



FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

Carysbrook Performing Arts Center
8880 James Madison Hwy, Fork Union, VA 23055
October 6, 2021 at 4:00 pm

TAB	AGENDA ITEMS
1	CALL TO ORDER
2	PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE AND MOMENT OF SILENCE
3	ADOPTION OF AGENDA
4	COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT
5	PUBLIC COMMENTS #1 (5 minutes each)
6	PUBLIC HEARING
7	ACTION MATTERS
A	JAUNT Annual Shareholders Meeting Proxy Designation – Eric Dahl, County Administrator
B	Selection of Voting Credentials for the 2021 Virginia Association of Counties Annual Business Meeting – Eric Dahl, County Administrator
C	Sheriff's Office Recruitment, Retention, and Compression Wage Adjustment – Sheriff Eric B. Hess and Major David Wells
D	Sheriff's Office Hazard Pay One-Time Bonus – Sheriff Eric B. Hess and Major David Wells
E	E911 – Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) and Compression Wage Adjustment – Sheriff Eric B. Hess and Michael Grandstaff, Director of Communications
F	E911 – Hazard Pay One-Time Bonus – Sheriff Eric B. Hess and Michael Grandstaff, Director of Communications
7A	APPOINTMENTS
8	PRESENTATIONS (normally not to exceed 10 minutes each)
G	2021 Fluvanna County Fair Review – Aaron Spitzer, Director of Parks and Recreation
H	2021 Redistricting Update – Eric Dahl, County Administrator & Kelly Belanger Harris, Assistant County Administrator
9	CONSENT AGENDA
I	Minutes of September 15, 2021 – Caitlin Solis, Clerk to the Board
J	Proclaim October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month – Eric M. Dahl, County Administrator
K	First Amendment to Computer Aided Dispatch Contract – Cyndi Toler, Purchasing Officer
L	FY22 FCPS Grants Supplemental Appropriation – Tori Melton, Management Analyst & Brenda Gilliam, Executive Director for Instruction and Finance
M	FY22 – 190 Commons Blvd Insurance Claim – Tori Melton, Management Analyst
N	Approval of Open Space Contract for Carole A. Bryan – Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue

Fluvanna County...The heart of Virginia and your gateway to the future!

*For the Hearing-Impaired – Listening device available in the Board of Supervisors Room upon request. TTY access number is 711 to make arrangements.
For Persons with Disabilities – If you have special needs, please contact the County Administrator's Office at 591-1910.*

- O Approval of Open Space Contract for Daniel V. and Josephine E. Corbin – Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue
- P Approval of Open Space Contract for Matthew P. Gooch – Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue
- Q Approval of Open Space Contract for Stephen P. and Felicity G. Gooch – Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue
- R Approval of Open Space Contract for Ernest J. & Carolyn H. Marrs – Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue
- S Approval of Open Space Contract for Betty, Doris and Overton McGehee – Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue
- T Approval of Open Space Contract for Pardee Virginia Timber 2 LLC – Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue
- U Approval of Open Space Contract for Frances W. Settle – Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue
- V Approval of Open Space Contract for the Bobby and Mildred Shumake Life Estate and Leslie D. Benson – Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue
- W Approval of Open Space Contract for the Howard L. Staton – Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue
- X Approval of Open Space Contract for Valentine Associates LLC – Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue

10 Y– UNFINISHED BUSINESS

- Y Burn Building Update – Eric Dahl, County Administrator

11 – NEW BUSINESS

TBD

12 – PUBLIC COMMENTS #2 (5 minutes each)

13 – CLOSED MEETING

TBD

14 – ADJOURN



County Administrator Review

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For Persons with Disabilities – If you have special needs, please contact the County Administrator's Office at 591-1910.*

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

I pledge allegiance, to the flag,
of the United States of America,
and to the Republic for which it stands,
one nation, under God, indivisible,
with liberty and justice for all.

