



AGENDA

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

223 East 4th Street Room 160
Port Angeles, Washington
Tuesday, August 24, 2021 – 9:00 a.m.

CALL TO ORDER, PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE, ROLL CALL

****ATTENTION****

In response to the current Governors order Clallam County is now operating under the Washington Ready Plan. To be in compliance with the Washington Ready Plan and to reduce the spread of COVID the following general requirements for COVID safety for meetings held in the Board of Commissioners Board Room are as follows:

1. All attendees are encouraged to provide contact information on a sign in sheet which will be retained for 28 days for contact tracing purposes.
2. Public seating areas and Board member seating must be arranged to ensure physical distancing is maintained.
3. Meeting attendees must follow current face covering guidelines.
4. No food or drink should be consumed in the BOCC Board Room.
5. Meeting organizers shall clean or arrange to have cleaned high-touch surfaces before and after each meeting.
6. Hand sanitizing stations will be available in the BOCC Board Room.
7. Keep doors and windows open where possible to improve ventilation.
8. The Chair of the meeting shall ensure current masking and social distancing practices are enforced and practiced by all event attendees.

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.

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 August 16

Approval of vouchers 

- 1b. Approval of minutes for the week of August 16

Approval of minutes 

REPORTS AND PRESENTATIONS

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS

- 2a. Agreement with the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts for support of the Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Plan

Agreement 

- 2b. Agreement with the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts for the purpose of reimbursement costs associated with hiring of attorneys to represent a parent or court visitor

Agreement 

- 2c. Agreement with Children's Home Society of Washington for Parents for Parents Program

Agreement 

- 2d. Agreement with Habitat for Humanity Clallam County for American Rescue Plan Act funds

Agreement 

BIDS AND AWARDS

- 3a. Bid opening – Emergency Operations Center/Emergency Management Department and a 911 Communications Center

Bid opening 

ADMINISTRATION

- 4a. Resolution appointing Walter Morton to the Clallam Bay / Sekiu Community Action Team

Resolution 

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- 5a. Resolution authorizing action on current use assessment (CUA) applications pursuant to Clallam County Code Chapter 27.08, Open Space

Resolution 

PUBLIC COMMENT – Please limit comments to three minutes

The following meetings are scheduled for the Board of Commissioners August 23 - 27:

Monday, August 23:

9:00 a.m. Work Session

12:00 p.m. WSAC Virtual COVID Update

1:00 p.m. Department of Natural Resources Meeting

Tuesday, August 24:

10:00 a.m. Board Meeting

1:00 p.m. Executive Session

1:30 p.m. Executive Session

3:00 p.m. William Shore Memorial Pool District Meeting

Wednesday, August 25:

10:00 a.m. Regional Economic Development Planning Meeting

10:00 a.m. Clallam Transit Meeting

1:00 p.m. KONP

Friday, August 27:

10:00 a.m. Emergency Management COVID Briefing

EXECUTIVE SESSION - 1 p.m.

Clallam County is a creditor in the Mallinckrodt PLC Chapter 11 Bankruptcy as a result of the County's claims against Mallinckrodt relating to their role in the opioid crisis. Mallinckrodt has proposed a Plan of Reorganization that has been sent to Clallam County. The BOCC should consider the plan and vote to either accept or reject the plan. The deadline for voting is September 3, 2021.

This litigation may be discussed with legal counsel in Executive Session pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(1)(i), which states that executive sessions may be held "to discuss with legal counsel representing the agency litigation or potential litigation to which the agency, the governing body, or a member acting in an official capacity is, or is likely to become, a party, when public knowledge regarding the discussion is likely to result in an adverse legal or financial consequence to the agency."

Executive Session at 1 p.m. 

EXECUTIVE SESSION - 1:30 p.m.

This executive session will be held to brief the Commissioners on The Civil Survival Project v. State of Washington, et al., King County Superior Court Case No. 21-2-03266-1. This is a Blake-related class action currently against the State, King County, and Snohomish County that is being expanded to individually name all 39 counties. The suit is currently pending in King County Superior Court before Judge Michael Scott.

Plaintiffs essentially assert two claims, both of which seek refunds of the money they paid toward LFOs imposed on their judgments of conviction for simple drug possession. Their first claim is for unjust enrichment / restitution / money had and received. Their second claim is rescission, which seeks to unwind the plea agreements between the plaintiffs and the State. The amended complaint expands their relief to request that the court in a civil lawsuit somehow vacate a prior criminal conviction. Plaintiffs also allude to unspecified collateral damages, but have included no cause of action directly addressed to these claimed damages. Plaintiffs have a broad view that Blake covers all drug possession convictions back to the 1950s.

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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.



19
8/24/21

Date of report: August 18, 2021

General	\$141,253.61
Other	\$365,599.33
Total	\$506,852.94

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.

SHOONA RIGGS COUNTY AUDITOR

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

RANDY JOHNSON

RICH SILL (County Administrator)

Weekly Expenditures

Aug. 16 -20, 2021

Fund #	Department	Expenditures		Use Tax	
		General Fund	Other	General Fund	Other
00100.211	Assessor	257.14			
00100.221	Auditor	1,408.61		13.16	
12401.221	Auditor - Document Preservation		3.86		
00100.241/291	Commissioners (BOCC)	31,034.81			
19914.291	BOCC - Veterans Relief		3,131.03		
19925.291	BOCC - Hotel/Motel		41,666.67		
19991.291	BOCC - Emergency Communications		115,302.31		
00100.331-334	Dept. of Community Develop't (DCD)	11,843.27			
00100.871	District Court I	1,967.93			
00100.881	District Court II	1,133.01		56.27	
11301.511	Health & Human Services (HHS)		70,505.74		279.45
00100.511	HHS - Environmental Health	2,561.69			
11331.511	HHS - Developmental Disabilities		4,954.50		
00100.461	Human Resources (HR)	1,775.98			
50401.461	HR - Risk Management		398.01		
00100.411	Information Technology (IT)	3,196.58			
30701.411	IT - Capital Projects		1,520.88		
00100.851	Juvenile Services	8,825.65		132.70	
13001/13051	Noxious Weed/LMD #2 (Lake Mgmt. Dist.)		320.00		
00100.911/912	Parks Fair Facilities (PFF)	19,949.83			
30101.911	PFF - REET 1 (Real Estate Excise Tax)		8,544.74		263.13
00100.841-843	Prosecuting Attorney	4,619.08			
	Public Works (PW)				
10101.611	PW - Roads		63,304.71		
41401.611	PW - Clallam/Sekiu Sewer		3,329.39		
42401.611	PW - Carlsborg Sewer		3,705.53		
50301.611	PW - ER&R (Equip't Rental & Revolving)		7,623.31		
00100.811-815	Sheriff	43,999.57		139.68	
00100.816	Sheriff - Jail Medical	4,360.55			
11003.811	Sheriff - Boating Safety		914.60		
11008.811	Sheriff - OPNET Drug		1,235.49		3.87
11065.811	Sheriff - OPSCAN Operations		4,558.63		368.28
11068.811	Sheriff - Stonegarden		32,915.87		
11070.811	Sheriff - 24/7 Sobriety		85.50		
11080.811	Sheriff - Inmate Commissary		31.48		18.85
00100.861	Superior Court	471.72			
00100.861	Superior Court Jury	2,909.76			
00100.231	Treasurer	179.22			
12201.231	Treasurer - O&M (Operation & Maintenance)		613.50		
00100.931	WSU Extension	417.40			
Total		140,911.80	364,665.75	341.81	933.58

Report Reconciliation		Totals		
Total	505,577.55	General Fund	141,253.61	
Final Check Lists	505,577.55	Other	365,599.33	
Difference		Total	506,852.94	Use Tax 1,275.39

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
8/10/2021	U S BANK	O-0000002792	dputnam2	265.82	23.39	265.82
8/10/2021	U S BANK	3206	dputnam2	156.00	13.73	156.00
8/11/2021	ANDERSON RESOURCE GROUP, INC.	6319	mdowning	639.47	56.27	639.47
8/11/2021	CHARM-TEX	0256451-IN	dputnam5	1,086.18	95.58	1,086.18
8/12/2021	EVIDENT	181757A	jkoon	1,587.32	139.68	1,587.32
8/12/2021	OROLIA USA INC	RI27242	jkoon	4,185.00	368.28	4,185.00
8/13/2021	U S BANK	7275-Aug21	jkoon2	44.00	3.87	576.50
8/13/2021	U S BANK	6236-Aug21	jkoon2	214.23	18.85	372.87
8/24/2021	INTAB, INC	179924A	sprice	149.51	13.16	149.51
8/24/2021	U S BANK	nixalite 59927	mearley	2,990.10	263.13	2,990.10
8/24/2021	U S BANK	4878-080621	tkerr	3,044.42	267.91	3,044.42
8/24/2021	U S BANK	4318-080621	tkerr	131.10	11.54	454.39
Totals:				14,493.15	1,275.39	15,507.58

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1084395	8/12/2021	CONTRACT MAINTENANCE C	102.09	
			1084394	8/12/2021	CONTRACT MAINTENANCE C	66.02	168.11
8/24/2021	0021386	STAPLES ADVANTAGE	8063089160	8/12/2021	WRLS MOUSE FOR TINA	76.15	76.15
8/24/2021	0033199	LEMAY MOBILE SHREDDING	4711245	8/12/2021	DOCUMENT DESTRUCTION	12.88	12.88
Sub total for U S BANK:							257.14

0.*

505,577.55*

417.40+

3,131.03+

792.72+

471.72+

2,909.76+

4,360.55+

45,454.34+

38,286.80+

70,339.63+

7,623.31+

28,494.57+

4,619.08+

320.00+

8,825.65+

4,717.46+

2,173.99+

78,021.93+

1,133.01+

1,967.93+

11,843.27+

188,003.79+

1,412.47+

257.14+

0.*

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0000781	INTAB, INC	179924A	8/2/2021	ELECTION SEALS	149.51	149.51
8/24/2021	0001113	OFFICE DEPOT, INC	185611220001	8/2/2021	WHITEOUT, PAPER, FOLDER	110.18	
			185616286001	8/2/2021	ADDRESS LABELS	29.37	
			185616275001	7/31/2021	INK FOR STAMP	8.68	148.23
8/24/2021	0003410	LEMAY MOBILE SHREDDING	4710836	8/1/2021	DOCUMENT SHREDDING	3.86	3.86
8/24/2021	0020849	U S BANK	7-23-21	7/23/2021	WACO CONFERENCE REGIS	730.00	
			114-1294451-87	8/3/2021	COMPUTER MONITOR STAND	130.36	
			114-0821419-26	8/5/2021	PURPLE PENS AND BAKERS	39.12	
			111-2008734-03	7/7/2021	KEYCHAINS FOR DROPBOX I	31.74	
			111-4130774-93	7/7/2021	KEYCHAINS FOR DROPBOX I	8.69	939.91
8/24/2021	0022246	CLALLAM BAY-SEKIU LIONS C	Contract100221	8/3/2021	CLOSING CLALLAM BAY DRO	120.00	120.00
8/24/2021	0042430	NORBERG, JENNIFER	Norberg 8-3-202	8/3/2021	MILEAGE FOR CLOSING NEA	50.96	50.96
Sub total for U S BANK:							1,412.47

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0000382	CODE PUBLISHING COMPANY	70510	8/12/2021	WEB UPDATE, ORDS: 973, NE	87.55	87.55
8/24/2021	0001083	OLYMPIC PEN VISITOR BURE	2308	8/12/2021	JULY SERVICES PER CONTR.	41,666.67	41,666.67
8/24/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1084401	8/12/2021	MAINTENANCE & USAGE - 91	10.07	10.07
8/24/2021	0001243	PITNEY BOWES - RESERVE A	11125119 August	8/12/2021	CLALLAM COUNTY POSTAGE	30,000.00	30,000.00
8/24/2021	0001252	PORT ANGELES, CITY OF	E911 July 2021	8/12/2021	EMERGENCY COMMUNICATI	115,302.31	115,302.31
8/24/2021	0001632	U S POSTMASTER	Jury 8/12/2021	8/12/2021	1,000 SUMMONS @ .46	460.00	460.00
8/24/2021	0020849	U S BANK	amazon 8/01/2021	8/12/2021	FILE FOLDERS, PLATES	85.48	
			amazon 7/29/2021	8/12/2021	FASTENER FILE FOLDERS	74.52	
			amazon 7/30/2021	8/12/2021	WIRELESS KEYBOARD/MOUSE	38.07	
			CL 7/21/2021	8/12/2021	CHELSEA LIERLY ARPA TRAIN	35.00	
			ML 7/23/2021	8/12/2021	MARK LANE ARPA TRAINING	35.00	
			Pen Awards 5/06	8/12/2021	SWORDMAKER 35 YRS	19.58	
			Pen Awards 5/12	8/12/2021	CYNDIE FUDALLY 35 YRS	19.58	
			Pen Awards 5/14	8/12/2021	SHELLIE BEAUDETTE 23 YRS	19.58	
			Pen Awards 5/28	8/12/2021	WENDY PETERSON 32 YRS	19.58	
			amazon 6/02/2021	8/12/2021	ETHERNET CABLE	19.40	
			amazon 7/28/2021	8/12/2021	CALCULATOR PAPER	17.14	
			LG 6/04/2021	8/12/2021	CREDIT: LONIE GORES TRAIL	-375.00	7.93
8/24/2021	0028699	SOUND PUBLISHING INC	8032658	8/12/2021	VENDOR LIST, BUDGET HEAL	469.26	469.26
Sub total for U S BANK:							188,003.79

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

DCD

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0000196	BILLS PLUMBING & SANIKAN	IS3608866	8/11/2021	G145 TASK 4 PROFESSIONAL	145.00	145.00
8/24/2021	0000360	CLALLAM COUNTY ER&R	2021.197E	8/4/2021	JULY 2021 VEHICLE RENTAL	131.50	131.50
8/24/2021	0000546	EXPRESS SERVICES, INC	25781256	7/27/2021	BURKHARDT JULY 18, 25, 202	235.30	235.30
8/24/2021	0001113	OFFICE DEPOT, INC	186321977001	8/3/2021	ADMIN OFFICE SUPPLIES	95.72	95.72
8/24/2021	0001252	PORT ANGELES, CITY OF	DCD JULY 2021	8/6/2021	CC DCD JULY 2021 LANDFILL	6,449.09	6,449.09
8/24/2021	0001641	VERIZON WIRELESS	9884685842	7/22/2021	INSPECTOR JULY 2021	24.19	24.19
8/24/2021	0003410	LEMAY MOBILE SHREDDING	4711579	8/1/2021	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	13.88	13.88
8/24/2021	0023816	WARD, JEFF	WARD JULY MIL	8/5/2021	G145 TASK 2 JULY 2021 MILE	90.72	90.72
8/24/2021	0028699	SOUND PUBLISHING INC	8032659	7/31/2021	JULY 2021 ADVERTISING	707.87	707.87
8/24/2021	0039089	CEDARLAND FOREST RESOUREF	11-13-20	8/10/2021	REFUND LAND DIVISION	3,950.00	3,950.00
Sub total for U S BANK:							11,843.27

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1084388	7/30/2021	CANON/IMAGERUNNER ADV/	127.63	
			1084391	7/30/2021	CANON/IMAGERUNNER ADV/	63.23	
			1084389	7/30/2021	CANON/IR1435 - BLACK TONE	29.51	220.37
8/24/2021	0001509	CORDANT HEALTH SOLUTION	TC-1631007312	7/31/2021	RANDOM UA TESTING	671.55	671.55
8/24/2021	0002298	JOHN D BLACK, PLLC	22298	7/21/2021	APPOINTED ATTORNEY FOR	70.00	
			22297	7/21/2021	APPOINTED ATTORNEY FOR	70.00	140.00
8/24/2021	0003410	LEMAY MOBILE SHREDDING	4710842	8/1/2021	LEMAY SHREDDING	13.88	13.88
8/24/2021	0021386	STAPLES ADVANTAGE	8063006423	7/24/2021	NUMERIC AND ALPHA COLOF	501.26	
			8062932538	7/17/2021	PRINTER PAPER AND HIGHLI	320.87	822.13
8/24/2021	0045621	KOSANOVICH, MICHAEL E.	2680	7/31/2021	ASL INTERPRETER- CASE #1	100.00	100.00
Sub total for U S BANK:							1,967.93

apChkLst
08/17/2021 12:26:36PM

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

District Court II

Page: 1

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	8/24/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT 1084183	8/11/2021	JUDGE'S CHAIR	421.46	
			1084393	8/11/2021	CANON IRA400 MAINTENANC	44.89	
			1084392	8/11/2021	CANON IR1025 MAINTENANC	27.19	493.54
	8/24/2021	0018197	ANDERSON RESOURCE GRO6319	8/11/2021	JURY SUMMONS	639.47	639.47
Sub total for U S BANK:							1,133.01

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

HHS

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0000335	CLALLAM COUNTY DEPT OF	PIC 2021 07	8/2/2021	WQ-STREAMKEEPERS SQ B/	706.50	706.50
8/24/2021	0000870	KONP RADIO 1450	11759-11	7/30/2021	WQ-OSS RADIO ADS JULY 20	425.00	425.00
8/24/2021	0000918	LINCOLN STREET STATION	191793-071221	8/6/2021	WQ-UW OCEANOGRAPHY O'	58.56	58.56
8/24/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1084446	7/30/2021	EHADMIN-EASTSIDE WORK F	74.47	
			1084447	7/30/2021	OSS-COURTHOUSE PERMIT	12.47	86.94
8/24/2021	0020849	U S BANK	4878-080621EH	8/6/2021	EHADMIN-NEHA MEMBERSHI	100.00	100.00
8/24/2021	0001617	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTO	OTS2497	8/6/2021	WQ-JULY WATER TESTING	944.23	944.23
8/24/2021	0001641	VERIZON WIRELESS	984719226	7/23/2021	OSS-JANINE REED CELL PHC	158.70	158.70
8/24/2021	0023815	VREELAND, ROBERT	MILEAGE-07/21	8/9/2021	FOOD-MILEAGE REIMBURSE	81.76	81.76
8/24/2021	0000546	EXPRESS SERVICES, INC	25781267	7/27/2021	HOPS-PUBLIC HEALTH MEDIC	1,583.63	1,583.63
8/24/2021	0004946	FORKS COMMUNITY HOSPITA	1007	8/10/2021	HOPS-FORKS COVID CLINIC	40,930.34	40,930.34
8/24/2021	0042963	KENOYER, HELEN	081021-Exp	8/10/2021	PH - SEP SUPPLIES REIMBUF	6.51	6.51
8/24/2021	0000870	KONP RADIO 1450	12278-1	7/31/2021	HOPS- COVID ADS JUNE 21	2,016.00	2,016.00
8/24/2021	0040427	NORPOINT GROUP LLC	1196 NPG	8/8/2021	HOPS- SDC SECURITY	4,690.00	4,690.00
8/24/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1084410	7/30/2021	HOPS COPY CHARGES PH IR	47.82	
			1084451	7/30/2021	HOPS COPY CHARGES HHS I	26.95	
			1084449	7/30/2021	HOPS COPY CHARGE FORKE	10.29	
			1084450	7/30/2021	HOPS-COPY CHARGES, HHS	2.46	87.52
8/24/2021	0001262	PORT OF PORT ANGELES	172399	8/1/2021	HOPS-SDC RENT	15,000.00	15,000.00
8/24/2021	0001508	STERICYCLE, INC	3005643722	7/26/2021	HOPS- NEEDLE DISPOSAL	267.63	
			3005653676	7/31/2021	HOPS-NEEDLE DISPOSAL	108.34	375.97
8/24/2021	0020849	U S BANK	4878-080621	8/6/2021	HOPS-BTNX, FENTANYL STRI	3,044.42	
			7298-080621	8/6/2021	HOPS-BIG LOTS, SDC SUPPL	1,827.98	
			4326-080621	8/6/2021	HOPS-BIG LOTS, SDC SUPPL	468.71	
			4318-080621	8/6/2021	HOPS-HOME DEPOT, SDC SL	454.39	
			4910-080621	8/6/2021	HOPS-FACEBOOK COVID AD	17.47	
			4969-080621	8/6/2021	HOPS- FORKS, POSTAGE	2.80	5,815.77
8/24/2021	0001462	CLALLAM MOSAIC	11331-20-CMP2I	8/9/2021	DDD-11331-20-CMP2P MILLAC	1,000.00	
			11331-20-CMFP	8/9/2021	DDD-11331-20-CMFP MILLAGI	416.00	1,416.00
8/24/2021	0000577	FIRST STEP FAMILY SUPPORT	11331-20-FSSPP	8/9/2021	DDD-11331-20-FSSPP MILLAG	1,333.50	1,333.50
8/24/2021	0017530	PIERCE JONES & ASSOCIATE	PASD-07/21	8/9/2021	DDD-PASD JULY 2021	1,200.00	
			SSD-07/21	8/9/2021	DDD-SSD JULY 2021	1,005.00	2,205.00

Sub total for U S BANK: 78,021.93

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

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Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	8/24/2021	0020849	U S BANK				
			46746298	8/13/2021	INVOICE 46746298	555.14	
			46483991	8/13/2021	INVOICE 46483991	548.70	
			46294434	8/13/2021	INVOICE 46294434	544.46	
			47619374	8/13/2021	47619374	310.10	
			LOC GOV 21	8/13/2021	LOCALGOV ACADEMY	99.00	
			1127408723826	8/13/2021	112740872368261055	75.06	
			240525900	8/13/2021	240525900	44.95	
			S3NMCBT2WM	8/13/2021	PRA DEEP DIVE KG 2021	40.00	
			240609277	8/13/2021	240609277	30.95	
			1147368352967	8/13/2021	11473683529648202	28.20	
			4707126	8/13/2021	INVOICE 4707126	25.76	
			J MAJOR WAPR	8/13/2021	JESSE MAJOR - WA PRO 21	25.00	
			241636584	8/13/2021	241636584	24.95	
			1140853025166	8/13/2021	11408520251668209	16.82	
			240987303	8/13/2021	240987303	14.95	
			241726818	8/13/2021	241726818	14.95	
			047143	8/13/2021	REFUND OF TRAINING	-225.00	2,173.99
Sub total for U S BANK:							2,173.99

