked to be considered for another term.

4. Health and Human Services Director endorses the reappointment of Wendy Sisk, Kristina Bullington, Bruce Fernie and John DeBoer to the Behavioral Health Advisory Board.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Clallam County Board of Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. **Wendy Sisk** is reappointed as the Agency delivering subsidized mental health services representative for a term ending December 31, 2024

2. **Kristina Bullington** is reappointed as the Agency delivering subsidized substance use disorders services representative for a term ending December 31, 2024.

3. **Bruce Fernie** is reappointed as the City Law Enforcement representative for a term ending December 31, 2024.

4. **John DeBoer** is reappointed as the At Large representative for a term ending December 31 ,2024.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 30th day of November 2021.

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

_____
Bill Peach

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

c: A22.52
Appointee(s)
HHS

DRAFT

6a
11/30/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

Department: Public Works/Road

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 11/22/21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☐ **Meeting Date: 11/30/2021**

Required originals approved and attached? ☒
Will be provided on:

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing
☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #
☐ Resolution
☐ Proclamation
☐ Budget Item
☐ Draft Ordinance
☐ Final Ordinance
☒ Other Quit Claim Deed

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary: The City of Forks would like Clallam County to transfer any interest we may have in the southern extension of 5th Avenue- south of G Street- inside the City limits of Forks.

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐

None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)

That the Board reviews, approves and signs this Quit Claim Deed.

County Official signature & print name: Joe Donisi

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Ross Tyler, Joe Donisi, Linda Capps

Relevant Departments: Public Works/Road

Date submitted: 11/17/2021

WHEN RECORDED RETURN TO

Name Clallam County Road Department

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

QUIT CLAIM DEED

THE GRANTOR Clallam County, a political subdivision

for and in consideration of Mutual Benefits

conveys and quit claims to City of Forks

the following described real estate, situated in the County of Clallam State of Washington: together with all after acquired title of the grantors(s) therein.

Tax Parcel #132809330125 described as 55.98x790' in SWSW Adj TX#1259 1.01A

Date _____ 21

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson, Commissioner

_____
Bill Peach, Commissioner

STATE OF WASHINGTON)
) ss.
COUNTY OF CLALLAM)

On this ____ day of _____, 21___, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Mark Ozias, Randy Johnson and Bill Peach to me known to be the Clallam County Commissioners, of the corporation that executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged the said instrument to be the free and voluntary act and deed of said corporation, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and on oath stated they are authorized to execute the said instrument and that the seal affixed is the corporate seal of said corporation.

Witness my hand and official seal hereto affixed the day and year first above written.

_____
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Port Angeles.

Clallam County Assessor & Treasurer

5456 CLALLAM COUNTY for Year 2020 - 2021

Property

Account

Property ID:	5456	Legal Description:	55.98 X 790' IN SWSW ADJ TX # 1259 1.01A
Geographic ID:	1328093301250000	Agent Code:	
Type:	Real		
Tax Area:	0050 - FORKS 402 PORT CNTY FD1 H1 L	Land Use Code	89
Open Space:	N	DFL	N
Historic Property:	N	Remodel Property:	N
Multi-Family Redevelopment:	N		
Township:		Section:	
Range:			

Location

Address:		Mapsco:	
Neighborhood:	Exmpt-Ref Region 10	Map ID:	1328093301250000
Neighborhood CD:	1099000		

Owner

Name:	CLALLAM COUNTY	Owner ID:	18273
Mailing Address:	223 E 4TH ST PORT ANGELES, WA 98362	% Ownership:	100.0000000000%
		Exemptions:	EX

Pay Tax Due

There is currently No Amount Due on this property.

Taxes and Assessment Details

Property Tax Information as of 11/04/2021

Amount Due if Paid on: NOTE: If you plan to submit payment on a future date, make sure you enter the date and click RECALCULATE to obtain the correct total amount due.

Click on "Statement Details" to expand or collapse a tax statement.

Year	Statement ID	First Half Base Amt.	Second Half Base Amt.	Penalty	Interest	Base Paid	Amount Due
▸ Statement Details							
2021	3344	$1.76	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$1.76	$0.00
▸ Statement Details							
2020	3354	$1.76	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$1.76	$0.00

Values

(+) Improvement Homesite Value:	+	$0	
(+) Improvement Non-Homesite Value:	+	$0	
(+) Land Homesite Value:	+	$0	
(+) Land Non-Homesite Value:	+	$0	
(+) Curr Use (HS):	+	$0	$0
(+) Curr Use (NHS):	+	$0	$0
(=) Market Value:	=	$0	
(–) Productivity Loss:	–	$0	
(=) Subtotal:	=	$0	
(+) Senior Appraised Value:	+	$0	
(+) Non-Senior Appraised Value:	+	$0	

2018	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2017	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2016	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2015	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2014	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2013	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2012	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2011	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2010	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2009	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2008	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2007	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2006	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2005	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2004	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2003	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2002	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2001	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1999	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1998	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

Deed and Sales History

Payout Agreement

No payout information available..