GENERAL RULES OF ORDER

1. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to maintain order and decorum at meetings. The Chairman shall speak to points of order in preference to all other members.
2. In maintaining decorum and propriety of conduct, the Chairman shall not be challenged and no debate shall be allowed until after the Chairman declares that order has been restored. In the event the Board wishes to debate the matter of the disorder or the bringing of order; the regular business may be suspended by vote of the Board to discuss the matter.
3. No member or citizen shall be allowed to use defamatory or abusive language directed at any member of the Board or other person, to create excessive noise, or in any way incite persons to use such tactics. The Chair shall be the judge of such breaches, however, the Board may by majority vote of the Board members present and voting to overrule the judgment of the Chair.
4. When a person engages in such breaches, the Chairman shall order the person's removal from the building, or may order the person to stand silent, or may, if necessary, order the person removed from the County property.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS

1. PURPOSE
 - The purpose of a public hearing is to receive testimony from the public on certain resolutions, ordinances or amendments prior to taking action.
 - A hearing is not a dialogue or debate. Its express purpose is to receive additional facts, comments and opinion on subject items.
2. SPEAKERS
 - Speakers should approach the lectern so they may be visible and audible to the Board.
 - Each speaker should clearly state his/her name and address.
 - All comments should be directed to the Board.
 - All questions should be directed to the Chairman. Members of the Board are not expected to respond to questions, and response to questions shall be made at the Chairman's discretion.
 - Speakers are encouraged to contact staff regarding unresolved concerns or to receive additional information.
 - Speakers with questions are encouraged to call County staff prior to the public hearing.
 - Speakers should be brief and avoid repetition of previously presented comments.
3. ACTION
 - At the conclusion of the public hearing on each item, the Chairman will close the public hearing.
 - The Board will proceed with its deliberation and will act on or formally postpone action on such item prior to proceeding to other agenda items.
 - Further public comment after the public hearing has been closed generally will not be permitted.

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**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB A

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	JAUNT Annual Shareholders Meeting Proxy Designation				
MOTION(s):	I move the Board of Supervisors approve the designation of Mr. Tony O'Brien to act as proxy for the governing body at the Jaunt annual shareholders' meeting on October 13, 2021.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
		XX			
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator				
PRESENTER(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approve				
TIMING:	Immediate				
DISCUSSION:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jaunt, Inc. will hold its annual shareholders' meeting on Wednesday, October 13, 2021 - Jaunt needs the governing body to appoint a proxy to vote its shares at this meeting. - Proxies will elect executive officers to the Jaunt Board of Directors, may be called upon to appoint the executive director position, and cast votes on any other matters that may come before them at shareholders' meetings. 				
FISCAL IMPACT:	N/A				
POLICY IMPACT:	N/A				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jaunt Proxy Designation Form 				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
					X

JAUNT, INC. PROXY

The undersigned hereby appoints Tony O'Brien with the power of substitution, proxy to act and vote all shares of the undersigned at the annual meeting of the shareholders of Jaunt, Inc., a Virginia Public Service Corporation, on Wednesday, the 13th of October, 2021 and any adjournments thereof, upon the election of directors, and, in his or her discretion, upon such other matters as may properly come before such meetings.

This proxy shall be valid:

- ☐ Only for this meeting
- ☐ Until the end of their term

City/County of: _____

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB B

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Selection of Voting Credentials for the 2021 VACo Annual Business Meeting				
MOTION(s):	<p>Motion 1: I move the Board of Supervisors approve _____ be appointed Voting Delegate, representing Fluvanna County by casting votes at the 2021 Annual Business Meeting of the Virginia Association of Counties.</p> <p>Motion2: I move the Board of Supervisors approve _____ be appointed Alternate Delegate, representing Fluvanna County by casting votes at the 2021 Annual Business Meeting of the Virginia Association of Counties.</p>				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
		X			
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator				
PRESENTER(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approve				
TIMING:	Immediate				
DISCUSSION:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article VI, VACo Bylaws, states that each county shall designate a representative of its board of supervisors to cast its vote(s) at the Annual Business Meeting. Association's Bylaws allow a county to designate a non-elected official from your county or a member of a board of supervisors from another county to cast a proxy vote(s) for your county. For your county to be certified to vote at the Annual Business Meeting, a completed Voting Credentials Form or a Proxy Statement must be submitted to VACo by November 1, 2021. 				
FISCAL IMPACT:	N/A				
POLICY IMPACT:	N/A				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	VACo 2021 Annual Meeting letter and Voting Credentials Form				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
					X