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Final Checklist
CLALLAM COUNTY

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<u>Check #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Invoice #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Inv Date</u>	<u>Total</u>
	8/24/2021	1075860206	COV: IT20210716 - WEBCAMS	8/17/2021	528.57
		Vendor #:	0020849 U S BANK		
	8/24/2021	11102593091757007	IT20210713B - CORD CHANNELS	8/17/2021	97.85
		Vendor #:	0020849 U S BANK		
	8/24/2021	11151361278527406	IT20210714 - OFC SUPPLIES	8/17/2021	41.01
		Vendor #:	0020849 U S BANK		
	8/24/2021	11159841178487461	IT20210719A - CABLES	8/17/2021	196.54
		Vendor #:	0020849 U S BANK		
	8/24/2021	11175916874767402	COV: SHER20210714 - WEBCAMS	8/17/2021	350.28
		Vendor #:	0020849 U S BANK		
	8/24/2021	11240344286529836	COV: IT20210716B - WEBCAMS	8/17/2021	693.50
		Vendor #:	0020849 U S BANK		
	8/24/2021	11241559807852255	AUD20210723 - MONITOR ARMS	8/17/2021	143.64
		Vendor #:	0020849 U S BANK		
	8/24/2021	11261333264753020	IT20210728A - COMPUTER MEMORY RAM	8/17/2021	380.93
		Vendor #:	0020849 U S BANK		
	8/24/2021	11299052456017008	IT20210804 - OFFICE SUPPLIES	8/17/2021	79.67
		Vendor #:	0020849 U S BANK		
	8/24/2021	114080	IT20210719 - LOBBY PHONE	8/17/2021	341.41
		Vendor #:	0020849 U S BANK		
	8/24/2021	157450118	IT20210713A - MOVAVI UNLTD (5-LICENSES)	8/17/2021	696.05
		Vendor #:	0020849 U S BANK		
	8/24/2021	1969-2647	IT20210709 - TRAINING REGISTRATION	8/17/2021	630.00
		Vendor #:	0020849 U S BANK		
	8/24/2021	217790	IT20210712 - TRAINING - CYBRARY	8/17/2021	239.20
		Vendor #:	0020849 U S BANK		
	8/24/2021	4682180-787080	COV: IT20210716A - WEBCAMS	8/17/2021	298.81
		Vendor #:	0020849 U S BANK		

Subtotal for US Ban **4,717.46**

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0000306	CHARM-TEX	0256451-IN	7/30/2021	DET SUPPLIES	1,086.18	1,086.18
8/24/2021	0001252	PORT ANGELES, CITY OF	73121PA	7/31/2021	UTILITIES-CITY OF PA	5,918.53	5,918.53
8/24/2021	0002030	WAJCA, ANGIE HOLLIS TREAS	JCA-SUMMER2	8/10/2021	REGISTRATION	383.82	383.82
8/24/2021	0017787	DAIRY FRESH FARMS INC	8082122303	8/11/2021	DET FOOD	25.46	25.46
8/24/2021	0020849	U S BANK	O-0000002792	7/21/2021	DET SUPPLIES-NSC	265.82	
			112351	7/1/2021	SOFTWARE LICENSE-RELIAT	217.60	
			3206	8/1/2021	SOFTWARE LICENSE-CASA M	156.00	
			041403	7/12/2021	DET FOOD-COSTCO	154.43	
			089698	7/26/2021	DET FOOD-COSTCO	151.63	
			019630	7/12/2021	AWARDS AND RECOGNITION	85.94	
			113-9134865-30	7/7/2021	OP SUPPLIES-AMAZON	53.91	
			049389	7/12/2021	DET FOOD-FRANZ	30.58	
			112-5889699-60	7/6/2021	DET SUPPLIES-AMAZON	26.09	
			4710839	8/1/2021	PRO SVCS-LEMAY MOBILE SI	20.30	
			058658	7/26/2021	DET FOOD & SUPPLIES-WALI	18.64	
			4707117	7/1/2021	PRO SVCS-LEMAY MOBILE SI	15.44	
			058027	7/12/2021	DET FOOD & SUP-WALMART	14.64	
			113-2410832-42	7/7/2021	OP SUPPLIES-AMAZON	11.92	
			113-2656880-07	7/7/2021	OP SUPPLIES-AMAZON	6.39	1,229.33
8/24/2021	0028032	EDGINGTON III, THOMAS	72621TE	7/26/2021	TRVL TRNG-TASER CERT	16.43	16.43
8/24/2021	0028699	SOUND PUBLISHING INC	PDN933075	7/21/2021	ADVERTISING-LEGAL NOTICI	165.90	165.90
Sub total for U S BANK:							8,825.65

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Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

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Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
	8/24/2021	0020849 U S BANK	715	8/11/2021	WEED CONFERENCE-RDS=1	320.00	320.00
Sub total for U S BANK:							320.00

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Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0000918	LINCOLN STREET STATION	214859	8/12/2021	POSTAGE	24.11	24.11
8/24/2021	0001140	OLYMPIC PRINTERS INC	28408	8/12/2021	BUSINESS CARDS	108.80	108.80
8/24/2021	0020849	U S BANK	844614937	8/12/2021	WESTLAW	3,467.33	
			844700272	8/12/2021	WESTLAW	398.23	
			1457765	8/12/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	203.00	
			3473288	8/12/2021	DEPOSIT FOR WSNIA 2022	150.82	
			3033988	8/12/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	117.60	
			2943719	8/12/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	82.58	
			1514311	8/12/2021	LEMAY SHREDDING	25.76	
			11448495960113	8/12/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	18.91	
			0031140	8/12/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	15.66	
			1317077	8/12/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	6.28	4,486.17
Sub total for U S BANK:							4,619.08

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0000332	CLALLAM CO AUDITORS TAX	July 2021	8/12/2021	PFF JULY 2021 EXCISE TAX	7,540.55	7,540.55
8/24/2021	0001036	MURREYS OLYMPIC DISPOSAL	6717638	8/12/2021	SC JULY GARBAGE	2,491.74	
			6717623	8/12/2021	DRA JULY GARBAGE	1,470.02	
			6719032	8/12/2021	SC JULY RECYCLE	480.37	
			0718435	8/12/2021	CH JULY RECYCLE	416.53	
			6719033	8/12/2021	DRA JULY RECYCLE	218.35	
			6718525	8/12/2021	CH JULY RECYCLE	87.34	
			6718488	8/12/2021	VET JULY RECYCLE	33.03	5,197.38
8/24/2021	0001059	NC MACHINERY CO	q1818701	8/12/2021	1906CH MANLIFT RENTAL 4 V	2,450.13	2,450.13
8/24/2021	0001156	OLYPEN INC	210810-0013	8/12/2021	DRA DSL INTERNET	18.00	18.00
8/24/2021	0001300	PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT	25840 7/21	8/12/2021	DRA JULY ELECT	194.53	
			22216 7/21	8/12/2021	CDJ JULY ELECT	188.13	
			25839 7/21	8/12/2021	DRA JULY ELECT	179.55	
			25837 7/21	8/12/2021	DRA JULY ELECT	167.51	
			25838 7/21	8/12/2021	DRA JULY ELECT	48.45	778.17
8/24/2021	0001769	WESTERN DETENTION PROD	20212027	8/12/2021	2008FAC JAIL LOCKS	1,461.88	1,461.88
8/24/2021	0020849	U S BANK	nixalite 59927	8/12/2021	1906CH BIRD SPIKES	2,990.10	
			cxt 6594	8/12/2021	SC CXT SCREENS PLATES H,	433.49	
			harbor freight235	8/12/2021	CDJ 135PSI OILLUBE VERT S	239.35	
			compliance 1055	8/12/2021	SMPK NO DRONE SIGNS	112.88	3,775.82
8/24/2021	0020849	U S BANK	amaz 7782637	8/12/2021	DRA DISHWASHER CONTROL	123.68	
			Viasat cdj july	8/12/2021	CDJ SATELLITE INTERNET	95.65	
			amaz 3154655	8/12/2021	CH BLADES FOR LAWNMOW	89.20	
			amaz 9750644	8/12/2021	CH LAWNMOWER PARTS	74.66	
			viasat SC July	8/12/2021	SC SATELLITE INTERNET	70.64	
			US Flag cs12677	8/12/2021	CH US FLAG	57.59	
			amaz 7535414	8/12/2021	ADM LAMINATING POUCHES	46.75	
			amaz 2366620	8/12/2021	ADM GIFT BAGS	26.10	
			amaz 4636236	8/12/2021	CH BLADE BOLTS FOR LAWN	21.80	
			amaz 1025817	8/12/2021	CH DUST CUP FOR LAWNMO	20.32	
			amaz 4805866	8/12/2021	ADM 3 SETS DIVIDERS	17.40	
			amaz 3739401	8/12/2021	ADM RUBBER STAMP	15.50	659.29
8/24/2021	0021430	RED'S ELECTRIC MOTORS IN	37347	8/12/2021	2009FAC (2) 5 HP MOTORS EI	1,642.63	1,642.63
8/24/2021	0035842	CLALLAM CO PARKS CREDIT	JULY 2021	8/12/2021	SC DRA JULY 2021 CREDIT C.	988.28	988.28

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<u>Check #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Invoice</u>	<u>Inv Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount Paid</u>	<u>Check Total</u>	
	8/24/2021	0045689	CLEAN CRAWL LLC	21-3831	8/13/2021	SC PHASE 1 DUCT WORK AT	3,982.44	3,982.44
Sub total for U S BANK:							28,494.57	

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Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0000099	A-1 AUTO PARTS	1338102	8/9/2021	Glow plug - SQ 176	19.36	
			11331152	7/2/2021	Engine oil filters - PA 1774	12.38	31.74
8/24/2021	0000361	CLALLAM COUNTY ROAD DEF	0328-0634668	6/2/2021	Repay Amzn/Hutson, fltr eleme	176.73	176.73
8/24/2021	0000377	PACWEST MACHINERY LLC	20348257	7/20/2021	Diaphragms-silic - PA 1063	893.37	893.37
8/24/2021	0000546	EXPRESS SERVICES, INC	25814184-50301	8/3/2021	Personnel services - PA ER&R	929.70	929.70
8/24/2021	0000729	HERMANN BROS. LOGGING A1	CI003688	8/2/2021	Bushings - PA 739	29.03	29.03
8/24/2021	0000897	LAWSON PRODUCTS INC	9308665068	7/29/2021	Top lock nut class 10 zinc - PA	36.68	36.68
8/24/2021	0000917	LINCOLN INDUSTRIAL CORP I	159380	8/9/2021	Oval clear LED back up light - F	152.78	
			159342	8/4/2021	Brake Clevis, thrd. steel rods - I	34.01	186.79
8/24/2021	0001252	PORT ANGELES, CITY OF	152934/4358 AU	8/7/2021	Utility charges - PA	2,269.51	2,269.51
8/24/2021	0001300	PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT	22716/08032021	8/3/2021	Utility charges - CB	81.03	81.03
8/24/2021	0001781	WHITEHEADS AUTO PARTS IN	202238	7/29/2021	Star/hex key set - WE 212	32.54	
			202291	7/29/2021	Hood catch rubber HD & 6 W -	24.00	
			202239	7/29/2021	Tri-power Ind V-belt - WE 2114	22.46	79.00
8/24/2021	0017663	ARAMARK UNIFORM SVCS IN	512000118530	8/10/2021	Laundry services - PA	35.62	35.62
8/24/2021	0020849	U S BANK	0328-98364	7/8/2021	Walker Indust: FC-S2-200R - S	714.94	
			7330-8993015	7/29/2021	Amzn: CB radios - PA Stores P/	498.00	
			6048-13360402	7/9/2021	Zoro: Auto drain valves - PA	264.98	
			0328-959289	7/20/2021	Coastal:F.fltr/hose swivel/nozzl-	114.53	
			0328-2615024	7/19/2021	H.Depot: steel cable, caster -SC	49.87	
			6048-8953020	7/20/2021	Amzn: Bapro: Floodlights - PA 2	29.28	
			6048-539669	8/6/2021	Double cut keys - PA 20-B206	8.66	1,680.26

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Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total	
	8/24/2021	0022435	RACE STREET AUTO PARTS	539225	6/9/2021	Brake rotors, pads - PA	633.61	
				548326	8/9/2021	Shocks, filters, wipers,plugs-SC	327.02	
				547659	8/4/2021	Air Cond. compressor - PA 20-E	295.58	
				547685	8/4/2021	Window regulator, fr. right - PA	137.58	
				540535	6/18/2021	Brake calipers, core deposits - I	112.02	
				547690	8/4/2021	Premium capsules - PA 20-BILL	59.43	
				547691	8/4/2021	Premium capsules - PA 20-BILL	59.43	
				547559	8/4/2021	Oil & air filters - PA Stores	36.86	
				547715	8/4/2021	Serpentine belt - PA 408	33.93	
				547769	8/5/2021	Headlight connector - PA S321	31.77	
				547772	8/5/2021	ockets - PA S321	31.77	
				547823	8/5/2021	Blister pack capsules - PA S321	31.53	
				543139	7/6/2021	Oil filters - PA stores	14.47	
				547671	8/4/2021	Fuel filter - PA Stores	14.12	
				548391	8/9/2021	Capsules - PA 176	7.59	
				547550	8/3/2021	Credit: core deposits - PA 739	-8.70	
				539223	6/9/2021	Return: transmission line - PA 1	-25.92	
				547771	8/5/2021	Return: Sockets - PA S321	-31.77	
				547551	8/3/2021	Return: Brake cam hrdware kit	-32.62	
				540538	6/18/2021	Return: Br. calipers, core deps.	-112.02	
				539226	6/9/2021	Return: Brake rotors, pads - PA	-633.61	982.07
	8/24/2021	0030295	WESTERN PETERBILT INC	023P22174	8/10/2021	Filters, fuel separators-PA Store	211.78	211.78
Sub total for U S BANK:							7,623.31	

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Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0000039	ALBINA FUEL	0287101-IN	7/29/2021	CHIP SEALING - LC	19,496.65	
			0287109-IN	7/29/2021	CHIP SEALING - LC	19,431.31	
			0286790-DM	7/25/2021	CHIP SEALING DEMURRAGE	353.61	39,281.57
8/24/2021	0000546	EXPRESS SERVICES, INC	25814184-10101	8/3/2021	07/26/21~08/01/21 ROADS	7,358.87	7,358.87
8/24/2021	0000677	GRAINGER INC	9003614683	7/27/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - P	287.35	287.35
8/24/2021	0000709	HARBOR SAW & SUPPLY	667962	8/12/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - P	56.01	56.01
8/24/2021	0040272	MATT'S TOOLS USA LLC	119813	8/10/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - P	61.54	61.54
8/24/2021	0001156	OLYPEN INC	210811-0016	8/11/2021	08/21~09/21 MLS, OLS DUES	40.50	40.50
8/24/2021	0001253	PORT ANGELES SOLID WAST	72259	7/10/2021	LITTER PICKUP - SQ	244.41	
			72512	7/17/2021	LITTER PICKUP - SQ	10.00	254.41
8/24/2021	0001300	PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT	30702-080421	8/4/2021	06/30/21~08/01/21 66 LOWER	47.25	47.25
8/24/2021	0021386	STAPLES ADVANTAGE	3481339026	6/29/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - L	160.34	
			3481339027	6/29/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - L	80.17	
			3481339024	6/29/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - L	68.24	
			3481339560	6/28/2021	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES - S	37.41	346.16
8/24/2021	0001573	THOMAS BUILDING CENTER	130871107	8/5/2021	CONSTRUCTION SUPPLIES -	15.22	15.22
8/24/2021	0020849	U S BANK	0328-6522848	7/15/2021	HOME DEPOT - CONST SUPP	549.98	
			7330-3184260	8/2/2021	AMAZON - SQ MAINT SUPPLI	362.04	
			3953-0791-08/21	7/6/2021	CENTURYLINK - 300510791	331.62	
			3953-210803318	8/3/2021	WCI*OLYMPIC DISPOSAL - DI	260.04	
			3953-1356-08/21	7/6/2021	CENTURYLINK - 300561356	125.78	
			7330-0005010	8/2/2021	AMAZON - ENGR SUPPLIES	86.79	
			7330-4218645	8/2/2021	AMAZON - ENGR SUPPLIES	86.79	
			7330-4977851	8/4/2021	AMAZON - PA MAINT SUPPLIE	84.84	
			7330-1037069	7/14/2021	AMAZON - LC MAINT SUPPLIE	71.82	
			7330-044742	7/26/2021	WALMART - LC MAINT SUPPL	70.53	
			3953-2919401	7/26/2021	AMAZON - SURVEY SUPPLIE	41.30	
			7330-1875405	8/3/2021	AMAZON - PA MAINT SUPPLIE	39.12	
			0328-040006	7/22/2021	WALMART - SQ MAINT SUPPI	37.88	
			3953-2449062	7/23/2021	AMAZON - SURVEY SUPPLIE	34.40	
			7330-053018	7/26/2021	WALMART - LC MAINT SUPPL	18.38	
			3953-1520959	7/26/2021	WCI*SHRED - DOCUMENT DE	12.88	
			7330-0821BLNR	7/9/2021	AMAZON - CREDIT FOR BOD	-89.43	
			7330-0821BLNR	7/9/2021	AMAZON - CREDIT FOR BOD	-260.40	1,864.36

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Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0001720	WA ST DEPT OF REVENUE	07/21SUT-10101	7/31/2021	07/21 SALES AND USE TAX	494.29	494.29
8/24/2021	0001740	WSU EXTENSION OF CLALLA	72021	8/12/2021	07/21 REYNOLDS	6,840.65	
			721	8/12/2021	07/21 KAWIE	3,395.81	
			0721	8/12/2021	07/21 PELAYO	2,960.72	13,197.18
8/24/2021	0000546	EXPRESS SERVICES, INC	25814184-41401	8/3/2021	07/26/21~08/01/21 WWTP	426.04	426.04
8/24/2021	0001300	PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT	22718-080321	8/3/2021	06/29/21~07/29/21 410 FRONT	689.44	
			22602-080321	8/3/2021	06/29/21~07/29/21 BOGACHIE	206.86	896.30
8/24/2021	0020849	U S BANK	3953-1116-08/21	7/6/2021	CENTURYLINK - 300561116	239.19	239.19
8/24/2021	0001720	WA ST DEPT OF REVENUE	07/21SUT-41401	7/31/2021	07/21 SALES AND USE TAX	332.86	332.86
8/24/2021	0020614	WOOD HAWK, INC	1923	8/7/2021	SEPTIC WASTE TRANSFER	1,435.00	1,435.00
8/24/2021	0001426	SEQUIM, CITY OF	C21-07	7/31/2021	07.21 MONTHLY MAINTENANCE	3,562.74	3,562.74
8/24/2021	0001720	WA ST DEPT OF REVENUE	0721SUT-42401	7/31/2021	07/21 SALES AND USE TAX	142.79	142.79
Sub total for U S BANK:							70,339.63

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0000008	LEXIS NEXIS RISK MGMT INC	807309-2021073	7/31/2021	LE AUTOMATED PERSONNEL	5,026.56	
			1035851-202107	7/31/2021	DATABASE INTERFACE FEE -	54.40	5,080.96
8/24/2021	0000179	BEERS, RICHARD B	Sep 2021	8/12/2021	RENTAL AGREEMENT	525.00	525.00
8/24/2021	0000290	CED/STUSSER - SEATTLE	5948-1007964	8/10/2021	20A PRO SELF TEST GFI BAC	23.25	23.25
8/24/2021	0000593	FORKS, CITY OF	1996	8/3/2021	PRISONER BOARD BILL - JUL	4,482.32	4,482.32
8/24/2021	0000628	GALLS LLC	018920087	7/28/2021	UNIFORM - NEWHOUSE	137.07	
			018930660	7/29/2021	UNIFORM - HNAT	17.40	154.47
8/24/2021	0000918	LINCOLN STREET STATION	Account1-Aug21	7/30/2021	SHIPPING CHARGES - JULY 2	548.17	548.17
8/24/2021	0001148	OLYMPIC SPRINGS INC	340529	7/6/2021	WATER	172.99	
			340861	7/20/2021	WATER	129.74	
			341195	7/31/2021	WATER COOLER RENT	43.30	346.03
8/24/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1084950	7/30/2021	MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	314.27	
			1084952	7/30/2021	MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	221.45	
			1084954	7/30/2021	MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	82.97	
			1084960	7/30/2021	MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	75.38	
			1084951	7/30/2021	MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	68.99	
			1084948	7/30/2021	MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	47.98	
			1084953	7/30/2021	MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	33.97	
			1084949	7/30/2021	MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	27.20	
			1084962	7/30/2021	MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	22.97	
			1084959	7/30/2021	MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	18.23	
			1084956	7/30/2021	MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	16.20	
			1084958	7/30/2021	MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	11.67	
			1084955	7/30/2021	MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	11.40	
			1084961	7/30/2021	MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	5.12	
			1084957	7/30/2021	MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	0.59	958.39
8/24/2021	0001252	PORT ANGELES, CITY OF	71224	4/12/2021	SEX OFFENDER ADDRESS VI	4,961.60	
			82495-151160-A	8/8/2021	UTILITIES - FRONT ST 07/03/	387.42	5,349.02
8/24/2021	0001298	PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT NO14741000-Aug21		8/4/2021	UTILITIES - OPSCAN TOWER	44.26	44.26
8/24/2021	0001300	PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT	22794-Aug21	8/3/2021	UTILITIES - FRONTIER #1 6/2	136.33	
			96237-Aug21	8/3/2021	UTILITIES - FRONTIER #2 6/2	49.49	
			65837-Aug21	8/2/2021	MORSE CRK HOOKUP 6/25/2	47.25	233.07
8/24/2021	0001420	SECURITY SERVICES NW INC117383		8/1/2021	TELEPHONE ANSWERING SE	247.50	247.50