RECEIVED
NOV 16 1989
CLALLAM CO. ASSESSOR

ORDINANCE NO. 310

An ordinance of the City of Forks annexing property into the City of Forks

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FORKS as follows:

Section 1. Findings and Purposes. Property owners of more than 10% in value of the real estate described below notified the City Council of their intent to commence annexation proceedings for such area; the area in question is such that more than 80% of the boundaries of such area are contiguous with a portion of the boundaries of Forks; the City Council set a date and time for a meeting with such owners and at that time determined that it would accept the proposed annexation and would not require the assumption of any part of existing indebtedness by the annexed area; the City Council then received a petition for annexation of the area signed by the owners of over 50% in value of all the land to be annexed, according to the assessed value for general taxation of such property; the City Council set a date for a public hearing on the petition and caused notice of the hearing to be published in one issue of the Forks Forum and to be posted in three public places within the territory proposed for annexation; and held a hearing and determined that tax revenues would be increased by the annexation and that such annexation should take place.

Section 2. The following described real property contiguous to the current city limits of the City of Forks shall be annexed to and become part of the City of Forks:

> All of that part of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 8 and of the south one-half of the southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 28 North, Range 13 West, Willamette Meridian, which is both east of the right of way of Russell Road and not already within the boundaries of the City of Forks.

Section 3. Assumption of Indebtedness. The property described in Section 2 and annexed to the City of Forks by this ordinance shall not be required to assume any part of past

indebtedness of the City of Forks.

Section 4. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take efect five days after its publication as provided by law.

Passed by the City Council, approved by the Mayor and attested by the City Clerk this 13th day of November, 1989.

Warren W Paul
MAYOR

Attest:

R. [illegible]
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

[illegible]
City Attorney

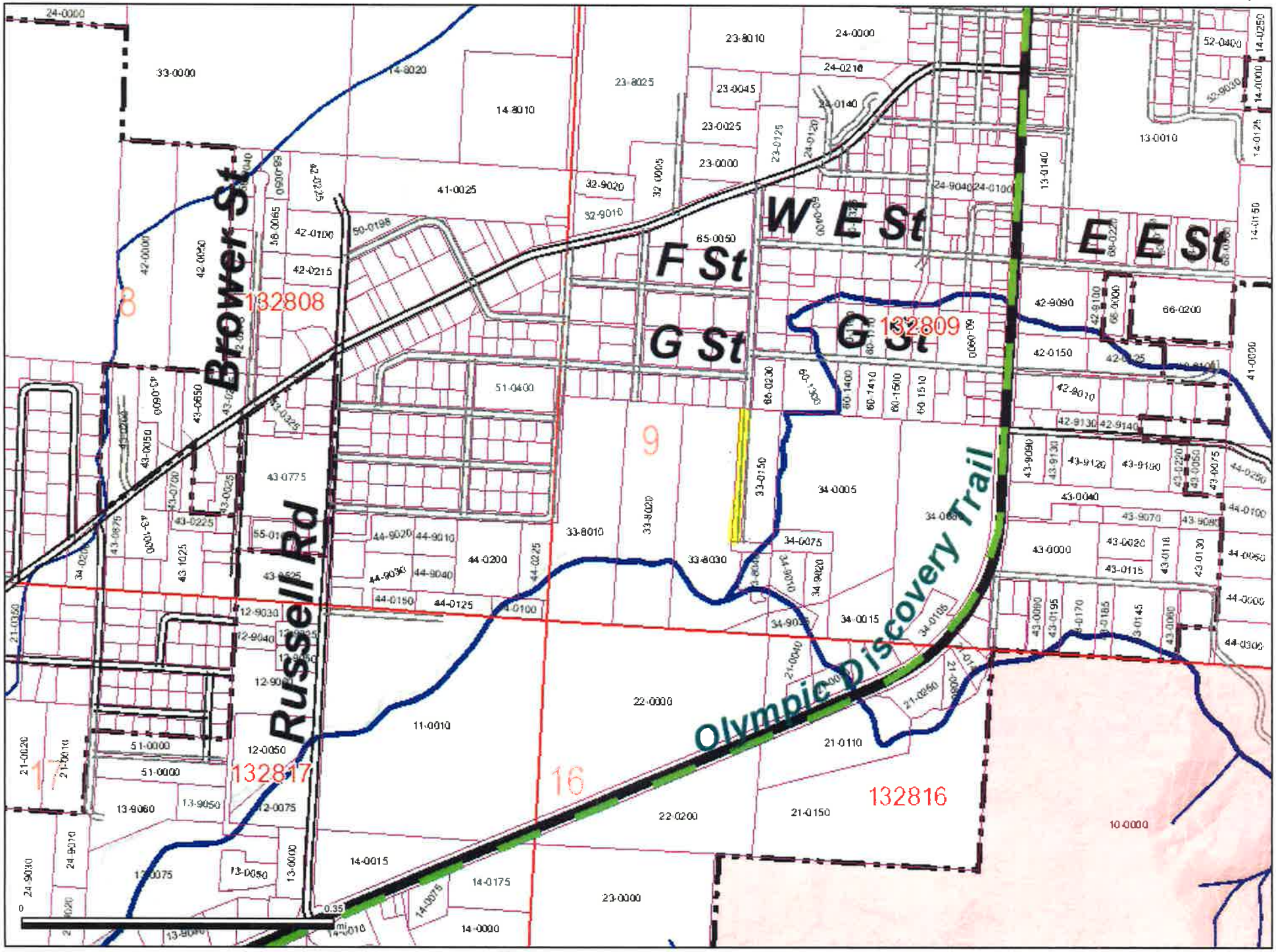
1328093400005
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Clallam County Web Map