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Bank : apbank U S BANK

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Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0001426	SEQUIM, CITY OF	Sep 2021	8/12/2021	LEASE AGREEMENT	1,100.00	
8/24/2021	0001603	TYLER TECHNOLOGIES INC.	4th Qtr 2020-2021	8/12/2021	SEX OFFENDER ADDRESS VI	852.78	1,952.78
			045-346659	6/30/2021	EXECUTIME TRAINING 6/28 &	960.00	
			045-349809	7/31/2021	EXECUTIME TRAINING 7/20 &	960.00	1,920.00
8/24/2021	0003410	LEMAY MOBILE SHREDDING	4710844	8/1/2021	SHREDDING	51.52	
			4710838	8/1/2021	SHREDDING	12.88	64.40
8/24/2021	0004211	CENTURYLINK	360-417-5383-A1	8/2/2021	INTERNET SERVICE	65.00	65.00
8/24/2021	0017787	DAIRY FRESH FARMS INC	8082120207	7/21/2021	FOOD	343.35	
			8082118814	7/7/2021	FOOD	263.81	
			8082119510	7/14/2021	FOOD	256.15	
			8082120911	7/28/2021	FOOD	236.45	1,099.76
8/24/2021	0018023	EVIDENT	181757A	7/26/2021	EVIDENCE SUPPLIES	1,587.32	1,587.32
8/24/2021	0020862	GERMAN, NANCY	Sep 2021	8/12/2021	LEASE AGREEMENT	2,166.12	2,166.12
8/24/2021	0021923	FIRST RACE CAR WASH	073121	7/31/2021	CAR WASHES	308.00	308.00
8/24/2021	0022435	RACE STREET AUTO PARTS	543836	7/10/2021	OIL	13.59	13.59
8/24/2021	0024819	QUILEUTE TRIBE	Sep 2021	8/12/2021	LEASE AGREEMENT	1,200.00	1,200.00
8/24/2021	0030519	PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER INC	6016351	8/4/2021	DMS LEVEL 1 PROCEDURE N	157.81	157.81
8/24/2021	0037042	OFFICE DEPOT	182216838001	7/15/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	35.35	
			186515354001	8/3/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	25.33	
			186515356001	8/2/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	23.60	
			186515353001	8/2/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	17.47	101.75
8/24/2021	0040041	FRONTIER PRECISION INC	237508	8/3/2021	SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE -	1,907.48	1,907.48
8/24/2021	0041407	911 SUPPLY INC	INV-2-12047	7/29/2021	UNIFORM - WATERHOUSE,S	202.31	
			INV-2-12048	7/29/2021	UNIFORM - HUTCHIN	145.06	
			INV-2-12286	8/9/2021	UNIFORM - HUTCHIN	82.93	430.30
8/24/2021	0041605	HOME DEPOT PRO	632455325	8/3/2021	JAIL SUPPLIES	537.25	
			632950853	8/4/2021	JAIL SUPPLIES	465.25	
			631539244	7/29/2021	JAIL SUPPLIES	127.75	1,130.25
8/24/2021	0043250	SMART START LLC	16	8/6/2021	BREATHCHECK FEES	85.50	85.50
8/24/2021	0043469	PETROCARD	C782480	7/31/2021	FUEL FOR JAIL, BOAT, OPNE	1,188.30	1,188.30
8/24/2021	0043498	SOUND UNIFORM SOLUTIONS	202107SU056	7/31/2021	UNIFORM - ANDERSON, ED	556.51	556.51
8/24/2021	0044375	OROLIA USA INC	R127242	7/26/2021	GPS CLOCK UPGRADE	4,185.00	4,185.00
8/24/2021	0045688	FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS IN	17250	6/18/2021	SOUNDOFF R/B EP2SSMBSJ	174.49	174.49

Sub total for U S BANK: 38,286.80

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Sheriff (2)

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0000363	CLALLAM COUNTY SHERIFF	CCSO SG18-10	4/2/2021	STONEGARDEN FY18 OFFICE	9,099.28	
			CCSO SG18-10	4/7/2021	STONEGARDEN FY18 OFFICE	2,850.49	
			CCSO SG18-11	7/22/2021	ADMIN SAL & BEN - JUN 2021	1,563.81	
			CCSO SG18-11	6/8/2021	ADMIN SAL & BEN - MAY 2021	1,350.39	14,863.97
8/24/2021	0000799	JAMESTOWN SKLALLAM TRIE	2860-04	5/17/2021	STONEGARDEN FY18 OFFICE	2,347.32	2,347.32
8/24/2021	0001252	PORT ANGELES, CITY OF	71970	6/9/2021	STONEGARDEN FY19 OFFICE	2,670.32	
			71793	5/27/2021	STONEGARDEN FY19 OFFICE	1,933.68	4,604.00
8/24/2021	0001426	SEQUIM, CITY OF	2019-018PD	4/19/2021	STONEGARDEN FY18 OFFICE	3,995.64	
			2019-019PD	7/9/2021	STONEGARDEN FY18 OFFICE	2,803.67	6,799.31
8/24/2021	0001426	SEQUIM, CITY OF	FY19-001A	7/9/2021	STONEGARDEN FY19 OFFICE	928.82	
			2019-019PDa	6/9/2021	STONEGARDEN FY19 OFFICE	128.93	1,057.75
8/24/2021	0001439	SHERIFFS ADVANCED TRAVE	5252	7/22/2021	AMY ANSELMO-OAKES	400.88	400.88
8/24/2021	0020849	U S BANK	0945-Aug21	8/6/2021	HOLIDAY INN, PORTABLE HAI	4,046.14	
			8739-Aug21	8/6/2021	HARBORVIEW, AMAZON, TO	3,210.44	
			4738-Aug21	8/6/2021	5.11, SAFE LIFE, MOTOSPOR	1,470.87	
			6730-Aug21	8/6/2021	HRBR FREIGHT, VANGUARD, C	958.33	
			7400-Aug21	8/6/2021	SIMPLISAFE, AUTOZONE, SW	685.04	
			7275-Aug21	8/6/2021	MILITARYNAMES, THE COEUI	576.50	
			4530-Aug21	8/6/2021	FACTORY OUTLET	456.89	
			4761-Aug21	8/6/2021	5.11, HILTON, WALMART	402.91	
			6236-Aug21	8/6/2021	CRICKET, AMAZON, GRAVITE	372.87	
			6528-Aug21	8/6/2021	CODE 4, WALMART	280.64	12,460.63
8/24/2021	0031732	LOWER ELWHA POLICE DEPT	347	6/15/2021	STONEGARDEN FY19 OFFICE	1,619.70	
			348	6/30/2021	STONEGARDEN FY19 OFFICE	1,300.78	2,920.48
Sub total for U S BANK:							45,454.34

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Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0001136	OLYMPIC MEDICAL CENTER	OMC 8.12.21	8/12/2021	INMATE MEDICAL	3,556.70	3,556.70
8/24/2021	0001508	STERICYCLE, INC	3005655565	7/31/2021	WASTE SERVICES	10.36	10.36
8/24/2021	0004826	OLYMPIC MEDICAL PHYSICIAN	71227375930	8/12/2021	INMATE MEDICAL	41.00	
			71227336830	8/12/2021	INMATE MEDICAL	24.21	65.21
8/24/2021	0039487	ALBERTSONS LLC	2107CCJMP010	8/2/2021	INMATE MEDICINE	223.31	223.31
8/24/2021	0041537	MCKESSON MEDICAL-SURGI	18362012	7/26/2021	CLINIC SUPPLIES	448.52	
			18362014	7/26/2021	CLINIC SUPPLIES	56.45	504.97
Sub total for U S BANK:							4,360.55

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Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0005234	DRYKE, RICHARD	SUPCT2169648	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	25.68	25.68
8/24/2021	0005792	LOWE, VICKI	SUPCT2169169	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	116.16	116.16
8/24/2021	0019426	CORTEZ, WARREN	SUPCT2173181	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	26.80	26.80
8/24/2021	0033552	GENTRY, SHAUNA	SUPCT2163346	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	96.00	96.00
8/24/2021	0036055	DUNCAN, JUDITH	SUPCT2164602	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	69.28	69.28
8/24/2021	0038399	GREEN, ERIN	SUPCT2171607	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	30.16	30.16
8/24/2021	0038489	CARD, STEVEN	SUPCT2165087	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	10.00	10.00
8/24/2021	0039254	ANDERSON, KATHRYN	SUPCT2172587	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	42.24	42.24
8/24/2021	0039588	JENKINS, AUBRIE	SUPCT2162667	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	18.40	18.40
8/24/2021	0040929	COUTURE, JAMES	SUPCT2170660	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	11.12	11.12
8/24/2021	0043140	ROBERTS, DEBORAH	SUPCT2175002	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	116.16	116.16
8/24/2021	0043238	YATES, MARGARET	SUPCT2172639	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	98.24	98.24
8/24/2021	0045623	BEICH, REBECCA	SUPCT2176547	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	16.72	16.72
8/24/2021	0045624	AHERN, DIANA	SUPCT2164011	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	32.40	32.40
8/24/2021	0045625	BEMM, RICHARD	SUPCT2161798	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	64.80	64.80
8/24/2021	0045626	BOREN, SANDRA	SUPCT2164444	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	58.08	58.08
8/24/2021	0045627	BORK, PAMELA	SUPCT2169983	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	11.12	11.12
8/24/2021	0045628	BOYD, LINDA	SUPCT2176730	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	11.12	11.12
8/24/2021	0045629	BROWN, DEREK	SUPCT2172619	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	32.40	32.40
8/24/2021	0045630	CHASE, SUSAN	SUPCT2175496	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	11.12	11.12
8/24/2021	0045631	COFFMAN, MEGHAN	SUPCT2173949	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	62.56	62.56
8/24/2021	0045632	CROCKER, MELISSA	SUPCT2176706	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	24.48	24.48
8/24/2021	0045633	CUNNINGHAM, HOWARD	SUPCT2176672	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	11.68	11.68
8/24/2021	0045634	DUNCAN, DOUGLAS	SUPCT2175325	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	24.48	24.48
8/24/2021	0045635	EMERY, JAMES	SUPCT2175563	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	12.24	12.24
8/24/2021	0045636	FINCH, YUMIKO	SUPCT2162365	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	32.40	32.40
8/24/2021	0045637	FORSHAW, ROBERT	SUPCT2175952	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	27.92	27.92
8/24/2021	0045638	FRICK, LINDA	SUPCT2174108	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	23.44	23.44
8/24/2021	0045639	FRIESS, LAURA	SUPCT2174349	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	43.60	43.60
8/24/2021	0045640	ANDERSON, WYNDI	SUPCT2172423	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	60.16	60.16
8/24/2021	0045641	GAYMAN, JOHN	SUPCT2171281	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	93.76	93.76
8/24/2021	0045642	GIERSCH, ALBERT	SUPCT2168112	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	66.88	66.88
8/24/2021	0045643	GODBY, LEWIS	SUPCT2164299	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	31.28	31.28
8/24/2021	0045644	GOIN, LUCAS	SUPCT2173068	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	58.08	58.08

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Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0045645	HALL, STIRLING	SUPCT2176181	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	93.76	93.76
8/24/2021	0045646	HULL, RANDY	SUPCT2175245	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	11.12	11.12
8/24/2021	0045647	JACKSON, ROSE	SUPCT2167858	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	62.56	62.56
8/24/2021	0045648	ARRINGTON, TASHA	SUPCT2172165	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	11.68	11.68
8/24/2021	0045649	JOHNSON, COLE	SUPCT2172077	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	15.60	15.60
8/24/2021	0045650	KEY, JO	SUPCT2172586	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	30.16	30.16
8/24/2021	0045651	KIRST, DONALD	SUPCT2164654	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	22.32	22.32
8/24/2021	0045652	LYNN, ALAN	SUPCT2172883	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	21.20	21.20
8/24/2021	0045653	MATA, BEN	SUPCT2172465	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	14.48	14.48
8/24/2021	0045654	MCCARTY, STEVEN	SUPCT2171864	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	44.16	44.16
8/24/2021	0045655	MCCOWN, MICHAEL	SUPCT2166395	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	30.72	30.72
8/24/2021	0045656	MCNAMARA, ALTA	SUPCT2162588	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	22.32	22.32
8/24/2021	0045657	MOORE, PAUL	SUPCT2167883	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	55.84	55.84
8/24/2021	0045658	ARSTAD, STEVEN	SUPCT2162947	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	45.84	45.84
8/24/2021	0045659	MUNOZ GRISHAM, FELICIA	SUPCT2172818	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	55.84	55.84
8/24/2021	0045660	NAGLE, NANCY	SUPCT2162195	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	26.80	26.80
8/24/2021	0045661	CONNOR, BESSIE	SUPCT2167983	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	73.60	73.60
8/24/2021	0045662	PEERS, IAIN	SUPCT2172922	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	120.64	120.64
8/24/2021	0045663	PLISS, RODNEY	SUPCT2172684	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	43.60	43.60
8/24/2021	0045664	POWLESLAND, ELAINE	SUPCT2165719	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	29.04	29.04
8/24/2021	0045665	PRICE, SCOTT	SUPCT2173736	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	14.48	14.48
8/24/2021	0045666	RAMPP, DAVID	SUPCT2173607	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	60.32	60.32
8/24/2021	0045667	RUBALCAVA, LETICIA	SUPCT2176233	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	11.12	11.12
8/24/2021	0045668	ARVESON, CANDICE	SUPCT2172684	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	28.48	28.48
8/24/2021	0045669	RYAN, JAKE	SUPCT2165887	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	31.28	31.28
8/24/2021	0045670	SANTILLI, DONALD	SUPCT2167799	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	29.60	29.60
8/24/2021	0045671	SCHROEDER, DAVID	SUPCT2174559	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	12.24	12.24
8/24/2021	0045672	SELLMEYER, CHRISTINA	SUPCT2173007	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	26.80	26.80
8/24/2021	0045673	SLACK, ANDREW	SUPCT2175114	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	13.36	13.36
8/24/2021	0045674	SORENSEN, DONALD	SUPCT2161130	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	21.20	21.20
8/24/2021	0045675	SULLIVAN, DIANNE	SUPCT2174400	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	20.08	20.08
8/24/2021	0045676	THOMPSON, EDWARD	SUPCT2176703	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	63.60	63.60
8/24/2021	0045677	TRUNDLE, JANEANNE	SUPCT2165726	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	31.28	31.28
8/24/2021	0045678	VALENCIA, GARY	SUPCT2170573	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	16.72	16.72
8/24/2021	0045679	ATWATER, SENATOR	SUPCT2172877	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	15.04	15.04

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Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0045680	WELCHER, CAMERON	SUPCT2162798	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	21.20	21.20
8/24/2021	0045681	WELCKER, DOUGLAS	SUPCT2173740	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	22.32	22.32
8/24/2021	0045682	WERNER, STEVEN	SUPCT2175299	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	31.20	31.20
8/24/2021	0045683	WHITTEN, GRACE	SUPCT2176412	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	48.96	48.96
8/24/2021	0045684	BARNES, SHERRY	SUPCT2175930	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	30.16	30.16
8/24/2021	0045685	BAUER, RUDOLPH	SUPCT2162117	8/1/2021	JURY PAYMENT	58.08	58.08
Sub total for U S BANK:							2,909.76

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08/17/2021 4:07:29PM

Final Check List
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Superior Court

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Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0020849	U S BANK	1804	8/11/2021	7/23/21-LAUREL LANES BOWI	218.55	
			7PEDLSNO	8/11/2021	8/14/21-GAYLORD HOTEL (DE	202.96	421.51
8/24/2021	0020849	U S BANK	9884778486	8/10/2021	JULY 2021 - VERIZON CELLUI	50.21	50.21
Sub total for U S BANK:							471.72

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08/17/2021 4:12:10PM

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Treasurer

Page: 1

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0000331	CLALLAM COUNTY AUDITOR	21-132964	8/11/2021	CURRENT USE REMOVAL RE	204.50	
			21-132965	8/11/2021	DFL REMOVAL RECORDING 2	204.50	
			21-132966	8/11/2021	DFL REMOVAL RECORDING 2	204.50	613.50
8/24/2021	0037042	OFFICE DEPOT	186422859001	8/11/2021	OFFICE SUPPLIES	179.22	179.22
Sub total for U S BANK:							792.72

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

Veterans

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/11/2021	0000268	WAVE BUSINESS	WAVE 8/11/21	8/11/2021	VET CENTER PHONE	111.60	111.60
8/11/2021	0000360	CLALLAM COUNTY ER&R	CLALLAM ER&F	8/11/2021	VEHICLE RENTAL	120.00	120.00
8/11/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT	POE 8/11/21	8/11/2021	VET CENTER PRINTER	5.44	5.44
8/11/2021	0001252	PORT ANGELES, CITY OF	GA1302 8/11/21	8/11/2021	UTILITIES	300.00	
			ID2167 8/11/21	8/11/2021	UTILITIES	45.99	345.99
8/11/2021	0020849	U S BANK	LR0480 8/11/21	8/11/2021	FUEL	250.00	
			CD6639 8/11/21	8/11/2021	FOOD	150.00	
			HG1393 8/11/21	8/11/2021	FOOD	150.00	
			ID2167 8/11/21	8/11/2021	FOOD	150.00	
			JJ2522 8/11/21	8/11/2021	FOOD	150.00	
			MC2576 8/11/21	8/11/2021	FUEL	150.00	
			WS7621 8/11/21	8/11/2021	FOOD	150.00	
			FJ0239 8/11/21	8/11/2021	FOOD	100.00	
			JJ9950 8/11/21	8/11/2021	FOOD	100.00	
			FJ0239 8/11/21	8/11/2021	FOOD	50.00	
			JJ9950 8/11/21	8/11/2021	FUEL	50.00	1,450.00
8/11/2021	0033217	RADIO PACIFIC, INC	RADIO PACIF 8/	8/11/2021	RADIO AD	198.00	198.00
8/11/2021	0045622	ALWINE, CHELEA	GA1302 8/11/21	8/11/2021	RENT	900.00	900.00
Sub total for U S BANK:							3,131.03

apChkLst
08/17/2021 4:17:35PM

Final Check List
CLALLAM COUNTY

WSU Ext

Page: 1

Bank : apbank U S BANK

Check #	Date	Vendor	Invoice	Inv Date	Description	Amount Paid	Check Total
8/24/2021	0001179	PACIFIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1084458	8/10/2021	POE MONTHLY CONTRACT	114.75	114.75
8/24/2021	0020849	U S BANK	90	8/10/2021	US BANK JULY 2021	302.65	302.65
Sub total for U S BANK:							417.40



BOARD of CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

MINUTES for the week of August 16 - 20, 2021

16
8/24/21

WORK SESSION – 9 a.m.

The work session convened at 9 a.m., Monday, August 16, 2021. Present were Commissioners Ozias and Peach and Administrator Sill. Commissioner Johnson is excused.

Items of discussion per the agenda published August 12 were:

- Calendar/Correspondence
- Treasurer's Office request to hire a Fiscal Specialist II position
- Agreement with the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts for support of the Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Plan
- Agreement with the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts for the purpose of reimbursement costs associated with hiring of attorneys to represent a parent or court visitor
- Agreement with Children's Home Society of Washington for Parents for Parents Program
- Resolution authorizing action on current use assessment (CUA) applications pursuant to Clallam County Code Chapter 27.08, Open Space
- Clallam County Broadband Team request to appoint Clallam County as the lead applicant for grant application process
- Resolution appointing Walter Morton to the Clallam Bay / Sekiu Community Action Team
- Discussion and request to adjustment American Rescue Plan Act funds for Food Support for Local Banks category
- Discussion on proposed budget revisions to be considered on August 31
- Discussion of proposed supplemental appropriations to be considered on August 31
- Discussion of proposed budget emergencies to be considered on August 31

Meeting adjourned at 10:44 a.m.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Chair Ozias called the meeting to order at 10 a.m., Tuesday, August 17, 2021. Also present were Commissioners Johnson and Peach, and Deputy Administrator Reyes.

REQUEST FOR MODIFICATIONS/APPROVAL OF AGENDA

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

PUBLIC COMMENT

- BOCC Commissioners, commented on the mask mandate
- Vonda French, Port Angeles, commented on washing hands – COVID
- Kenneth Reandeau, Port Angeles, commented on COVID, Emergency Operation Center, Climate Change, pandemic, drought, Clallam County Treasurer position request, Department of Community Development positions, Walter Morton appointment to Clallam Bay / Sekiu Community Action Team, Clallam Bay Food Bank, Clallam Bay Fire Department issues, sewer rate increase

CONSENT AGENDA

- 1a Approval of vouchers for the week of August 9
- 1b Approval of payroll for the period ending July 30
- 1c Approval of minutes for the week of August 9

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

BOARD of CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
MINUTES for the week of August 16 – 20 , 2021
Page 2

REPORTS AND PRESENTATIONS

- CBP commented on Quileute Tribe silt removal, Lifeboat Program
- CRJ commented on North Olympic Legislative Alliance Meeting, trust transfers, affordable housing
- CMO commented on KSQM Radio Show, Canvassing Board, Clallam County Auditor Shoona Riggs

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS

- 2a Agreement with Washington State Department of Commerce – Office of Crime Victims Advocacy Community Services and Housing Division for Victim Witness Assistance Grant Program

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to approve, CBPs, mc

- 2b Agreement amendment 22 with Department of Health for Shellfish Program, Group A water system testing and mosquito trapping testing

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to approve, CBPs, mc

- 2c Land purchase agreement with PCC Farmland Trust dba Washington Farmland Trust to purchase right of way for the Towne Road Dike Relocation Project

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to approve, CBPs, mc

BIDS AND AWARDS

- 3a Notice of call for bids to be received no later than 10 a.m., Tuesday, September 7, 2021 for Carpet Replacement - Superior Court II Courtroom and Hallway Project

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to issue notice, CBPs, mc

- 3b Request for proposals to be received no later than 3 p.m., Monday, October 4, 2021 for Behavioral Health Proposals 2022

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to issue notice, CBPs, mc

ADMINISTRATION

- 4a Resolution closing the Treasurer's Office Petty Cash Fund

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to adopt, CBPs, mc

BUDGET

- 5a Notice the Preliminary 2022 Clallam County Budget will be available September 7, 2021

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to issue notice, CBPs, mc

- 5b Notice that the following budget revisions will be adopted by Resolution on August 31:
Parks & Facilities – Reallocation of funds to pay wages for one Seasonal Ranger hired through Express Personnel for four months/\$13,862

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to issue notice, CBPs, mc

- 5c Notice that the following supplemental appropriations will be adopted by Resolution on August 31:
Non Departmental – Additional funds from FEMA COVID-19 Relief funding projected to be received this year/\$400,000
Sheriff – Jail – Additional funds from Washington State Department of Ecology Solid Waste Management Community Litter Cleanup Program for cleanup crew supervisor and tool costs/\$31,000
Sheriff – Nine-One-One Enhanced – Additional funding from reimbursement from Washington State Military Department, State E911 Coordination Office for County Coordinator Professional Development Contracts #E21-010 and #E22-012/\$43,480

BOARD of CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
MINUTES for the week of August 16 – 20 , 2021
Page 3

Health and Human Services – Environmental Health

- Additional funding from the Department of Health Consolidated Contract #22 for the shellfish program, Group A water system, and mosquito trapping/\$11,000
- Additional funding from Department of Health Consolidated Contract #21 for the BEACH program/\$6,500

Public Works – Flood Control – Additional funding from Washington State Department of Ecology for Stormwater Discharge Phase 1 consultant costs/\$30,000

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to issue notice, CBPs, mc

- 5d Resolution calling for a hearing to be held August 31 at 10:30 a.m. for the following debatable emergencies:

General Fund Reserves

- Additional funding to provide bridge working capital for the Dungeness Off-Channel Reservoir Project (1 of 4)/\$300,000
- Repayment of funds used to provide bridge working capital for the Dungeness Off-Channel Reservoir Project (4 of 4)/\$300,000

Department of Community Development – Dungeness Reservoir

- Additional funding to provide bridge working capital for the Dungeness Off-Channel Reservoir Project (2 of 4)/\$300,000
- Repayment of funds used to provide bridge working capital for the Dungeness Off-Channel Reservoir Project (3 of 4)/\$300,000

Treasurer – REET Electronic Technology – Additional funding to migrate Harris Govern Tax Assessment Software from old server to new server/\$2,800

Clerk – Additional Funding for costs relating to resentencing and refunding Legal Financial obligations as a result of the Supreme Court Blake decision/\$75,000

Human Resources – Workers' Compensation Claims – Additional funding to cover the Department of Labor & Industries costs for 2021/\$50,000

Human Resources – Unemployment Compensation – Additional funding to cover unanticipated costs due to fraudulent claims during COVID pandemic/\$20,000

Auditor – Additional funding to expend balance of CTCL COVID response funds received in 2020 and return unused funds to the granting entity/\$23,943

Non Departmental – Opportunity Fund – Additional funding from Opportunity Fund to fund higher portion of Clallam County Economic Development Council's personnel costs/\$230,000

Parks & Facilities – Additional funding for expenses related to COVID-19 for services expenditures incurred in July, 2021 expected to be reimbursed through FEMA/\$9,022

ACTION TAKEN: CRJm to adopt, CBPs, mc

PUBLIC COMMENT

- Vonda French, Port Angeles, commented on the Superior Court Carpet Replacement Project
- Kenneth Reandeau, Port Angeles, commented on Highway 112, thanked all Clallam County Employees for their hard work

Meeting concluded at 10:40 a.m. and continued to 9 a.m., Monday, August 23.

There are no Zoom chat logs for the week of August 16.

BOARD of CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
MINUTES for the week of August 16 – 20 , 2021
Page 4

The Board of Commissioners attended a WSAC Virtual Assembly – COVID 19 update, Board of Health Meeting and Emergency Management Meeting during the week of August 9.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this twenty-fourth day of August 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Mark Ozias, Chair

Randy Johnson

Bill Peach

ATTEST:

Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS:

ARS Administrator Rich Sill
CMO Commissioner Mark Ozias
CRJ Commissioner Randy Johnson
CBP Commissioner Bill Peach

m moved
mc motion carried
s seconded

DRAFT



AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

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

29
8/24/21

Department: Superior Court

WORK SESSION ☒ Meeting Date: August 16, 2021, .

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ Meeting Date: August 24, 2021, .

Required originals approved and attached? ☒

Will be provided on:

Item summary:

☐ Call for Hearing ☒ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract # 861.21.004 (Replaces 861.20.003)

☐ Resolution ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item

☐ Draft Ordinance ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:

The court is seeking approval of the attached Interagency Agreement between the State of Washington Administrative Office of the Court (AOC) and Clallam County Superior Court for support of the Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Plan (FJCIP). This has been an ongoing grant since 2009 and reimburses the County for the cost of the Court Facilitator in the amount of \$29,673. This contract is for the period July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022.

The Court Facilitator provides assistance to pro se court participants explaining court process and procedures and providing forms. The Court Facilitator works with parents of dependency cases at the end of the dependency process for the purpose of entering parenting plans. DSHS refers parties to the Court Facilitator to assist with third party custody matters which keeps children from entering into the dependency process.

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. Grand revenue funds and expenditures are allocated in the budget.

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)

Approval of interagency agreement.

County Official signature & print name: Brent Basow BRENT BASOW

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Lacey Fors

Relevant Departments: Superior Court

Date submitted: 8/06/21

* Work Session Meeting - Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy

FJCIP Agenda Item Contract Renewal 2021-2022

** Regular Meeting - Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy and originals (1 or 3 copies)

Revised: 3-04-2019

**INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT ICA22021
BETWEEN
WASHINGTON STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
AND
CLALLAM COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT
FOR THE SUPPORT OF
FAMILY AND JUVENILE COURT IMPROVEMENT PLAN (FJCIP)**

(861.21.004) < Replaces 861.20.003 >

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into by and between the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and Clallam County Superior Court (Court).

PURPOSE

The purpose of this agreement is to engage the services of the Court to improve and support family and juvenile court operations as set forth in the Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Plan (FJCIP) legislation RCW 2.56.220-230.

Funds received under this agreement may only be used to supplement, not supplant, any other local, state or federal funds received for the Court.

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES

The Court will:

- a. Assign a Chief Judge for the family and juvenile court for a minimum term of two (2) years;
- b. Hire a Case Management Coordinator within a timeframe acceptable to both AOC and the Court, and provide that Coordinator with training in the area of family and juvenile law;
- c. Document that all judicial officers serving in the county's FJCIP project have completed the 30 hours of education required under RCW 2.56.230.
- d. Implement the principle of one judicial team hearing all of the proceedings in a case involving one family, especially in dependency cases;
- e. Submit a spending plan detailing the intended use of funds received under this agreement to AOC by August 31, 2021;
- f. Submit a report comparing actual expenditures with the submitted spending plan to AOC by June 30, 2022;
- g. Submit or update a "local improvement plan" identifying the specific staffing, facility, case management and/or operational improvement(s) that the Court intends to accomplish during this project, and identifying which Unified Family Court (UFC) principle(s) are targeted.

The Court's local improvement plan shall:

1. Identify case types that will be impacted (family, juvenile or both);
2. Explain what the local improvement is and how it will enhance current court operations;

3. List the specific UFC principle(s) the local improvement is targeted to meet;
4. Describe potential barriers to implementing the local improvement;
5. Describe measurable outcomes for which data will be collected;
6. Develop and document a plan to identify those children who have been in foster care for at least 15 of the past 22 months; and
7. Be finalized and provided to AOC by August 31, 2021.

The Court shall submit to the AOC semi-annual reports of court's activities and progress on measurable outcomes related to Family/Juvenile Court activities during the preceding quarter. Semi-annual reports are due September 30, 2021 and March 31, 2022.

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

The period of performance under this Contract shall be from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022.

COMPENSATION

- a. AOC shall reimburse the Court a maximum of **\$29,673** for FJCIP coordinator salary and benefits costs incurred during the term of this agreement.
- b. The Court shall submit invoices to AOC for expenditures no more frequently than monthly, and no less frequently than quarterly. Invoices shall be submitted on state form A-19.
- c. Before payment can be processed, properly-completed A-19 invoices must be submitted to:
Financial Services
Administrative Office of the Courts
PO Box 41170
Olympia, WA 98504-1170
- d. If this agreement is terminated, the Court shall only receive payment for performance rendered or costs incurred in accordance with the terms of this agreement prior to the effective date of termination.
- e. The Court shall maintain sufficient backup documentation of expenses under this agreement.
- f. Payments made by AOC within 30 days of receipt of a properly-completed A-19 invoice shall be deemed timely.
- g. AOC, in its sole discretion and upon notice, may initiate revenue sharing and reallocate funding among recipients of funding governed by the Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Plan legislation. If, in AOC's assessment, the Court is unlikely to expend the maximum agreement amount, AOC may reduce the maximum agreement amount. AOC may increase the maximum agreement amount if additional funds become available.

APPROPRIATIONS

The terms of this Agreement are contingent upon sufficient appropriations and authorization being made by the Legislature of Washington State (Legislature) for the performance of this Agreement. If sufficient appropriations and authorization are not made or removed by the Legislature, this Agreement will terminate immediately upon written notice being given by the AOC to the Court. The decision as to whether appropriations are sufficient to perform the duties under this Agreement is within the sole discretion of AOC.

INDEPENDENT CAPACITY

The employees or agents of each party who are engaged in the performance of this Agreement shall continue to be employees or agents of that party and shall not be considered for any purpose to be employees or agents of the other party.

AGREEMENT ALTERATIONS AND AMENDMENTS

This Agreement may be amended by mutual agreement of the parties. Such amendments shall not be binding unless they are in writing and signed by personnel authorized to bind each of the parties.

RECORDS, DOCUMENTS, AND REPORTS

The Court shall maintain books, records, documents and other evidence of accounting procedures and practices which sufficiently and properly reflect all direct and indirect costs of any nature expended in the performance of this agreement. These records shall be subject at all reasonable times to inspection, review, or audit by personnel duly authorized by the AOC and the Office of the State Auditor, or so authorized by law, rule, regulation, or agreement. The Court will retain all books, records, documents, and other material relevant to this agreement for six years after settlement, and make them available for inspection by persons authorized by this provision.

RIGHT OF INSPECTION

The Court shall provide right of access to its facilities to the AOC, or any of its officers, or to any other authorized agent or official of the state of Washington at all reasonable times, in order to monitor and evaluate performance, compliance, and/or quality assurance under this agreement.

DISPUTES

Disputes arising under this Agreement shall be resolved by a panel consisting of one representative from the AOC, one representative from the Court, and a mutually agreed upon third party. The dispute panel shall thereafter decide the dispute with the majority prevailing. Neither party shall have recourse to the courts unless there is a showing of noncompliance or waiver of this section.

TERMINATION

Either party may terminate this Agreement upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other party. If this Agreement is so terminated, the parties shall be liable only for performance rendered or costs incurred in accordance with the terms of this Agreement prior to the effective date of termination.

GOVERNANCE

This Agreement is entered into pursuant to and under the authority granted by the laws of the state of Washington and any applicable federal laws. The provisions of this Agreement shall be construed to conform to those laws.

In the event of an inconsistency in the terms of this Agreement, or between its terms and any applicable statute or rule, the inconsistency shall be resolved by giving precedence in the following order:

- a. Applicable state and federal statutes and rules;
- b. Description of Services; and
- c. Any other provisions of the agreement, including materials incorporated by reference.

ASSIGNMENT

The work to be provided under this Agreement, and any claim arising thereunder, is not assignable or delegable by either party in whole or in part, without the express prior written consent of the other party, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

WAIVER

A failure by either party to exercise its rights under this Agreement shall not preclude that party from subsequent exercise of such rights and shall not constitute a waiver of any other rights under this Agreement unless stated to be such in a writing signed by an authorized representative of the party and attached to the original Agreement.

SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement, or any provision of any document incorporated by reference shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions of this Agreement which can be given effect without the invalid provision and to this end the provisions of this Agreement are declared to be severable.

ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This agreement contains all the terms and conditions agreed upon by the parties. No other understandings, oral or otherwise, regarding the subject matter of this agreement shall be considered to exist or to bind any of the parties to this agreement unless otherwise stated in this agreement.

COUNTERPARTS

Each party agrees that a facsimile (FAX) or scanned transmission of any original document shall have the same effect as the original. Any signature required on an original shall be completed and sent to the other party, as applicable, when a facsimile copy has been signed. The parties agree that signed facsimile or scanned copies of documents shall be given full effect as if an original.

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

The program managers noted below shall be responsible for and shall be the contact person for all communications regarding the performance of this Agreement:

AOC Project Manager	Court Contract Manager
Kelly Warner-King PO Box 41170 Olympia, WA 98504 kelly.warner-king@courts.wa.gov (206) 920-2414	Lacey Fors 223 E 4th St., Ste 8 Port Angeles, WA 98362-3015 lfors@co.clallam.wa.us

AGREED:

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

Dawn Marie Rubio 8-5-2021
Signature Date

Dawn Marie Rubio
Name

State Court Administrator
Title

COURT

Lacey Fors 7/28/21
Signature Date

Lacey Fors
Name

Superior Court Administrator
Title

Approved as to form only by:

Elizabeth Stanley
Elizabeth Stanley
Civil Deputy Prosecuting Attorney
Clallam County

County Commissioner
Date: _____

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

The program managers noted below shall be responsible for and shall be the contact person for all communications regarding the performance of this Agreement:

AOC Project Manager	Court Contract Manager
Kelly Warner-King PO Box 41170 Olympia, WA 98504 kelly.warner-king@courts.wa.gov (206) 920-2414	Lacey Fors 223 E 4th St., Ste 8 Port Angeles, WA 98362-3015 lfors@co.clallam.wa.us

AGREED:

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

Signature Date

Name

Title

County Commissioner

COURT

Signature Date 7/28/21

Name Lacey Fors

Title Superior Court Administrator

Approved as to form only by:

Elizabeth Stanley
Civil Deputy Prosecuting Attorney
Clallam County



AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

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

2b
8/24/21

Department: Superior Court

WORK SESSION ☒ Meeting Date: August 16, 2021

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ Meeting Date: August 24, 2021

Required originals approved and attached? ☐

Will be provided on:

Item summary:

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Call for Hearing | ☒ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract # 861.21.006 (Replaces 861.21.002) |
| ☐ Resolution | ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item |
| ☐ Draft Ordinance | ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other |

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:

Superior Court is asking for approval of an Interagency Agreement contract renewal between the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and Clallam County Superior Court for the purpose of reimbursement costs associated with hiring of attorneys to represent a parent or court visitor in accordance with the Uniform Guardianship Act implemented by the State as of January 1, 2021, in connection with minor guardianship cases. The total amount of this contract renewal is for \$127,745 for the time period of July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022.

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?** ☐

The court is asking for funds in the amount of \$127,745 to be entered into our 2021-2022 budget in support of costs specifically associated with UGA appointments for court cases.

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)

Please approve our request.

County Official signature & print name: Bruce Smith 8/11/2021

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Lacey Fois

Relevant Departments: Superior Court

Date submitted: 8/11/21

* Work Session Meeting - Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy Agenda Item Summary - UGA Interagency Renewal Agreement 2021-2022

** Regular Meeting - Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy and originals (1 or 3 copies)

Revised: 3-04-2019

Questions? Call Loni Gores, Clerk of the Board, ext 2256

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT IAA22046
BETWEEN
WASHINGTON STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
AND
CLALLAM COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

(861.21.006) < Replaces 861.21.002 >

THIS AGREEMENT (Agreement) is entered into by and between the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and Clallam County Superior Court, for the purpose of reimbursing the Clallam County Superior Court (Court) for attorney appointments under RCW 11.130.200(5) and court visitor appointments under RCW 11.130.195(4).

1. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this contract, the following definitions apply:

- a) "Attorney appointed for a parent" means an attorney appointed under RCW 11.130.200(5).
- b) "Court visitor" means a person appointed under RCW 11.130.195(4).
- c) "UGA appointment services" means attorneys appointed for a parent under RCW 11.130.200(5) and court visitors as appointed under RCW 11.130.195(4).

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Agreement is to partner with individual local courts in providing UGA appointment services.

3. DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED

- a) The Court will ensure that the funding under this contract is used only for reimbursement of costs paid to attorneys appointed for a parent or court visitors. Other costs are not eligible for reimbursement, including but not limited to: judicial officer time, administrative costs (overhead or indirect), court staff time, etc. No prepayment will be made under this Agreement.
- b) The Court agrees to provide a bimonthly report on UGA appointment services cost and usage data. At a minimum, this reporting will include:
 - 1) Case numbers.
 - 2) Purpose of appointment (attorney appointed for a parent or a court visitor), including to whom counsel was provided; and
 - 3) Amount billed per party.
- c) In addition, the Court agrees to report any expected surplus for revenue sharing to AOC by July 26, 2022, and to provide any request for revenue sharing by July 26, 2022 for prioritization by the SCJA.
- d) The Court may elect to pay for UGA appointment services that are not in accordance with the provisions of this agreement; however, such payments will not be reimbursed.

4. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

Performance under this Agreement begins **July 1, 2021**, regardless of the date of execution, and ends on **June 30, 2022**.

5. COMPENSATION

- a) The Court may be reimbursed a maximum of **\$127,745** for UGA appointment services costs incurred during the period of July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022. No reimbursement will be made under this Agreement for UGA appointment services incurred after June 30, 2022, and any reimbursement beyond this amount will be denied.
- b) If this agreement is terminated, the Court will only receive payment for performance rendered or costs incurred in accordance with the terms of this agreement prior to the effective date of termination.
- c) The Court will submit its A-19 invoices monthly or bimonthly to:
ReimbursementProgram@courts.wa.gov. Forms A-19 submitted under this agreement must include:
 - 1) Billing reports from attorneys and visitors whose costs are being reimbursed, including hours billed and services provided; and
 - 2) Payment documents from the Court indicating case number; amount paid, and payee.
- d) Data required in 3b above must be submitted electronically to the AOC in conjunction with the bimonthly invoice.
- e) Payment to the Court for approved and completed work will be made by warrant or account transfer by AOC within 30 days of receipt of a properly-completed invoice and the completed data report.
- f) The Court must maintain sufficient backup documentation of expenses under this Agreement.
- g) The AOC, upon consultation with the SCJA and after May 1, 2022, may initiate revenue sharing and reallocate funding among courts as prioritized by the SCJA. If such adjustments are made, Court will be notified by letter and e-mail from AOC, and such a letter will be attached to this agreement as Addendum A.

6. TREATMENT OF ASSETS AND PROPERTY

The AOC is the owner of any and all fixed assets or personal property jointly or cooperatively, acquired, held, used, or disposed of pursuant to this Agreement.

7. RIGHTS IN DATA

Unless otherwise provided, data which originates from this Agreement are "works for hire" as defined by the U.S. Copyright Act of 1976 and are owned by the AOC. Data includes, but is not limited to: reports, documents, pamphlets, advertisements, books, magazines, surveys, studies, computer programs, films, tapes, and video and/or sound reproductions. Ownership includes the right to copyright, patent, register, and the ability to transfer these rights. In the event that any of the deliverables under this Agreement include material not included within the definition of "works for hire," the Court hereby assigns such rights to the AOC as consideration for this Agreement.

Data which is delivered under this Agreement, but which does not originate therefrom, must be transferred to the AOC with a nonexclusive, royalty-free, irrevocable license to publish, translate, reproduce, deliver, perform, dispose of, and to authorize others to do so; provided, that such license is limited to the extent which the Court has a right to grant such a license. The Court must advise the AOC, at the time of delivery of data furnished under this Agreement, of all known or potential invasions of privacy contained therein and of any portion of such document which was not produced in the performance of this Agreement. The AOC must receive prompt written notice of each notice or claim of copyright infringement received by the Court with respect to any data delivered under this Agreement. The AOC reserves the right to modify or remove any restrictive markings placed upon the data by the Court.

8. INDEPENDENT CAPACITY

The employees or agents of each party who are engaged in the performance of this Agreement continue to be employees or agents of that party and are not considered for any purpose to be employees or agents of the other party.