Clallam County GIS



Scale 1:9,028

November 17, 2021 Clallam County GIS

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

(Must be submitted NLT 3PM Wednesday for next week agenda)

6D
11/30/21

Department: Public Works/Roads Dept.

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: November 22, 2021**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: November 30, 2021**

Required originals approved and attached? ☐
Will be provided on:

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing	☐ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract #	
☒ Resolution	☐ Proclamation	☐ Budget Item
☐ Draft Ordinance	☐ Final Ordinance	☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary: The Clallam County Trails Advisory Committee (TAC) assists the County in addressing and developing recommendations regarding non-motorized transportation and trail-related issues and needs, particularly related to the Olympic Discovery Trail. The TAC is appointed by the Board and currently includes 16 positions (12 currently-filled) representing various trail and community interests across the County.

The TAC recommends adding the following new areas of representation: Trail Event Coordinator representative, Commercial Trail Business representative, and Tribal Government representative(s). The TAC also recommends renaming the current four regional—Sequim, Port Angeles, Western and Straits—member positions from "Area Trail Advocacy Group" to "Citizen-at-Large."

Budgetary impact: (Is there a monetary impact? If so, are funds for this already allocated or is a budget change necessary? If this is a contract and a budget change is necessary, the budget change form must be submitted with the item at work session and for the regular agenda) **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐

None

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)

The Department recommends the Board approve the Resolution to update TAC representation.

County Official signature & print name: Joe Donisi JOE DONISI

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Steve Gray

Relevant Departments: Public Works/Roads Dept.

Date submitted: November 17, 2021

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* Work Session Meeting - Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy
** Regular Meeting – Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy and originals (1 or 3 copies)

TAC_RepUpdate (11-22-21 Mtg)
Revised: 3-04-2019

Questions? Call Loni Gores, Clerk of the Board, ext 2256

RESOLUTION _____, 2021

UPDATING REPRESENTATION ON THE CLALLAM COUNTY
TRAILS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. The Trails Advisory Committee was established by Resolution 80, 2000 to assist the County in addressing and developing recommendations regarding non-motorized transportation and trail-related issues and needs, particularly related to the Olympic Discovery Trail (ODT).

2. The Trails Advisory Committee was continued under Resolution 75, 2009 with no sunset date and designating specific areas of membership.

3. Representation on Trails Advisory Committee was further expanded by Resolution 69, 2015 and Resolution 80, 2020.

4. The Trails Advisory Committee recommended renaming the four regional—Sequim, Port Angeles, Western and Straits—Committee member positions from "Area Trail Advocacy Group" to "Citizen-at-Large." The TAC found that there are no "trail advocacy groups" specifically representing each region as the current naming convention implies and members are currently appointed "at-large" by region. In addition, local trail advocacy groups such as the Peninsula Trails Coalition, Backcountry Horseman and Olympic Peninsula Bicycle Alliance are already represented on the Committee.

5. The Trails Advisory Committee recommended designation of new areas of representation to include: (a) a Trail Event Coordinator representative; (b) a Commercial Trail Business representative; and (c) Tribal Government representative(s). The TAC supports formally adding these interests and perspectives to the work of the TAC.

6. Supporting Tribal Government participation on the TAC is important to the completion and ongoing management of the Olympic Discovery Trail. The Jamestown S' Klallam Tribe manages most of the Olympic Discovery Trail between the east County line and Blyn and the planned western terminus of the trail is in the Quileute Tribal community of La Push.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Clallam County Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. The Trails Advisory Committee will include the following representation:

   a) Sequim Area Citizen-at-Large
   b) Port Angeles Area Citizen-at-Large
   c) Western Area Citizen-at-Large
   d) Straits Area Citizen-at-Large
   e) City of Port Angeles
   f) City of Sequim
   g) City of Forks
   h) Trail Event Coordinator
   i) Commercial Trail Business
   j) Large Private Forest Company
   k) Off-Road Motorized User Group
   l) Peninsula Trails Coalition
   m) Backcountry Horseman
   n) Backcountry Horseman (Alternate)
   o) Olympic Peninsula Bicycle Alliance

p) Tribal Government(s)
q) Washington State Department of Natural Resources
r) Olympic National Park
s) U.S. Forest Service
t) Clallam County Public Works/Road Department (ex-officio member/staff)

PASSED AND ADOPTED this _____ day of _____ 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Mark Ozias, Chair

_____
Randy Johnson

ATTEST:

_____
Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

_____
Bill Peach