9. AGREEMENT ALTERATIONS AND AMENDMENTS

This Agreement may be amended by mutual agreement of the parties. Such amendments are not binding unless they are in writing and signed by personnel authorized to bind each of the parties.

10. RECORDS, DOCUMENTS, AND REPORTS

The Court must maintain books, records, documents and other evidence of accounting procedures and practices which sufficiently and properly reflect all direct and indirect costs of any nature expended in the performance of this Agreement. These records are subject at all reasonable times to inspection, review, or audit by personnel duly authorized by the AOC, the Office of the State Auditor, and federal officials so authorized by law, rule, regulation, or Agreement. The Court will retain all books, records, documents, and other material relevant to this Agreement for six years after settlement, and make them available for inspection by persons authorized under this provision.

11. RIGHT OF INSPECTION

The Court will provide right of access to its facilities to the AOC, or any of its officers, or to any other authorized agent or official of the state of Washington or the federal government at all reasonable times, in order to monitor and evaluate performance, compliance, and/or quality assurance under this Agreement.

12. DISPUTES

Disputes arising under this Agreement will be resolved by a panel consisting of one representative from the AOC, one representative from the Court, and a mutually agreed upon third party. The dispute panel will thereafter decide the dispute with the majority prevailing. Neither party has recourse to the courts unless there is a showing of noncompliance or waiver of this section.

13. TERMINATION

Either party may terminate this Agreement upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other party. If this Agreement is so terminated, the parties are liable only for performance rendered or costs incurred in accordance with the terms of this Agreement prior to the effective date of termination.

14. GOVERNANCE

This Agreement is entered into pursuant to and under the authority granted by the laws of the state of Washington and any applicable federal laws. The provisions of this Agreement must be construed to conform to those laws.

In the event of an inconsistency in the terms of this Agreement, or between its terms and any applicable statute or rule, the inconsistency will be resolved by giving precedence in the following order:

- a. Applicable state and federal statutes and rules;
- b. This Agreement; and
- c. Any other provisions of the agreement, including materials incorporated by reference.

15. ASSIGNMENT

The work to be provided under this Agreement, and any claim arising hereunder, is not assignable or delegable by either party in whole or in part, without the express prior written consent of the other party, which consent may not be unreasonably withheld.

16. WAIVER

A failure by either party to exercise its rights under this Agreement does not preclude that party from subsequent exercise of such rights and is not a waiver of any other rights under this Agreement unless stated to be such in a writing signed by an authorized representative of the party and attached to the original Agreement.

17. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement, or any provision of any document incorporated by reference is held invalid, such invalidity does not affect the other provisions of this Agreement which can be given effect without the invalid provision and to this end the provisions of this Agreement are declared to be severable.

18. AGREEMENT MANAGEMENT

The program managers noted below are responsible for and are the contact people for all communications and billings regarding the performance of this Agreement:

AOC Program Manager	Court Program Manager
Shelley Ireland Court Association Coordinator PO Box 41170 Olympia, WA 98504-1170 shelley.ireland@courts.wa.gov (360) 704-1924	Lacey Fors Court Administrator 223 E 4th St Ste 8 Port Angeles, WA 98362-3015 lfors@co.clallam.wa.us (360) 417-2386

19. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement contains all the terms and conditions agreed upon by the parties. No other understandings, oral or otherwise, regarding the subject matter of this Agreement are considered to exist or to bind any of the parties to this agreement unless otherwise stated in this Agreement.

AGREED:**Administrative Office of the Courts****Contractor**SignatureDateSignatureDateChrisStanleyNameBrent BasdenNameDirector, MSDTitlePresiding JudgeTitleCounty CommissionerElizabeth Stanley
Approved as to form only
Elizabeth Stanley, Clallam County Chief Civil DPADate



AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

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

2C
8/24/21

Department: Superior Court

WORK SESSION ☒ Meeting Date: August 16, 2021

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ Meeting Date: August 24, 2021

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

Item summary:

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Call for Hearing | ☒ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract # 861.21.003 (Replaces 861.19.002) |
| ☐ Resolution | ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item |
| ☐ Draft Ordinance | ☐ Final Ordinance ☐ Other |

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:

Parents for Parents is a court-based parenting engagement, mentor and education program that promotes the safe and timely reunification of children with their parents, or an alternative permanency outcome when reunification is not a viable goal. The program is run by a Parent for Parent Coordinator who has been through a dependency themselves. The program is supervised by the Court Facilitator and Superior Court.

This contract is an agreement between the Children's Home Society of Washington and Clallam County Superior Court. It is 100% funded by the Children's Home Society of Washington. This is a two-year contract in the amount of \$75,000 from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2023 (a total of \$37,500 per year).

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?** ☐

The program is 100% funded through the Children's Home Society of Washington. There is not budgetary impact to the court or County.

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)

We are asking that this contract be signed and approved.

County Official signature & print name: Brent Basden BRENT BASDEN

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Lacey Fors

Relevant Departments: Superior Court

Date submitted: 8/09/21

* 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)

P4P Contract 2021-2023, Agenda Summary

Revised: 3-04-2019

Questions? Call Loni Gores, Clerk of the Board, ext 2256

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN
CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
AND**

CLALLAM COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT 2021-2023

(861. 21. 003) < Replaces 861.19.002 >

This Agreement, made by and between Children's Home Society of Washington, hereinafter referred to as CHSW, and Clallam County Superior Court hereinafter referred to as the Contractor, governs the provision of work, the collection of data and payment of authorized services rendered.

Contractor:
Clallam County Superior Court
223 E. 4th St. Suite 8
Port Angeles, WA 98362

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Exhibits Incorporated by Reference:

In addition to the rights and obligations of the parties set forth below in this Agreement, the rights and obligations of the parties to this Agreement shall be subject to, and governed by, the following attached exhibits:

Exhibit A: Statement of Work

Exhibit B: Budget

Exhibit C: Parents for Parents Program Description

Exhibit D: Parents for Parents Parent Ally Qualifications

Exhibit E: Parent Ally Program Coordinator Job Description

IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED THAT:

Section A. Statement of Work

The Contractor will provide Parents for Parents services to families in Clallam County as outlined in the attached Statement of Work, Exhibit A.

Section B. Period of Performance

The period of performance governing this Agreement will be July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2023.

Section C. Budget

CHSW will pay the Contractor up to \$75,000, for those services, described in the Statement of Work, attached as Exhibit A, and according to the Budget, attached as Exhibit B. Administrative fees for this Agreement should not exceed ten percent of the contracted Budget.

Section D. Current/Future Support

CHSW is funded through a contract from the Washington State Office of Public Defense. This Agreement is subject to continuing funding from the Washington State Office of Public Defense. In the event funding is withdrawn, reduced, or limited in any way after the effective date of this Agreement and prior to the normal completion, CHSW may unilaterally terminate this Agreement or may reduce its scope and budget.

Section E. Reports/Invoices/Documentation

Invoices

The Contractor will submit quarterly invoices to CHSW no more frequently than monthly and at least quarterly.

Invoices should be emailed to CHSW Accounts Payable - COAccounting@chs-wa.org

Reports

The Contractor will submit the following to CHSW within 20 days following the end of each month:

- Parents for Parents Monthly Online Data Report, internet link provided by CHSW

Payment is conditional on meeting the requirements of the Statement of Work, Exhibit A and receipt of completed monthly data report. Payment will be made thirty (30) days after receipt of the invoice form.

The Contractor will provide CHSW with documentation of all services provided by the Contractor related to this Agreement, upon request.

During the Agreement period and following its termination, the Contractor, and any subcontractors resulting from this Agreement, shall follow accounting procedures and shall maintain books, records, documents, and other evidence in the performance of this Agreement. The Contractor will retain all books, records, documents, and other materials relevant to the

provision of services under this Agreement for a period of seven (7) years from the date of final payment. Any person authorized by CHSW shall have full access to and the right to inspect excerpts, audit or examine any of these records at all reasonable times for a period of seven (7) years.

Section F. Audit Requirements

The Contractor is required to complete an annual independent audit that meets generally accepted accounting standards and OMB Circular A-133, if applicable. A copy of the audit will be available to CHSW, upon request.

Section G. Nondiscrimination/Confidentiality

The Contractor certifies that all goods to be furnished and/or services to be rendered within this Agreement, including employment, will be provided to people without discrimination because of a person's race, color, gender, religion, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, national origin, age, veteran status or any other characteristic protected by law.

The Contractor will respect the rights of consumers at all times and ensure the confidentiality of consumer information in accordance with all applicable confidentiality statutes, laws, and regulations. All consumer records will be maintained in a secure, locked file.

Section H. Compliance with the Health Insurance Portability Accountability Act

Waived.

Section I. Contractor Status

In providing services under this Agreement, the Contractor is an independent agent, and neither it nor its officers, agents or employees are employees of Children's Home Society of Washington for any purposes and will not be held up as such. The Contractor will be responsible for all federal and/or state tax, industrial insurance, and Social Security liability that may result from the performance of and compensation for these services.

Section J. Criminal History

Waived

Section K. Licenses/Registrations/Accreditation

The Contractor will comply with all applicable local, state, and federal licensing, accreditation and registration requirements and standards, necessary for the performance of this Agreement.

Section L. Subcontracting

The Contractor shall not enter into subcontracts for any of the work contemplated under this Agreement without obtaining prior written approval of CHSW.

Section M. Insurance

By the date of execution of this Agreement, the Contractor shall procure and maintain for the duration of the Agreement, insurance against claims for injuries to persons or damages to property, which may arise from, or in connection with, the performance of this Agreement. The Contractor shall pay the cost of such insurance. The Contractor shall provide a Certificate of Insurance to CHSW or evidence of self-insurance, naming CHSW as additional insured.

Minimum limits of insurance shall be at least:

- General Liability: \$1 Million combined single limit per occurrence by bodily injury, personal injury, and property damage, and for those policies with aggregate limits, a \$2 Million aggregate limit.
- Professional Liability, Errors, and Omissions coverage: \$3 Million
- Automobile Liability: If automobiles are used in the performance of this Agreement, a minimum of \$1 Million combined single limit per accident for bodily injury and property damage is required.
- Workers' Compensation: Statutory requirements of the State of Washington. Employee Dishonesty Coverage in the amount of this Agreement.

Section N. Hold Harmless/indemnification

Each party to this Agreement shall protect, defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the other party, their officers, employees and agents from any and all costs, claims, judgments, and/or awards of damages, arising out of or in any way resulting from the negligent acts or omissions of the indemnifying party, its officers, employees, and/or agents. Each party agrees that its obligations under this subparagraph extend to any claim, demand, and/or cause of action brought by, or on behalf of, any of its employees or agents. For this purpose, each party by mutual negotiation, hereby waives, as respects the other party only, any immunity that would otherwise be available against such claims under the Industrial Insurance provisions of Title 51 RCW. In the event either party incurs any judgment, award, and/or cost arising therefrom including attorney's fees to enforce the provisions of this article, all such fees, expenses, and costs shall be recoverable from the other party.

Section O. Federal Programs

Contractor represents and warrants that Contractor has not been excluded from federal programs. Contractor will immediately notify CHSW if Contractor becomes excluded from any federal program or is subject to proceedings that may lead to exclusion. Exclusions from any federal program are a basis for immediate termination of this Agreement.

Section P. Governing Law

The Contractor is required to comply with all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations. Breach of this provision shall be grounds for termination of this Agreement.

This Agreement and the right and obligations of the parties shall be governed by the laws of the State of Washington. The Contractor is required to comply with all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations. Breach of this provision shall be grounds for termination of this Agreement. Venue shall be King County, Washington.

Section Q. Agreement Modifications

This Agreement contains all the terms and conditions agreed upon by the parties. No other understanding, oral or otherwise, regarding the subject matter of this Agreement shall be deemed to exist or to bind any of the parties hereto.

This Agreement shall be subject to the written approval of the President/CEO of CHSW and the approved delegate of the Contractor. Only the President/CEO or his delegate shall have the expressed, implied, or apparent authority to alter, amend, modify, or waive any clause or condition of this Agreement. Changes are not effective or binding, unless made in writing and signed by the President/CEO or his delegate and the approved delegate of the Contractor.

Section R. Notification of Significant Changes

The Contractor will notify CHSW in writing of changes in key personnel or problems, which have significant impact on Contractor activities.

Section S. Severability

If any part, term, or provision of this Agreement is held by a court to be illegal, the validity of the remaining portions shall not be affected, and the rights and obligations of the parties shall be construed and enforced as if the Agreement did not contain the invalid portion. If it should appear that any part, term, or provision conflicts with statutes, then that part, term, or provision shall be deemed inoperative, and this Agreement shall be modified to such statutory provision.

Section T. Corrective Action

The Contractor is required to meet the terms and conditions of this Agreement. Should an Agreement violation or a performance deficiency be identified by CHSW, the Contractor will receive a written notice for corrective action unless CHSW determines termination is appropriate. The Contractor must submit a corrective action plan within thirty (30) days from the written notice from CHSW. In the case of a material breach, however, CHSW may require an immediate corrective action plan and its implementation in lieu of termination.

CHSW will approve or disapprove the Contractor's corrective action plan in writing within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the plan. If approved, the Contractor will be required to implement the plan and ensure correction of the deficiency. If the Contractor does not correct the deficiency, submit a corrective action plan within thirty (30) days, or CHSW deems the plan unsatisfactory, CHSW will take the necessary action. Such action may include, but is not limited to, reduction in Contractor payment or termination in whole or in part of the Agreement. All corrective action correspondence shall be delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested.

Section U. Termination of Agreement

Either party may resolve to discontinue this Agreement with thirty (30) days written notification to the other party.

CHSW will pay for all services rendered up to the date of termination of this Agreement, less prior interim payments, if any. Upon payment of such sums, CHSW shall be discharged from all liability to the Contractor hereunder, and this Agreement shall be considered terminated unless extended in writing by mutual agreement between the parties.

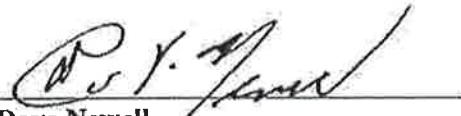
Section V. Addresses for Official Communication

Dave Newell
President & CEO
Children's Home Society of Washington
PO Box 15190
Seattle, WA 98115-0190

Brandon Mack
Commissioner
Clallam County Superior Court
223 E. 4th St. Suite 8
Port Angeles, WA 98362

In witness thereof, Children's Home Society of Washington and the Contractor have signed this Agreement.

**CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY
OF WASHINGTON**



Dave Newell
President & CEO

CONTRACTOR



Brandon Mack
Commissioner

County Commissioner

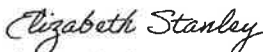

Approved as to form only by
Elizabeth Stanley
Clallam County Chief Civil DPA

EXHIBIT A:
STATEMENT OF WORK

Parents for Parents Program
July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2023

The Contractor will:

- 1) Serve as the host of the Parents for Parents Program (P4PP), as summarized in Exhibit C;
- 2) Partner with local stakeholders and CHSW to ensure the Parents for Parents program is consistent with program components listed on the Model Fidelity Checklist and the program design in the Parents for Parents Start-Up Guide and Dependency 201 Start-Up Guide, provided by CHSW;
- 3) Contract with one or more parents, who have had personal experience with the Dependency system and successfully resolved his/her child welfare case (hereafter referred to as Parent Allies) to provide program leadership and coordination. All Parent Allies must meet and adhere to the qualifications listed in Exhibit D;
- 4) Hire one Parent Ally to serve as the Parent Ally P4P Coordinator, as summarized in Exhibit E;
- 5) Compensate Parent Allies at a rate competitive with like services in your local community;
- 6) Provide Parent Allies with training and support to develop “soft skills” necessary for workplace success;
- 7) Provide for a minimum of four hours per month of clinical and administrative supervision for Parent Allies working in the program;
- 8) Host monthly or quarterly Parents for Parents Program Advisory Committee meetings;
- 9) Work with CHSW to discuss any rural considerations needed in order to ensure quality outreach of services/support to dependency-involved parents in Clallam County;
- 10) Provide the P4P Coordinator with working space and office supplies, including telephone, access to copy machine, computer access and storage space, as needed to implement the program;
- 11) Provide for the liability insurance of the P4P Coordinator and Parent Allies;

- 12) Provide for accessible meeting space and equipment for the Dependency 101 classes and other Parents for Parents meetings.
- 13) Offer Dependency 101/201 classes and other Parents for Parents meetings to Clallam County's dependency-involved parents- class materials and dependency information may be brought to Clallam County's parents at court or offered through a technology platform;
- 14) Provide opportunities for P4P Parent Allies to participate in trainings that will increase their understanding of the needs of families in the child welfare system and of resources and services that can support them. Track the training provided to Parent Allies;
- 15) Support the gathering, maintenance and reporting of Parents for Parents client and program information and data, as described in the Start-up Guide and required by any program evaluations that may be conducted;
- 16) Manage program finances and maintain financial records that will be provided to CHSW upon request;
- 17) Consistent with the submission of each invoice, provide CHSW with monthly data reports. Information to include the following:
 - a) Information on Parent Allies working for the program;
 - b) Information on outreach and attendance at Dependency 101 and 201 classes (if applicable);
 - c) Information on other outreach provided by Parent Allies.
- 18) Support funding efforts by CHSW on behalf of the Parents for Parents program, in addition to seeking additional funding streams, in order to support the ongoing needs of the program.

CHSW will:

- 1) Provide the Contractor with ongoing training and technical assistance to coordinate and assist the program in meeting program requirements, consistent with the program design in the Parents for Parents Start-Up Guide and Dependency 201 Start-Up Guide;
- 2) Maintain a statewide database on Parents for Parents program data;
- 3) Provide opportunities for local Parents for Parents program representatives to meet to network with one another, share information, ideas and resources, and collaborate in the on-going work to improve P4P services and systems;

- 4) Work with a researcher to evaluate select, well-established Parents for Parents programs, with the goal of ultimately establishing Parents for Parents as an Evidence Based Program, if funding becomes available;
- 5) Work with local Parents for Parents programs and stakeholders to develop an expanded program component to further support parents in the child welfare system;
- 6) Provide information and support to stakeholders in the seeking of funding for the program, and
- 7) Provide leadership in seeking increased funding for the Parents for Parents program.

EXHIBIT B:
BUDGET

July 1, 2021- June 30, 2023

Two-Year Budget: Funds may be allocated as shown in the budget below, there may be up to 10% variation to accommodate local program needs.

Parent Ally Compensation (including Parent Coordinator & Program support stipends)	\$52,500
Clinical Supervision	\$7,000
Program Expenses (supplies, food, meeting costs, etc.)	\$3,500
Administration (not to exceed 10%)	\$7,000
Carryforward Balance from Fiscal Year 19-21	\$5,000
Total	\$75,000

EXHIBIT C:
PARENTS FOR PARENTS SUMMARIZED PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Parents for Parents is an early engagement, parent mentoring and education program that promotes the safe and timely reunification of children with their parents, or an alternative permanency outcome when reunification is not a viable goal and supports the preservation of families with in-home dependency cases. The program serves families, who are in the dependency system within Washington State, and services are initiated when a child has been removed from his or her home by Child Protective Services. Parents receive information and support to navigate the dependency system and, whenever possible, to safely reunify with their child(ren), as well as to understand and provide their child(ren) with resources to promote their optimal development.

Services are provided by Parent Allies, who are parents who have successfully navigated the child welfare system. Services include:

- 1) Outreach and support to parents at all dependency-related hearings, beginning with the shelter care hearing;
- 2) Maintaining and distributing updated information about community resources and services that can assist families in the dependency system;
- 3) A Dependency 101 class that educates parents about the dependency system they must navigate in order to have their children returned, empowers them with tools and resources they need to be successful with their case plan, and provides information that helps them understand and support the needs of their children,
- 4) A curriculum-based Dependency 201 class that provides ongoing support to parents throughout their dependency case. This includes building a support network, training on life skills and accessing resources.
- 5) Individual peer support to help parents involved with the child welfare system, including telephone/electronic support.

Stakeholders meet regularly in Advisory Committee meetings to discuss the local program, troubleshoot problems, identify ways to optimize its success within their local community, identify resources to share with parents, etc.

EXHIBIT D:
P4P PARENT ALLY QUALIFICATIONS

- Dependency case has been closed;
- Satisfactory background check clearance and no criminal infractions since the case has been closed;
- Accepts responsibility for issues that brought their child(ren) into care
- Demonstrated continuing attention to positive and healthy life style (e.g., active in recovery, mental health, strong social support, etc.);
- Mentally and emotionally stable;
- Time/capacity to meet the hours and needs of the program;
- Ability to maintain confidentiality;
- Ability to work independently and as a team player;
- Ability to respect cultural diversity;
- Motivated; able to follow directions, ask questions and learn assigned tasks;
- Effective oral and written communication skills; legible penmanship;
- Positive attitude;
- Ability to maintain good working relationships with courts, stakeholders and the community;
- Respectful and considerate;
- Dependable;
- Solution-oriented versus problem-oriented;
- Noted willingness to help others succeed;
- Ability to maintain objectivity and professionalism;
- Ability to be detail orientated;
- Appropriate communication skills, and
- Able to accept supervision and coaching.

EXHIBIT E:

PARENT ALLY PARENTS FOR PARENTS PROGRAM COORDINATOR
JOB DESCRIPTION

Summary Description — In collaboration with the P4P Program Supervisor, the Parent Ally P4P Program Coordinator is responsible for the overall functioning of the Parents for Parents program. S/he is the primary "public face" for Parent Allies in his/her respective community, ensures that the Parents for Parents program reflects the high standards and values of Parent Ally work and ensures that the Parents for Parents program is coordinated with other Parent Ally work in the community.

1) P4PP Staffing

- Collaborate with the P4P Program Supervisor to recruit, engage, train and monitor the Parent Ally Program Supports.
- Collaborate with the P4P Program Supervisor in decisions and actions related to the temporary or permanent termination of Parent Ally Program Supports, if and as needed. Create and maintain a system for recording and reporting on Parent Ally Program Supports' training, services provided, and compensated hours worked. Track unpaid volunteer time related to the Parents for Parents program.
- Create and maintain a system for accounting and distribution of stipends for Parent Ally Program Supports and for payment for other program expenses.
- Collaborate with the P4P Program Supervisor to observe and assess the work of the Parent Ally Program Supports. Provide additional coaching and support as needed.
- Participate in weekly supervision to discuss pertinent details regarding the program and to process issues that surface in the course of their work that may interfere with their work and/or personal well-being.

2) Advisory Committee

- Serve as leader and facilitator of the Advisory Committee.
- Work with Advisory Committee members to plan for and schedule presentations by representatives of all systems at Dependency 101 classes.
- Collaborate with the P4P Program Supervisor to create the agenda for the meetings of the P4P Advisory Committee.
- Send out meeting reminders to all Advisory Committee members in a timely manner.

- Work with Advisory Committee members to identify and troubleshoot issues that surface in the implementation of Parents for Parents. Discuss work of the Parent Allies from the perspective of the Advisory Committee members.
- Ensure that minutes are taken at each meeting and distributed in a timely manner. Maintain a record of attendance and minutes from all meetings.
- Follow through on agreements made at Advisory Committee meetings.

3) Dependency Hearings

- Collaborate with county personnel to identify strategies for accessing the court docket in order to identify and reach out to parents attending Shelter Care Hearings and subsequent dependency hearings.
- Ensure that all Shelter Care Hearings and subsequent dependency hearings are covered by the Parent Ally P4P Coordinator and/or other Parent Ally Program Supports.
- Ensure that accurate contact and demographic information is collected on all parents with whom outreach is made.
- Invite all parents with whom outreach is made to attend a Dependency 101 class.
- Provide parents with written materials about resources that can assist them in their case. Provide for telephone follow up to parents who have signed up for the class, ideally once a week prior to the class and then one day immediately prior to the class.

4) Dependency 101/201 Class

- Ensure that each Dependency 101/201 class is covered by a Parent Ally facilitator, a representative from each system, and additional Parent Ally Program Supports, as needed. Update Dependency 101/201 curriculum, as needed.
- Ensure that all handouts for Dependency 101/201 classes are updated, developed and available for each meeting. Ensure that folders and surveys are properly numbered. Maintain a system for ensuring that snacks and other required materials are available for all Dependency 101/201 meetings.
- Work with Parent Ally Program Supports, court personnel and other system stakeholders to recruit and sign people up for the Dependency 101/201 classes.
- Complete tracking sheets for each parent at the class, whose tracking sheet has not yet been completed.
- Ensure all pre/post surveys are completed and collected.

5) Client data

- Create and maintain a database on all parents served, including: names and contact information; demographic information; assistance needs, and records of contacts with parents, including telephone contacts, attendance at Dependency 101 class, input from pre-and-post Dependency 101 and 201 surveys, and all other P4P services received.

6) Resource Bank

- Maintain sufficient supply of printed information on resources to be accessed by families.
- Ensure that folders for Dependency 101 class are accurately completed and available in sufficient supply for all classes.

7) Community

- Make/coordinate Parent Ally presentations at child welfare forums, conferences, trainings, etc., as approved by P4P Supervisor and after ensuring main program components of this contract are met.
- Coordinate Parents for Parents work with other Parent Ally work in the community, when/if applicable, as approved by the P4P Supervisor and after ensuring other program components of this contract are met.

8) Reunification Day Celebrations

- If all the core components of the program are met, program staff may participate in the planning committee and event to strengthen the Parents for Parents program visibility, recruitment efforts and continued stakeholder buy-in.

MEMORANDUM OF LIABILITY COVERAGE ("MLC")

FOR THE

WASHINGTON COUNTIES RISK POOL ("WCRP") JOINT SELF-INSURANCE LIABILITY PROGRAM

DECLARATIONS

1. **MLC NUMBER:** 2021-RISKPOOL-CLCO
2. **MLC PERIOD:** From 12:00:01 a.m. on October 1, 2020
until 12:00:01 a.m. on October 1, 2021
3. **MEMBER COUNTY:** Clallam County
c/o Board of County Commissioners
County Courthouse
223 East 4th St., Suite 4
Port Angeles, Washington 98362-3000
4. **LIMIT OF LIABILITY
COVERAGE:** \$10,000,000 each **occurrence**
5. **DEDUCTIBLE:** \$100,000 each **occurrence**
6. **COVERAGES:** The joint self-insurance liability coverage as is afforded by this MLC is only for the coverages that are indicated below. WCRP's liability under this MLC shall be subject to all terms and conditions herein and any endorsements attached.
- a. **Bodily injury**
 - b. **Personal injury**
 - c. **Property damage**
 - d. **Errors and omissions**
 - e. **Advertising Injury**
7. **DEFINITION OF TERMS:** Terms appearing in bold type in the provisions of this MLC shall be interpreted only as defined in Section 6, DEFINITIONS.
8. **MLC COMPOSITION:** This MLC consists of this Declarations page, the Coverage Form and applicable endorsements.

Dated this 1st day of October 2020.

WASHINGTON COUNTIES RISK POOL

By: _____



Vickie L. Raines, FY 2021 President



AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

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

2d
8/24/21

Department: Finance

WORK SESSION ☒ Meeting Date: 08/23/2021

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ Meeting Date: 08/24/2021 ✓

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

Item summary:

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Call for Hearing | ☒ Contract/Agreement/MOU - Contract # 19961.21.003 |
| ☐ Resolution | ☐ Proclamation ☐ Budget Item |
| ☐ Draft Ordinance | ☐ Final Ordinance |

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

ARPA SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT—HABITAT FOR HUMANITY CLALLAM COUNTY-- FOR PROVISION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING ECONOMIC SUPPORT:

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.

During the July 6, 2021 Continued Work Session with BOCC, the BOCC identified eight priority areas that they indicated support for allocating ARPA Funds to, including:

- Local Small Business and Non Profit Economic Assistance;
- Assistance to Businesses and Non Profits that provide Child Care Services;
- Mental/Behavioral Health;
- Food Security Support to Local Food Banks;
- Affordable Housing/Homelessness Support;
- Residential and Commercial Utility Relief;
- Local Water Systems Infrastructure; and
- Broadband

Based on discussions held during this Work Session in which affordable housing requests from various entities including Habitat for Humanity, Peninsula Housing Coalition, and North Olympic Regional

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Veteran's Housing Network were discussed, the BOCC approved the initial granting of \$360,000 of ARPA-funded directed toward supporting affordable housing initiatives.

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. (collectively "Eligible Uses").

As provided under FAQs 2.11 and 2.17 of US Treasury's Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Frequently Asked Questions, ARPA funds may be used to support those segments of the population and geographies who were disproportionately negatively impacted by the pandemic, which include populations that reside within Qualified Census Tracts, those who have experienced unemployment, increased food or housing insecurity, or are of low- or moderate income (i.e. those whose household income are below 80% of the County's average median income). As a result, we believe the provision of affordable housing economic support using ARPA funds to those low to

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moderate income households experiencing housing insecurity in Clallam County represents an eligible and proper use of ARPA funds to address the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF CLALLAM COUNTY—OVERVIEW OF THEIR MISSION, THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON ITS AFFORDABLE HOUSING EFFORTS, AND RESULTING NEED FOR ARPA FUNDING

As outlined in the attached application and overview, Habitat for Humanity of Clallam County (HFHCC) has been providing affordable homeownership to Clallam County residents since 1991, building to date 35 homes for qualified first time homebuyers whose household income is between 30% to 80% of AMI that would not qualify for a traditional mortgage. In order to qualify for assistance through HFHCC, an applicant must also demonstrate a need for housing due to substandard conditions, cost burdening (i.e. paying more than 30% of income for housing), or doubling up of families residing in one dwelling. Qualifying households must be able to pay an affordable mortgage held by HFHCC as well as contribute 250 hours per adult of sweat equity into the construction of the home. Mortgage repayments funds paid to HFHCC by family partners are used to replenish a revolving fund that HFHCC can then use to build future Habitat homes in the County. HFHCC applies a 20-year shared appreciation schedule with its family partners which helps ensure homes remain affordable housing.

Like many non-profits, HFHCC was negatively financially impacted by the COVID pandemic in the following ways:

- During the months of March-May 2020, HFHCC was forced to close both of its Habitat Stores in Clallam County due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and to comply with restrictions placed on businesses via the Governor's Proclamation 20-05 and subsequent COVID-19 related proclamations. As a result of these stores closing, HFHCC experienced a 153% or \$68k drop in store revenue in the 2nd quarter of 2020 as compared to prior year;
- In addition to revenue impact of COVID, HFHCC also experienced a dramatic increase in its building and contractor costs due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. As has been widely reported on, home construction material costs increased dramatically during the pandemic due to supply chain and labor shortage disruptions, coupled with high demand for building materials during the pandemic. As reported in a May article by Marcus Lu appearing in Visual Capitalist, lumber costs alone have increased 377% during the pandemic, which by way of example \$50,000 of lumber that would have been able to construct 10 comparable homes in May 2020 could only be used to complete 2.5 single family homes in May 2021. As a result of the continued pandemic-related effects on the building industry costs, HFHCC's construction material costs are exceeding expected 2021 current home build costs by 35% to 50%.
- As a result of these revenue and building cost impacts stemming from the pandemic, HFHCC's cash flow has been severely impacted, which has impaired their ability to cover funding gaps that are occurring between the planned cost of current builds underway in the 14 home Maloney Heights community in Port Angeles, and forcing them to delay construction or putting planned projects on hold until building material costs stabilize, resulting in affected low income family partners to remain in an insecure or substandard housing situation.

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- HFHCC has requested \$100,000 of ARPA funds to provide it with sufficient cash flow to cover the funding gaps on these current build and on-hold affordable housing projects. As a reimbursement-based draw down of these funds will impede HFHCC cash flow and reserves to pay for materials on these projects, HFHCC has asked for these funds to be released in advance.

HFHCC SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT

Based on guidance received from the WA State Department of Commerce, we have structured this awarding of ARPA funds to HFHCC as a subrecipient agreement rather than as a direct beneficiary grant, given that HFHCC use of ARPA funds to be provided are being limited to being used solely for affordable housing building costs, which are being incurred in support of building affordable housing dwellings that will ultimately be owned by eligible low income households.

Using the ARPA Subrecipient Agreement template developed for earlier subrecipient agreements executed with Clallam PUD and EDC, we have prepared the attached subrecipient agreement to engage HFHCC as a subrecipient of County ARPA funding to receive \$100,000 in support of affordable housing current build and on-hold projects undertaken by HFHCC in the County on behalf of eligible low income households who meet the eligibility criteria established in Attachment D of the Agreement.

Eligible Use Criteria:

- Funds are to be used for affordable housing construction costs, including contractor, subcontractor and building material expenses incurred by HFHCC from March 1, 2021 thru December 31, 2024 for current build affordable housing unit projects, or for restarted affordable housing projects that were previously placed on hold due to high construction material or contractor/subcontractor costs encountered during the COVID pandemic; and
- Funds may only be used in support of funding affordable housing units built in Clallam County for low income households with incomes of 30-80% of County AMI.

As mentioned earlier, disbursement of funds to HFHCC by the County will be made following execution of this Agreement rather than on a reimbursement basis. HFHCC will be required to submit monthly A-19 equivalent reports to the County detailing affordable housing construction costs for each affordable housing unit project funded by the ARPA funds and certified by HFHCC as meeting the eligibility requirements outlined in the agreement. The agreement also requires the submission to the County of an executive summary narrative describing how the ARPA funds granted under this agreement were utilized in support of affordable housing projects for low income households in Clallam County, with such report due within 30 days of all ARPA funds being expended.

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 \$100,000 of ARPA funds from the American Rescue Plan Act special revenue fund to HFHCC upon execution of this Agreement.

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)

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In an effort to support HFHCC efforts to cover funding gaps in its current build affordable housing projects and to resume affordable projects on hold, we request the Commissioner's feedback and approval to proceed in submitting this agreement for approval during the next BOCC meeting scheduled on Tuesday, August 24, 2021.

County Official signature & print name:  Mark Lane_____

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: _____Mark Lane, Chelsea Lierly_____

Relevant Departments: _____Finance, BOCC_____

Date submitted:

August 18, 2021

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ARPA SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT

This ARPA Subrecipient Agreement ("Agreement") is dated as of the ____ day of _____, 2021, by and between Clallam County, a Washington political subdivision ("County"), and Habitat for Humanity of Clallam County (Federal Tax ID 91-1535386, DUNS # 001778575), a Washington state non-profit 501(c)(3) organization ("Subrecipient").

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 ("ARPA Act"), of which \$7,510,320 was outlaid 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 County desires to allocate portions of the ARPA Funds awarded to Clallam County in support of non-profit organizations and other agencies engaged in supporting and developing affordable housing in Clallam County to meet the housing needs of low income households, those residents residing in Qualified Census Tracts, and other vulnerable populations or geographic areas disproportionately-impacted by the COVID public health emergency in the County who are experiencing housing insecurity, substandard living conditions or homelessness, which is consistent with Item 5 (b) of the Eligible Uses of ARPA Funds outlined above.

WHEREAS, the Subrecipient, a Clallam County non-profit organization that provides affordable homeownership to Clallam County residents that have an average household income range of 30-80% of County AMI, has incurred substantial negative economic impact during the COVID-19 public health emergency which has significantly impaired its ability to fund and complete planned affordable housing projects in Clallam County. Such economic impacts experienced by the Subrecipient include the following:

- The Subrecipient was forced to close both of its Habitat Stores in Clallam County during the months of March-May 2020 due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and the restrictions placed on businesses via the Governor's Proclamation 20-05 and subsequent COVID-19-related proclamations. As a result of these store closures, the Subrecipient incurred a \$68,156 or 153% drop in revenue in the 2nd quarter of 2020 in comparison to the prior year;
- The Subrecipient also experienced a sharp increase in its building costs due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Home construction material costs increased dramatically during the pandemic due to supply chain and labor shortage disruptions, coupled with high demand for building materials during the pandemic. As a result, construction material costs are exceeding 2021 current home build costs between 35% to 50% higher;
- As reported in a May 8, 2021 Visual Capitalist article by Marcus Lu, lumber prices alone have increased 377% during the pandemic, resulting in \$50,000 worth of lumber in May 2021 only being sufficient to build approximately 2.5 single family housing units, as compared to constructing slightly over 10 similarly sized single family housing units in May 2020.
- The Subrecipient also incurred higher operating costs as a result of COVID mitigation costs incurred at its facilities in order to comply with COVID safety protocols.

- Due to the impact of the lost revenue from its Habitat store closures coupled with the significant increase in building material costs incurred by the Subrecipient in its affordable housing building efforts, the resulting impact to the Subrecipient's cash flow and reserves has impaired the Subrecipient's ability to cover funding gaps in its affordable housing construction projects created by the higher than expected costs of building materials. This has resulted in delays or suspension of planned Subrecipient affordable housing building projects in Clallam County and forced affected low income households to remain in an insecure or substandard housing situation.

WHEREAS, the County believes the provision of economic support to the Subrecipient is necessary and appropriate given the Subrecipient's critical role in providing affordable housing to impacted, vulnerable residents of Clallam County, the severe financial impact the loss of store revenues and higher building materials and operating costs incurred by the Subrecipient due to the COVID-19 emergency are having on the Subrecipient's ability to fully cover funding gaps of its planned affordable housing projects created by higher than expected building material costs during the pandemic, and represents an eligible use of ARPA Funds as outlined previously;

WHEREAS, the County and Subrecipient desire to enter into this Agreement so that the County may advance ARPA Funds to the Subrecipient to provide the Subrecipient with additional cash flow needed to enable the Subrecipient to proceed with completing affordable housing projects for low income households experiencing housing insecurity within Clallam County 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 Subrecipient a total sum not to exceed \$100,000, which may be used by the Subrecipient to fund completion of affordable housing projects in Clallam County. As funds are needed to address immediate cash flow needs of the Subrecipient that are hindering its ability to complete pending affordable housing projects, the County agrees to disburse funds to the Subrecipient upon execution of this Agreement. All funds advanced to the Subrecipient must be expended no later than December 31, 2024 based on eligible uses of funds outlined in Attachment D, with any unspent grant funds advanced to the Subrecipient by the County to be refunded to the County upon earlier of the end of the term of the Agreement, or the termination of the Agreement by the County.
3. Subrecipient's Use of ARPA Funds. The Subrecipient shall ensure that the ARPA Funds requests are necessary Eligible Uses under one of the following cost categories: a) 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, 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; d) To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure; and e) To address the disparate impact of COVID-19 on certain populations and geographics by provision of services to address health disparities and the social determinants of health, to build stronger neighborhoods and communities, to address educational disparities exacerbated by COVID-19, and promoting healthy childhood environments.

4. Ineligible Uses. Non-allowable uses of ARPA Funds include, without limitation, the following: a) usage of 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; b) damages covered by insurance; c) usage of funds as a deposit into any pension fund; d) expenses that have been or will be reimbursed under any federal program; e) debt service costs; f) contributions to a “rainy day” fund; and d) legal settlements.
5. Reporting Requirements. To facilitate the County’s compliance with reporting requirements for usage of ARPA funding under the IGA and to insure the ARPA funds provided to the Subrecipient are utilized in accordance with Attachment D, the Subrecipient will submit one A-19 equivalent request schedule per month to the County on or before the 10th day following the end of each calendar month during the term of the Agreement, detailing how the ARPA funds were utilized by the Subrecipient in support of affordable housing projects in Clallam County, until such time as such funds are fully depleted. Within 30 days of funds being fully depleted, the Subrecipient shall provide an executive summary narrative describing how the funds granted under this Agreement were utilized in support of affordable housing projects in Clallam County. Failure to provide any of the required documentation may result in termination of the Agreement and refunding all remaining unspent grant funds paid to the Subrecipient by the County.
6. Termination. The County may terminate this Agreement, for convenience or otherwise and for no consideration or damages, upon prior notice to the Subrecipient.
7. 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 Subrecipient 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.
8. Indemnification. The Subrecipient 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 Subrecipient, its officers, directors, employees, and/or agents relating to the Subrecipient's performance or failure to perform under this Agreement. The section shall survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement.

9. Compliance with Laws, Guidelines. The Subrecipient 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 subrecipients or when seeking Reimbursement from the County.
10. Maintenance and Audit of Records. The Subrecipient 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 five (5) years following termination of this Agreement. If it is determined during the course of the audit that the Subrecipient was reimbursed for unallowable costs under this Agreement, the Subrecipient agrees to promptly reimburse the County for such payments upon request.
11. 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:

Subrecipient

Habitat for Humanity of Clallam County
Attn: Colleen Robinson, Chief Executive Officer
PO Box 1479
728 E Front Street
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Clallam County

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

12. 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 offered or conferred with a view towards obtaining, maintaining, or extending this Agreement.
13. 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.

14. Time. Time is of the essence in this Agreement.
15. 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.
16. Amendment. No amendment or modification to the Agreement will be effective without the prior written consent of the authorized representatives of the parties.
17. Governing Law: Venue. The Agreement will be governed in all respects by the laws of the 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 waiver 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 Subrecipient 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 Subrecipient 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 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 _____ day of _____, 2021.

SUBRECIPIENT

By: Colleen Robinson

Print Name: Colleen Robinson

Its: Chief Executive Officer

DATED this 17 day of August, 2021.

APPROVED AS TO FORM by DPA Stanley

Ben Boerj

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

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
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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.

DocuSigned by:
Recipient: **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.

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.

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;

- 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

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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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 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

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 30 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.

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 workspaces, 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/#data-tracker-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 Act¹⁷ (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

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).

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[ing] 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*

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 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

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).

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

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/doi/10.1377/hlblog20200319.757883/full>.

³⁹ See, e.g., Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *supra* note 34; Benfer & Wiley, *supra*

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

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. Mort. 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

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

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

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).

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

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).

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

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.councilonccj.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](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 points⁵⁸ during the pandemic as compared to 1.0 percentage points for Black men⁵⁹ 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 scores⁶² and reduced familial and childhood wellbeing.⁶³

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).

⁵¹ Women have carried a larger share of childcare responsibilities than men during the COVID-19 crisis. See, e.g., Gema Zamarró & 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>.

⁵² 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).

⁵³ 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).

⁵⁴ 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).

⁵⁵ 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/>.

⁵⁶ 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.

⁵⁷ Irwin Garfinkel, Sara McLanahan, Christopher Wimer, eds., *Children of the Great Recession*,

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 employment⁶⁴ 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

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>.

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/cpseee04.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/cpseee05.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

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](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.⁶⁶ 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

⁶⁶ 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 Grabiner, 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->

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

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\(20\)2931200-9/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(20)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/>.

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

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” 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

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.

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/oesrcst.htm> (last visited May 1, 2021); U.S. Bureau

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

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 & Sobrepina, *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],

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

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.

¹⁰⁸ ARPA, *supra* note 16.

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* * $[(1 + \text{growth adjustment})^n]$, 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

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.

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.

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*

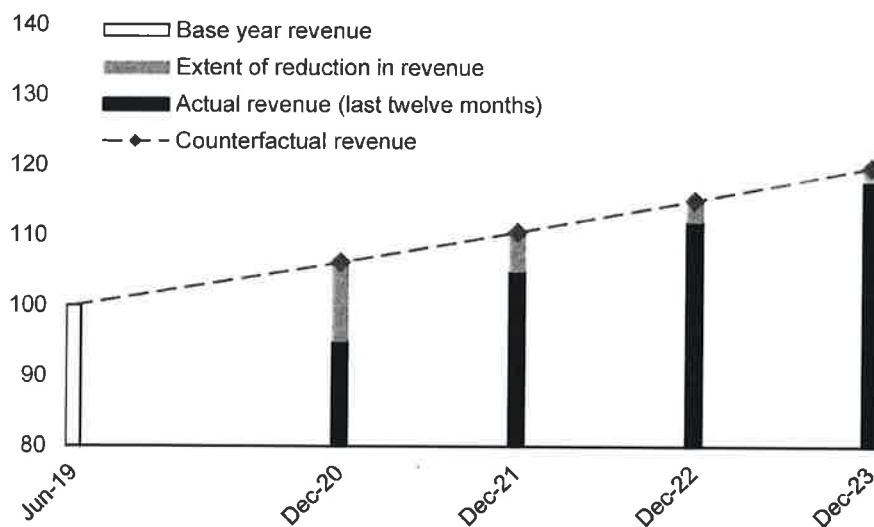
revenue less actual revenue. If actual revenue exceeds counterfactual revenue, the extent of the reduction in revenue is set to zero for that calculation date.

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
<i>n</i> (months elapsed)	18	30	42	54
<i>Counterfactual revenue</i> :	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 building¹²³ 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 do to 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 amendments¹²⁷ 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,

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*

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).

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 be 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, underserved, or rural communities? How do these projects differ from DWSRF 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

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 2017¹⁴⁶ 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/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](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://ecsfsapi.fcc.gov/file/101030085118517/FCC%20RDOF%20Jan%20203%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

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-15-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, 2020), available at <https://openvault.com/ovbi-special-report-2020-upstream-growth-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 BBIP 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.

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).

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 governments¹⁶⁰), 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 interpretation¹⁶¹ 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

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).

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).

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

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.

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

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

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

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-

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>.

¹⁷⁵ The interim final rule also provides that Treasury may extend any deadlines.

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 2021¹⁷⁹) 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.101.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.

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.

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

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/oooh/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 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:

$$\text{Max} \{ [\text{Base Year Revenue} * (1 + \text{Growth Adjustment})^{\left(\frac{n_t}{12}\right)}] - \text{Actual General Revenue}_t; 0 \}$$

Where:

Base Year Revenue is the recipient's general revenue for the most recent full fiscal year prior to the COVID-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 6-17-2021

Compliance and Reporting Guidance

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds



June 24, 2021

Version: 1.1



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 Funds, 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 \(2 CFR Part 200\)](#). 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.

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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, and 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;
- SLFRF-funded projects should 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

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>



interpretation; and, recipients may not use SLFRF funds as non-Federal match where 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, and individuals within the eligible use categories described in Treasury’s Interim Final Rule for costs that those households, businesses 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 – 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 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 latitude 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 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. 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 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, or not 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.⁴⁵ 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 procedures, and record retention, to determine and monitor implementation of criteria for

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.



- 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. 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.
 - 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 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

⁶ 2 CFR 200.320(c)(1)-(3) and (5)



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 defined 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.

- 12. Special Tests and Provisions.** Treasury has set a deadline of July 16, 2021, for receipt of public comment on its Interim Final Rule and will adopt a final rule responding to these comments. In addition, Treasury may add clarifications to the implementing guidance.

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 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 any authorized oversight body, including but not limited to the Government Accountability Office ("GAO"), Treasury's Office of Inspector General ("OIG"), and the Pandemic Relief Accountability Committee ("PRAC").
- 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](#)

⁷ See flexibility provided in https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/M_21_20.pdf.

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, the PRAC and the Treasury's OIG.



[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 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.



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 13.**
- **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 23.**

Table 2: Reporting requirements by recipient type

Recipient	Interim Report	Project and Expenditure Report	Recovery Plan Performance Report
States, U.S. territories, metropolitan cities and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents	By August 31, 2021, with expenditures by category	By October 31, 2021, and then 30 days after the end of each quarter thereafter ⁹	By August 31, 2021, and annually thereafter by July 31 ¹⁰
Metropolitan cities and counties with a population below 250,000 residents which received more than \$5 million in SLFRF funding			Not required
Tribal Governments			
Metropolitan cities and counties with a population below 250,000 residents which received less than \$5 million in SLFRF funding	Not required	By October 31, 2021, and then annually thereafter ¹¹	
NEUs			

The remainder of this document describes these reporting requirements. A users’ guide will be provided with additional information on how and where to submit required reports.

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. SLFRF quarterly reporting will be due 30 days from quarter end.
- **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.

A. Interim Report

States, U.S. territories, metropolitan cities, counties, and Tribal governments are required to submit a one-time interim report with expenditures¹² by Expenditure Category from the date of award to July 31, 2021. The recipient will be required to enter obligations¹³ 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.

- Revenue replacement (EC 6.1¹⁴):** 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
 - 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)

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.



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. Distributions to NEUs - States and territories only (EC 7.4):** Information on SLFRF distributions to eligible NEUs. Each State and territory will be asked to provide an update on distributions to individual NEUs, including whether the NEU 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. 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 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 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)

For each eligible NEU that declined funding and requested a transfer to the State under Section 603(c)(4), the State 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](#).

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.

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, U.S. territories, and Tribal governments
- Metropolitan cities and counties that received more than \$5 million in SLFRF funding

For these recipients, 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 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 and 3	Award Date – September 30	October 31, 2021
2	2021	4	October 1 – December 31	January 31, 2022
3	2022	1	January 1 – March 31	April 30, 2022
4	2022	2	April 1 – June 30	July 31, 2022
5	2022	3	July 1 – September 30	October 31, 2022
6	2022	4	October 1 – December 31	January 31, 2023
7	2023	1	January 1 – March 31	April 30, 2023
8	2023	2	April 1 – June 30	July 31, 2023
9	2023	3	July 1 – September 30	October 31, 2023
10	2023	4	October 1 – December 31	January 31, 2024
11	2024	1	January 1 – March 31	April 30, 2024
12	2024	2	April 1 – June 30	July 31, 2024
13	2024	3	July 1 – September 30	October 31, 2024
14	2024	4	October 1 – December 31	January 31, 2025
15	2025	1	January 1 – March 31	April 30, 2025
16	2025	2	April 1 – June 30	July 31, 2025
17	2025	3	July 1 – September 30	October 31, 2025
18	2025	4	October 1 – December 31	January 31, 2026
19	2026	1	January 1 – March 31	April 30, 2026
20	2026	2	April 1 – June 30	July 31, 2026



Report	Year	Quarter	Period Covered	Due Date
21	2026	3	July 1 – September 30	October 31, 2026
22	2026	4	October 1 – December 31	March 31, 2027

2. Annual Reporting

The following recipients are required to submit annual Project and Expenditure Reports:

- Metropolitan cities and counties that received less than \$5 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 to the NEU as part of its request for funding.

For these recipients, the initial Project and Expenditure Report will cover from the date of award to September 30, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by October 31, 2021. The subsequent annual reports will cover one calendar year and must be submitted to Treasury by October 31. The table below summarizes the report timelines:

Report	Period Covered	Due Date
1	Award Date – September 30, 2021	October 31, 2021
2	October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022	October 31, 2022
3	October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2023	October 31, 2023
4	October 1, 2023 – September 30, 2024	October 31, 2024
5	October 1, 2024 – September 30, 2025	October 31, 2025
6	October 1, 2025 – September 30, 2026	October 31, 2026
7	October 1, 2026 – December 31, 2026	March 31, 2027

3. Required Information

The following information will be required in Project and Expenditure Reports:

- 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. In particular, recipients should review the Required Programmatic Data described below and define their projects at a sufficient level of granularity to report these metrics for a reasonably specific activity or set of activities in each project.

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).

- 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. **Project Demographic Distribution:** Recognizing the disproportionate impact of the pandemic-related recession on low-income communities, recipients must report whether certain types of projects¹⁵ are targeted to economically disadvantaged communities, as defined by HUD's [Qualified Census Tract](#).¹⁶ Recipients will be asked to identify whether or not the project is serving an economically disadvantaged community. To minimize the administrative burden on recipients while ensuring that this important aspect of program performance is tracked, recipients may assume that the funds for a project count as being targeted towards economically disadvantaged communities if the project funds are spent on:
- A program or service is provided at a physical location in a Qualified Census Tract (for multi-site projects, if a majority of sites are within Qualified Census Tracts);
 - A program or service where the primary intended beneficiaries live within a Qualified Census Tract;
 - A program or service for which the eligibility criteria are such that the primary intended beneficiaries earn less than 60 percent of the median income for the relevant jurisdiction (e.g., State, county, metropolitan area, or other jurisdiction); or
 - A program or service for which the eligibility criteria are such that over 25 percent of intended beneficiaries are below the federal poverty line.

Recipients may use reasonable estimates to determine if a project meets one of these criteria, including identifying the intended beneficiaries of a program or service in terms of income characteristics, geographic location, or otherwise estimating the beneficiaries of a program based on its eligibility criteria. Recipients do not need to track information on each individual beneficiary to make the determination of whether or not the project is serving an economically disadvantaged community. If a recipient is unable to measure economic characteristics of the primary intended beneficiaries of a program or service due to data limitations or for other reasons, that program or service may not be counted as targeted to economically disadvantaged communities. Treasury recognizes that in some circumstances, recipients may fund eligible programs or services that benefit economically disadvantaged communities but may lack adequate data to assess conclusively that such a program or service is targeted to economically disadvantaged communities based on the criteria described above.

- e. **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 or equal to \$50,000.

¹⁵ Specifically recipients must report this information for projects in the Expenditure Categories that are marked with "A" in the expenditure category listing in Appendix 1 of this guidance

¹⁶ HUD defines as a QCT as having "50 percent of households with incomes below 60 percent of the Area Median Gross Income (AMGI) or have a poverty rate of 25 percent or more." To view median income area for their jurisdiction, recipients may visit the U.S. Census [website](#) on median incomes and select the geography for their jurisdiction and relevant unit of measurement (household or individual) for the project.



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 or equal to \$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 defined at 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.

- f. **Civil Rights Compliance:** Treasury will request information on recipients' compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 on an annual basis. This information may include a narrative describing the recipient's compliance with Title VI, along with other questions and assurances.



- g. 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):
 - Number of government FTEs responding to COVID-19 supported under this authority
 2. Household Assistance (EC 2.1-2.5):
 - Brief description of structure and objectives of assistance program(s) (e.g., nutrition assistance for low-income households)
 - Number of individuals 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):
 - 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):
 - 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):
 - Number of FTEs rehired by governments under this authority
 6. Education Assistance (EC 3.1-3.5):
 - 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.¹⁷

¹⁷ For more information on NCES identification numbers see <https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/districtsearch/> (districts) and <https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/schoolsearch/> (schools).



7. Premium Pay (both Public Sector EC 4.1 and Private Sector EC 4.2):

- 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's¹⁸ 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):

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 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.

- h. 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:

¹⁸ County means a county, parish, or other equivalent county division (as defined by the Census Bureau). See 31 CFR 35.3.

1. All infrastructure projects (EC 5):

- 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:
 - 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.¹⁹
 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:
 - 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; and
 - 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.

¹⁹ 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.



2. Water and sewer projects (EC 5.1-5.15):
 - 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):
 - Speeds/pricing tiers to be offered, including the speed/pricing of its affordability offering
 - Technology to be deployed
 - Miles of fiber
 - Cost per mile
 - Cost per passing
 - Number of households (broken out by households on Tribal lands and those not on Tribal lands) projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload
 - Number of households with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download
 - Number of households with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload
 - Number of institutions and businesses (broken out by institutions on Tribal lands and those not on Tribal lands) projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload, in each of the following categories: business, small business, elementary school, secondary school, higher education institution, library, healthcare facility, and public safety organization
 - Specify the number of each type of institution with access to the minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download; and
 - Specify the number of each type of institution with access to the minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload
- i. Distributions to NEUs - States and territories only (EC 7.4): Information on SLFRF distributions to eligible NEUs. Each State and territory will be asked to provide an update on distributions to individual NEUs, including whether the NEU 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. 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 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 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)



For each eligible NEU that declined funding and requested a transfer to the State under Section 603(c)(4), the State 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](#).

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.

- j. **NEU Documentation (NEUs only):** Each NEU will also be asked to provide the following information with their first report submitted by October 31, 2021:
- 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

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. 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 the 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 defined 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 interventions²⁰ 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.²¹

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 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).²² 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.²³

Appendix 2 contains additional information on evidence-based interventions for the purposes of the Recovery Plan.

²⁰As noted in Appendix 2, evidence-based refers to interventions with strong or moderate levels of evidence.

²¹ 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.

²² For more information on the required standards for program evaluation, see [OMB M-20-12](#).

²³ For more information on learning agendas, please see [OMB M-19-23](#)

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 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 models²⁴ 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

²⁴ 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.



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 programs²⁵
- 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 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 31 CFR 35.8, as detailed below. As indicated in the Interim Final Rule, Treasury is seeking comment on reporting requirements related to the Tax Offset Provision, including ways to better rely on information already produced by States and territories and to minimize burden.

The terms “reporting year,” “baseline,” “covered change,” “net reduction in total spending,” and “tax revenue” are defined in the Interim Final Rule, 31 CFR 35.3. For purposes of calculating a net reduction in total spending, total spending for the fiscal year ending 2019 should be reported on an inflation-adjusted basis, consistent with the Interim Final Rule, 31 CFR 35.3. Similarly, for purposes of calculating baseline, tax revenue for the fiscal year 2019 should be reported on an inflation-adjusted basis, consistent with the Interim Final Rule, 31 CFR 35.3.

For purposes of reporting actual tax revenue and calculating tax revenue for the fiscal year ending 2019,²⁶ (a) if available, recipients should report information using audited financials and (b) recipients may provide data on a cash, accrual, or modified accrual basis, but must be consistent in their approach across all reporting periods. Similarly, for purposes of calculating

²⁵ 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).

²⁶ Tax revenue for fiscal year ending 2019 is relevant for calculating the recipient's baseline.



a net reduction in total spending, recipients should report data using audited financials where available.

a. Revenue-reducing Covered Changes:

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.

b. Baseline Revenue:

Baseline has the meaning defined in the Interim Final Rule, 31 CFR 35.3.

Whether the revenue-reducing covered changes are in excess of the *de minimis*.

Recipients must determine whether the aggregate value of the revenue-reducing covered changes in the reporting year is less than one percent of baseline revenue.

c. Actual Tax Revenue:

Actual tax revenue means the actual tax revenue received by the recipient government in the reporting year. Tax revenue has the meaning defined in the Interim Final Rule, 31 CFR 35.3.

d. Reduction in Net Tax Revenue:

The reduction in net tax revenue is equal to baseline revenue minus actual tax revenue in each reporting year. If this value is zero or negative, there is no reduction in net tax revenue.

e. Any revenue-increasing covered changes:

A recipient must report the value of covered changes that have had or that the recipient predicts will have the effect of increasing tax revenue in a given reporting year (revenue-increasing 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'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, reporting should be produced by the agency of the recipient responsible for estimating the costs and effects of fiscal policy changes.



Recipients should maintain records regarding revenue-reducing covered changes and estimates of such changes.

f. Net reduction in total spending, and tables of specific spending cuts:

Recipients must report on spending cuts. To calculate the amount of spending cuts that are available to offset a reduction in tax revenue, the recipient must first consider whether there has been a reduction in total net spending, excluding Fiscal Recovery Funds (net reduction in total spending). As in the Interim Final Rule, 35 CFR 35.3, net reduction in total spending is measured as the recipient government's total spending for a given reporting year excluding Fiscal Recovery 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. If that subtraction yields a positive value, there has been a net reduction; if it yields zero or a negative value, there has not been a net reduction. If there has been no net reduction in total spending, a recipient will have no spending cuts to offset a reduction in net tax revenue.

Next, a recipient must determine and aggregate the value of spending cuts in each "reporting unit," as defined below. For each reporting unit, the recipient must report (1) the amount of the reduction in spending in the reporting unit relative to its inflation-adjusted FY 2019 level, (2) the amount of any Fiscal Recovery Funds spent in the reporting unit, and (3) the amount by which the reduction in spending exceeds the Fiscal Recovery funds spent in the reporting unit. If a recipient has not spent amounts received from the Fiscal Recovery Funds in a reporting unit, the full amount of the reduction in spending counts as a covered spending cut and may be included in aggregate spending cuts. If the recipient has spent amounts received from the Fiscal Recovery Funds, such amounts 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 reporting unit would be eligible to offset a reduction in net tax revenue. Only such amounts above the amount of Fiscal Recovery Funds spent on the reporting unit should be included in the aggregate of spending cuts.

To align with existing reporting and accounting, the Interim Final Rule considers the department, agency, or authority from which spending has been cut and whether the recipient government has spent amounts received from the Fiscal Recovery Funds on that same department, agency, or authority. Recipients may also choose to report at a more granular sub-department level. Recipients are encouraged to define and report spending in departments, sub-departments (e.g., bureaus), agencies, or authorities (each a "reporting unit") in a manner consistent with their existing budget process and should, to the extent possible, report using the same reporting unit in each reporting year. For example, if a State health department maintains separate budgets for different units (e.g., medical and public health units), those units may be reported and considered separately. Spending cuts must be reported relative to FY 2019 spending levels, adjusted for inflation, and excluding Fiscal Recovery Funds from reporting year spending levels.

Recipients should maintain records regarding spending cuts. As discussed in the Interim Final Rule, in order to help ensure 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. Evasions of the Tax Offset Provision may be subject to recoupment.



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: Infrastructure²⁷	
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)

²⁷ 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 the evidence base that 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.



ATTACHMENT D

CR

SCOPE OF WORK

The Board of Commissioners is directing up to \$100,000 to be disbursed to the Subrecipient to support the completion of affordable housing projects in Clallam County using federal ARPA funding. As such funding is needed to address immediate cash flow constraints that are hindering the Subrecipient's ability to cover funding gaps in planned affordable housing projects due to increased building material costs, the County agrees to fully distribute such funds to the Subrecipient upon execution of this Agreement, conditioned that such funds are utilized in support of completion of affordable housing units in Clallam County and that such funds are expended no later than December 31, 2024.

Expenses under this grant must meet the eligibility criteria outlined below:

1. Eligible Uses of Funds

Funds are to be used for affordable housing construction costs, including contractor, subcontractor and building material expenses incurred by the Subrecipient from March 1, 2021 thru December 31, 2024 for current build affordable housing unit projects, or for restarted affordable housing projects that were previously placed on hold due to high construction material or contractor/subcontractor costs encountered during the COVID pandemic. Such funds may only be used in support of funding affordable housing units built in Clallam County for low income households with incomes of 30-80% of County AMI.

2. Program Funding and Award Amount

The County shall make \$100,000 of ARPA funds available that will be paid to Subrecipient upon execution of this Agreement.

3. Reporting

The Subrecipient will provide an A-19 equivalent report, copies of supporting invoices, and signed certification detailing affordable housing construction costs for each affordable housing unit project funded by the ARPA funds received by the Subrecipient, including indication of the respective affordable housing project recipient's household income level as a percentage of County AMI, until such funds are fully depleted.

Within 30 days of funds being fully depleted, the Subrecipient shall provide an executive summary narrative describing how the funds granted under this Agreement were utilized in support of affordable housing projects for low income households in Clallam County.



AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

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

39
8/24/21

Department: SHERIFF'S OFFICE - EM

WORK SESSION Meeting Date:

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ Meeting Date: August 24, 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 Request for Proposals <u>Bid Opening</u> |

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:

Bid Opening
Clallam County Emergency Management is soliciting a request for proposals (RFP) from interested parties to provide Architectural and Engineering services for the detailed design of a **Joint Public Safety Facility** (JPSF). This joint project with the City of Port Angeles will include design for an new Emergency Operations Center / Emergency Management Department and a 911 Communications Center.

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?** ☐

The budgetary impact for this phase is minimal. Costs associated with advertising the RFQ is within the budget allocated for the design.

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)

Bid opening
~~Recommended action is the approval for the RFP to be advertised for those interested and qualified to address these services.~~

County Official signature & print name: Wt Benedict

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: DALE JACKSON / BILL BENEDICT

Relevant Departments: SHERIFF'S OFFICE / EMERGENCY MGMT

Date submitted: 7-21-2021

- * 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)

Agenda item summary July 21
Revised: 3-04-2019

3b
8/13/21

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS/QUALIFICATIONS

Clallam County is soliciting proposals from interested parties to provide Architectural and Engineering services to the Board of Clallam County Commissioners. The services sought are for the detailed design of a **Joint Public Safety Facility (JPSF)**, and the scope of work may include:

1. Architectural and Engineering Design Services: Development of a detailed site master plan, full building detailed design, and construction documentation based on an existing October 2020 Pre-Design Report and supporting information relating to the selected construction site and desired building features.
2. Environmental Permitting Assistance: NEPA/SEPA/EIS documentation; archeological/cultural resources surveys; environmental/geotechnical analysis and reports, hazardous materials surveys; wetland delineation and mitigation, and other similar work to be determined.

Proposals will be received at 223 East 4th Street, Room 150, Port Angeles, Washington until 10 a.m., Tuesday, August 24, 2021 at which time they will be opened publicly and read aloud.

The sealed proposals must be clearly marked on the outside of the envelope, "**Qualifications Proposal – JPSF Architecture/Engineering Services.**" Address proposal to: Board of Clallam County Commissioners, 223 East 4th Street, Suite 4, Port Angeles, Washington 98362 or hand-deliver to 223 East 4th Street, Room 150, Port Angeles, Washington. Documents delivered to other offices and received late by the Commissioners' Office will not be considered nor will ones received by facsimile or e-mail. Submittals made in an incorrect format will not be considered.

All questions about proposals and related matters should be directed to Chief Civil Deputy Alice Hoffman, 360-417-2257 or ahoffman@co.clallam.wa.us Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Clallam County hereby notifies all that it will affirmatively ensure that in any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, disadvantaged business enterprises as defined in Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 at 49 CFR Part 23 will be afforded full opportunity to submit proposals in response to this invitation and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, national origin, or sex in consideration for an award.

PASSED THIS 3rd day of August 2021

ATTEST:

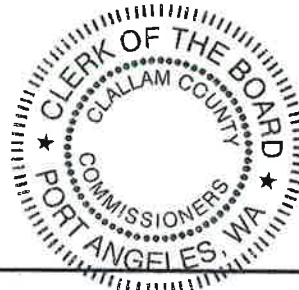
L. Gores
Loni Gores, Clerk of the Board

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Mark Ozias
Mark Ozias, Chair

c: Sheriff's Office

Publish: August 6, 2021 and August 8, 2021
Bill: Sheriff's Office





49
8/24/21

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

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

Department: BOCC

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date: 08-16-21**

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date: 08-24-21**

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/Seki Community Action Team due the expiration of the term for the At-large representative.

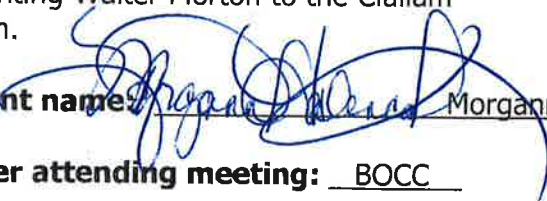
A press release was issued May 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens. One application was received.

The District III Commissioner, Bill Peach endorses the appointment of Walter Morton to the Clallam Bay/Seki Community Action Team.

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 appointing Walter Morton to the Clallam Bay/Seki Community Action Team.

County Official signature & print name:  Morgann Halencak, Deputy Clerk

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: BOCC

Relevant Departments: BOCC

Date submitted: 08-10-21

* 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)

Appointing Walter Morton 08-24-21

Revised: 3-04-2019

Questions? Call Loni Gores, Clerk of the Board, ext 2256



RESOLUTION _____, 2021

APPOINTING 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 for the At-large representative.
2. A press release was issued during the month of May 2021 soliciting applications from interested citizens. One application was received.
3. The District III Commissioner, Bill Peach endorses the appointment of Walter Morton 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. **Walter Morton** is appointed as an At-large representative for a term expiring December 31, 2023.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this twenty-fourth day of August 2021

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Mark Ozias, Chair

Randy Johnson

ATTEST:

Loni Gores, CMC, Clerk of the Board

Bill Peach

c: Appointee(s)
File A22.154



AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

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

Sa
8/24/21

Department: Department of Community Development

WORK SESSION ☒ **Meeting Date:** August 16, 2021

REGULAR AGENDA ☒ **Meeting Date:** August 24, 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: Current Use Assessment Approval |

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:

In the first half of 2021, Clallam County received 1 requests for reclassification from the Farm & Agriculture and Designated Forest Land Tax Designations into the Open Space Tax Program (Current Use). DCD Staff prepared staff reports for each application determining their eligibility for the Open Space program as well as analyzing the tax shifts that would result from said application. On August 4, 2021 the Clallam County Planning Commission held a public meeting reviewing the provided staff reports. The Planning Commission voted 7-0 to recommend that the Board of Clallam County Commissioners take action on the approval of the First Half 2021 Current Use Assessment Applications consistent with the provided reports.

Budgetary impact: No Budgetary Impact. Approval of the Open Space Tax Program (Current Use) applications will result in new tax classifications for subject parcels, but will have no direct budgetary impact. **If a budget action is required, has it been submitted and a copy attached?** ☐

Recommended action: Vote to Approve Current Use Assessment Applications for the First Half of 2021

County Official signature & print name:

Mary Ellen Winborn Mary Ellen Winborn

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Holden A. Fleming

Relevant Departments: Department of Community Development & Office of the Assessor

Date submitted: 8/11/2021

* 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)



RESOLUTION _____, 2021

AUTHORIZING ACTION ON CURRENT USE ASSESSMENT (CUA) APPLICATIONS
PURSUANT TO CLALLAM COUNTY CODE CHAPTER 27.08, OPEN SPACE

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. The Clallam County Open Space Code (CCC 27.08) was adopted pursuant to RCW 84.34, commonly known as the Open Space Tax Act.
2. The purpose of the Open Space Tax Act is to promote the preservation of open space, natural features, natural resources, scenic beauty and public recreation for the social well-being of the state and its citizens by valuing property based on its current use, rather than the highest and best use.
3. In the first half 2021, Clallam County received one request for reclassification into the Open Space Program.
4. In accordance with Clallam County Codes 27.08, Open Space; 26.01, Planning Agency; and Title 31, Comprehensive Plan, the Planning Commission held a duly advertised public hearing August 4, 2021 and motioned to approve the one Open Space reclassification application by a vote of 7-0.
5. The recommendation of the Planning Commission and corresponding changes in land valuation are reflected below:

Table A

Application Number	Applicant Name	Parcel Number	Parcel Acres	Acreage added to Program	Program Applied for	Tax Shift to Owner	Tax Shift to Public
CUA2021-00001	Michael Young & Theresa Joyce	143129-210115	19	18	O/S RECLASS	\$331	\$0

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Clallam County Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. Approve the first half 2021 Current Use Assessment application and corresponding changes reflected above as consistent with Clallam County Code, Chapter 27.08, Open Space.

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

Staff Report to the Board of County Commissioners

1st Half 2021 Current Use Assessment Applications

August 11, 2021

BACKGROUND

The Clallam County Open Space Code (CCC 27.08) was adopted pursuant to RCW 84.34, commonly known as the Open Space Tax Act. The purpose of the Open Space Tax Act is to promote the preservation of open space, natural features, natural resources, scenic beauty and public recreation for the social well-being of the state and its citizens by valuing property based on its current use, rather than its highest and best use. Open Space properties are assessed based on Public Benefit Resources as identified and adopted by the local legislative authority. The tax burden resulting from approval in the program is shifted to other tax payers in that taxing district. The intent is that the tax shift is offset by the public benefit derived by maintaining the property in its current use according to the chapter.

Attached are the packet items for review in preparation for the public hearing regarding the 1st Half 2021 Current Use Assessment (CUA) applications (reclassification).

- Statistical Summary Tables
- Data Spreadsheet for New and Reclassification Applications (Table 1)
- Draft Decision Document
- Individual Staff Reports

See below for a description of each section

APPLICATION DATA

Table 1 contains the summary information for the reclassification application under consideration: name, parcel number, acreage, and tax effect.

DECISION DOCUMENT

Chapter 27.08 does not require that the Planning Commission prepare Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law when making a recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners for action on CUA Applications. However, it is important to ensure that any recommendation of the Planning Commission is well documented and that the intent of the recommendation is clearly stated to the Board of County Commissioners for their consideration and action. That is why this Decision Document has been submitted for your consideration. These documents summarize the application currently under consideration.

Notwithstanding any additional changes, staff would recommend that this document be cited when making final recommendations on this matter. Certainly, if there are any changes that affect the outcome or decisions reached on any application, staff will modify this document accordingly to ensure it reflects the record.

STAFF REPORTS

Staff reports for each application under consideration are included in the County Commissioner's packets. Applications, professional reports and other supporting documents are not included, but available online. To read individual applications at Clallam.net, follow the "Permits and Licenses" link to the "online permit system."

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES

The tables below provide a summary of the one new case under consideration in this cycle and the corresponding tax shift as a result of approval of staff recommendations. The second table below provides a summary of the Farm Reclassification reviews included in this round. The Staff Reports provide case-specific data that shows how the property owners will be affected should staff's recommendations be approved by the Board of County Commissioners. Staff recommends approval of the Reclassification review presented in this round (1 parcel, 1 owner).

Note that the Farm Reclassifications and DFL Reclassifications result in a tax increase to the owners of individual parcels but constitute a net benefit to the public, shown in parenthesis (). This is because the taxable value (otherwise known as the Productivity Value, PV) of the farm or forest land acreage represented is "flat valued" before taxation whereas the Open Space discount is a percentage deducted from the market value.

First Half 2021 Reclassifications to Open Space	
ACREAGE WITH TAX INCREASES (Reclassification to O/S) on 1 PARCEL	18
DOLLAR AMOUNT OF TAX INCREASES (to owners) ON 1 PARCEL*	(\$331)

* SHIFTED FROM THE PUBLIC BACK TO THE INDIVIDUAL OWNER

TABLE 1: First-Half 2021 Current Use Assessment Open Space Applications, new and reclassifications

Application Number	Applicant Name	Parcel Number	Parcel Acres	Acreage added to Program	Program Applied for	Tax Shift to Owner	Tax Shift to Public
CUA2021-00001	Michael Young & Theresa Joyce	143129-210115	19	18	O/S RECLASS	\$331	\$0

Respectfully Submitted,



Holden A. Fleming, AICP

Department of Community Development, Clallam County

1st Half 2021 Current Use Assessment Applications
Decision Document of the Clallam County Planning Commission
August 4, 2021

BACKGROUND

The Clallam County Open Space Code (CCC 27.08) was adopted pursuant to RCW 84.34, commonly known as the Open Space Tax Act. The purpose of the Open Space Tax Act is to promote the preservation of open space, natural features, natural resources, scenic beauty and public recreation for the social well-being of the state and its citizens by valuing property based on its current use, rather than the highest and best use. An Open Space application's tax valuation is based on Public Benefit Resources as identified by the Ratings Table and adopted by the Planning Commission. The tax burden resulting from approval in the program is shifted to tax payers not enrolled in the program within the respective taxing district. The intent is the tax shift is offset by the public benefit derived by maintaining the property in its current use.

In the first half 2021, the Clallam County Assessor's Office received 1 application for reclassifying 1 parcels into the County's Open Space Program from the Farm and Agriculture/Designated Forest Land classification.

In accordance with the Clallam County Open Space Code (CCC 27.08), Planning Agency (CCC 26.01), and Title 31, Clallam County Comprehensive Plan, the Planning Commission held a duly advertised public hearing on August 4, 2021.

Following the close of the public hearing and after consideration of the applications, staff recommendation, public testimony, and other information provided at the public hearing, the Clallam County Planning Commission by a vote of 7-0 hereby recommends that the Board of Clallam County Commissioners take action on the First Half 2021 Current Use Assessment Applications consistent with Table 1

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Holden A. Fleming", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Holden A. Fleming, AICP

Department of Community Development, Clallam County

Staff Report to the Planning Commission

Current Use Assessment CUA2021-00001

July 28, 2021

Prepared by the Clallam County Department of Community Development,

Planning Division

223 East Fourth Street, Port Angeles (360) 417-2277

1. PROJECT INFORMATION:

- A. Applicant: Michael Young & Theresa Joyce
12951 Hoko-Ozette Rd.
Clallam Bay, WA 98326
- B. Property IDs: 143129-210115 (geographic) (86151 property)
- C. Parcel Acreage: 19.0 total acres
- D. Acreage Under Review: 18.0
- E. Home Site: A. Yes, 1 acre
- F. Legal Description: NE NW LYNG S OF HOKO/OZETTE RD R/W EXC EASES
- G. Zoning: R5, Rural Low
- H. Review Synopsis: Property is being reviewed as a reclassification request from Farm and Agriculture to Current Use. Previous Staff Report or case unknown.

2. PLANNING DIVISION ANALYSIS:

The parcel is eligible for several categories under the Public Benefit Rating System (PBRs) CCC 27.08.060. See discussion in Findings.

The subject parcel qualifies for 8 PBRs points on the acreage for a 30% reduction.

Public Benefit Description	Clallam County Code Reference	Public Benefit Rating Points
Floodway/Floodplain	CCC27.08.060(1)(2)	0
Wetlands, Class III	CCC27.08.060(8)	2
Type 1 Stream (Big River)	CCC27.08.060(4)	3
Rural Shoreline	CCC27.08.060(9)	0
Development Pressure/Zoning	CCC27.08.060(16)(a)	3
Total		8

3. FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDED ACTION:

A. Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law:

1. The Audit Review for Current Use Assessment has been reviewed in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 27.08 Clallam County Code. Only the eligible criteria are addressed in this report.
2. The subject parcel is granted points for the presence of Big River and the presence of an unrated wetland showing on the Critical Areas map. However, PBRs points are not granted for Shorelines or Floodway/Floodplains when Stream points are granted. *"Points shall not be assigned if the associated stream also qualifies the subject property for benefit points . . ."(CCC 27.08.060(1)(9)).*
3. The parcel is granted points for "subdividability," as described under the eligibility language of the definition found at CCC 27.08.060(16)(a) (*"large enough to be legally subdividable"*).
4. This review grants 30% discount on the eligible acreage. See below table for tax summary:

Current Assessed Value*	Value if Approved **	2020 Levy Rate (per \$1000 of Value) tax area 302	Tax on Current Assessed Value	Estimated Tax if Approved	Estimated Tax Shift to Other Taxpayers
\$2,844	\$33,190	10.894250510499	\$31	\$362	(\$331)

* This is Farm Assessed value of \$158/ac on 18 acres

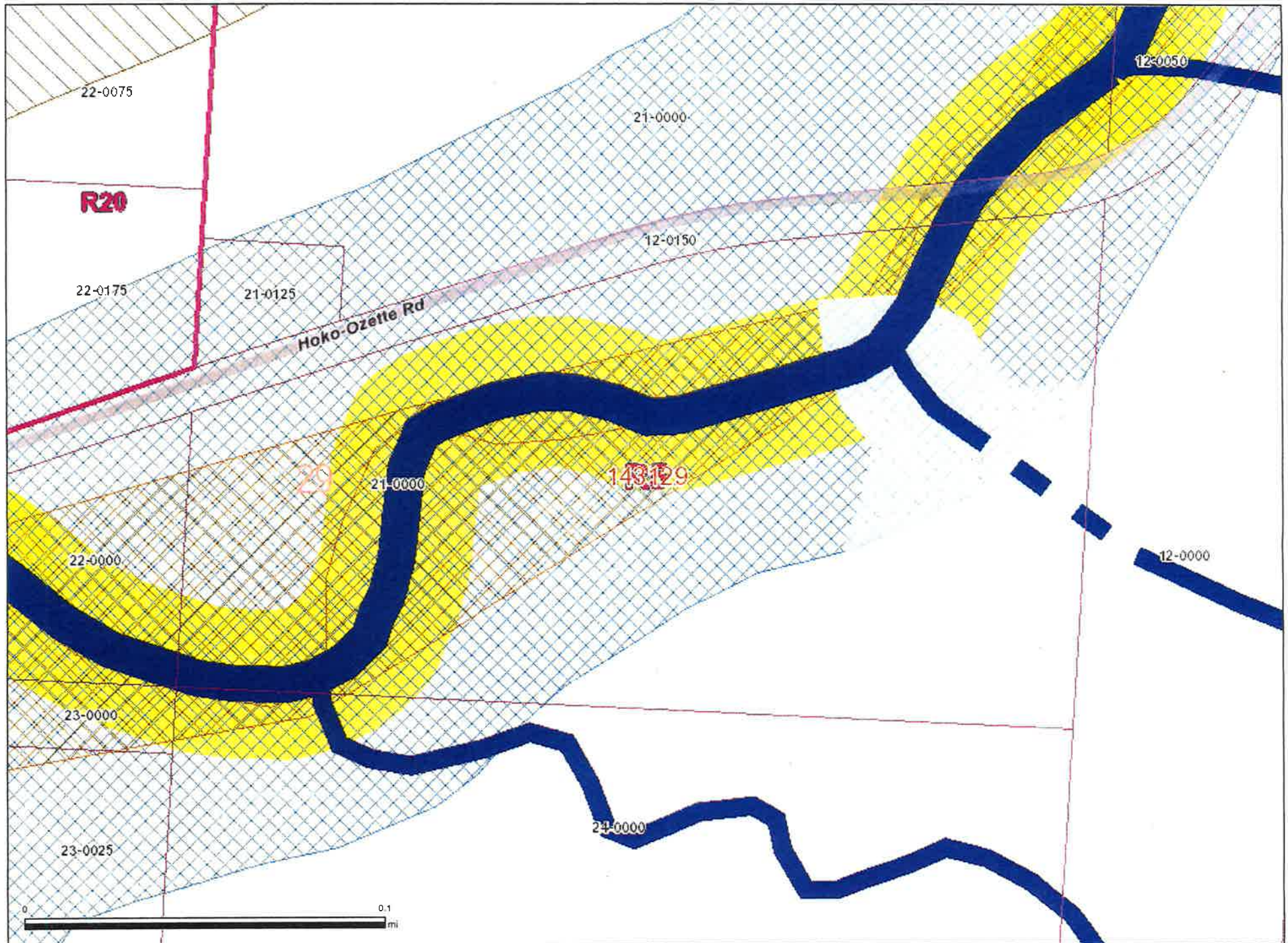
**A. This is 70% of full Market Value of \$47,414 or 30% off

B. Recommended Action:

Based on the above analysis and citing the findings and conclusions, the Planning Division recommends **approval** of the reclassification Review for current use assessment.

The subject areas are eligible for a 30% reduction in land valuation for 18 acres total.

Staff contact: Holden Fleming, Planning Dept. (360) 417-2277





AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

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

ES
8/24/21
@ 1pm

Department: Prosecuting Attorney's Office

EXECUTIVE SESSION ☒ Meeting Date: 8/24/2021 1:00pm

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: Litigation |

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:

In re: Mallinckrodt PLC, et al.

US Bankruptcy Court, District of Delaware Case No. 20-12522 (JTD)

Clallam County is a creditor in the Mallinckrodt PLC Chapter 11 Bankruptcy as a result of the County's claims against Mallinckrodt relating to their role in the opioid crisis. Mallinckrodt has proposed a Plan of Reorganization that has been sent to Clallam County. The BOCC should consider the plan and vote to either accept or reject the plan. The deadline for voting is **September 3, 2021**.

Case background and information can be found here:

<https://restructuring.primeclerk.com/mallinckrodt/Home-Index>

The proposed reorganization plan and disclosure statement can be found here:

<https://restructuring.primeclerk.com/mallinckrodt/Home-DocketInfo?DocAttribute=4332&DocAttrName=PLANDISCLOSURESTATEMENT&MenuID=9347>

This litigation may be discussed with legal counsel in Executive Session pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(1)(i), which states that executive sessions may be held "to discuss with legal counsel representing the agency litigation or potential litigation to which the agency, the governing body, or a member acting in an official capacity is, or is likely to become, a party, when public knowledge regarding the discussion is likely to result in an adverse legal or financial consequence to the agency."

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.

* Work Session Meeting - Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy

Agenda Item Summary - Mallinckrodt Bankruptcy WS RS

** Regular Meeting - Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy and originals (1 or 3 copies)

Revised: 3-04-2019

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)

Vote on Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization

County Official signature & print name: Elizabeth Stanley



Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Elizabeth Stanley

Relevant Departments: PAO, BOCC, HHS, CCSO,

Date submitted: August 12, 2021

* Work Session Meeting - Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy

Agenda Item Summary - Mallinkrodt Bankruptcy WS RS

** Regular Meeting – Submit 1 single sided/not stapled copy and originals (1 or 3 copies)

Revised: 3-04-2019

ES
8/24/21
@130pm



AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

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

Department: Prosecuting Attorney's Office

Executive Session ☒ **Meeting Date: 8/24/21 1:30**

REGULAR AGENDA ☐ **Meeting Date:**

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: Litigation |

Documents exempt from public disclosure attached: ☐

Executive summary:

This executive session will be held to brief the Commissioners on The Civil Survival Project v. State of Washington, et al., King County Superior Court Case No. 21-2-03266-1. This is a Blake-related class action currently against the State, King County, and Snohomish County that is being expanded to individually name all 39 counties. The suit is currently pending in King County Superior Court before Judge Michael Scott.

Plaintiffs essentially assert two claims, both of which seek refunds of the money they paid toward LFOs imposed on their judgments of conviction for simple drug possession. Their first claim is for unjust enrichment / restitution / money had and received. Their second claim is rescission, which seeks to unwind the plea agreements between the plaintiffs and the State. The amended complaint expands their relief to request that the court in a civil lawsuit somehow vacate a prior criminal conviction. Plaintiffs also allude to unspecified collateral damages, but have included no cause of action directly addressed to these claimed damages. Plaintiffs have a broad view that Blake covers all drug possession convictions back to the 1950s.

This litigation may be discussed with legal counsel in Executive Session pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(1)(i), which states that executive sessions may be held "to discuss with legal counsel representing the agency litigation or potential litigation to which the agency, the governing body, or a member acting in an official capacity is, or is likely to become, a party, when public knowledge regarding the discussion is likely to result in an adverse legal or financial consequence to the agency."

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?** ☐
To be determined.

* 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)

Recommended action: (Does the Board need to act? If so, what is the department's recommendation?)
Prepare to defend against this suit.

County Official signature & print name: Elizabeth Stanley 

Name of Employee/Stakeholder attending meeting: Elizabeth Stanley

Relevant Departments: BOCC, PAO, Risk Management

Date submitted: 8/12/21

-
- * 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)

CSP Agenda Item Summary
Revised: 3-04-2019