Virginia Association of Counties

Connecting County Governments since 1934

**President**

Jeffrey C. McKay
Fairfax County

President-Elect

Meg Bohmke
Stafford County

First Vice President

Jason D. Bellows
Lancaster County

Second Vice President

Ann H. Mallek
Albemarle County

Secretary-Treasurer

Donald L. Hart, Jr.
Accomack County

Immediate Past President

Stephen W. Bowen
Nottoway County

Executive Director

Dean A. Lynch, CAE

General Counsel

Phyllis A. Errico, Esq., CAE

TO: Chairs, County Board of Supervisors
County Administrators

FROM: Dean A. Lynch, CAE
Executive Director



SUBJECT: Voting Credentials for the 2020 VACo Annual Business Meeting

DATE: September 15, 2021

The 2021 Annual Business Meeting of the Virginia Association of Counties will be held on Tuesday, November 16, at 10:30 a.m. at Hilton Norfolk The Main in Norfolk, VA.

Article VI, VACo Bylaws, states that each county shall designate a representative of its board of supervisors to cast its vote(s) at the Annual Business Meeting.

However, if a member of the board of supervisors cannot be present for this meeting, the Association's Bylaws allow a county to designate a non-elected official from your county or a member of a board of supervisors from another county to cast a proxy vote(s) for your county.

For your county to be certified to vote at the Annual Business Meeting, a completed Voting Credentials Form or a Proxy Statement must be submitted to VACo by November 1, 2021.

We look forward to your participation at the VACo Annual Conference November 14-16, 2021.

1207 E. Main St., Suite 300
Richmond, Va. 23219-3627

Phone: 804.788.6652
Fax: 804.788.0083

Email: mail@vaco.org
Website: www.vaco.org

VACo 2021 Annual Meeting
Voting Credentials Form
Form may be returned by mail or fax (804-788-0083)

BOS2021-10-06 p.12/290

Voting Delegate:
(Supervisor)

Name _____

Title _____

Locality _____

Alternate Delegate:
(Supervisor)

Name _____

Title _____

Locality _____

Certified by:
(Clerk of the Board)

Name _____

Title _____

Locality _____

VACo 2021 Annual Meeting
Proxy Statement

_____ County authorizes the following person to cast its vote at the 2021 Annual Meeting of the Virginia Association of Counties on November 16, 2021.

_____, a non-elected official of this county.

-OR-

_____ a supervisor from _____ County.

This authorization is:

Uninstructed. The proxy may use his/her discretion to cast _____ County's votes on any issue to come before the annual meeting.

Instructed. The proxy is limited in how he/she may cast _____ County's votes. The issues on which he/she may cast those votes and how he/she should vote are:
(List issues and instructions on the back of this form)

Certified by: Name _____

Title _____

Locality _____

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB C

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Sheriff's Office Recruitment, Retention, and Compression Wage Adjustment				
MOTION(s):	<p><u>Motion #1:</u> I move that the Board of Supervisors (Approve/Deny/Defer) the following Plan wage adjustment for Sheriff Deputies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Plan 1:</u> Increase non-certified Deputy In Training minimum pay to \$44,500, certified Sheriff's Deputy minimum pay to \$47,500 and provide a wage adjustment of \$2 to \$5 per hour above the deputy's base wage depending on seniority and assignment, at an estimated additional cost of \$195,000 for FY22 and an estimated cost of \$260,000 for FY23 and beyond, effective October 24, 2021. 2. <u>Plan 2:</u> Increase non-certified Deputy In Training minimum pay to \$46,000, certified Sheriff's Deputy minimum pay to \$49,000 and provide a wage adjustment of \$2 to \$5 per hour above the deputy's base wage depending on seniority and assignment, at an estimated additional cost of \$240,000 for FY22 and an estimated cost of \$320,000 for FY23 and beyond, effective October 24, 2021. <p><u>Motion #2 (Only needed if Plan 1 or Plan 2 in Motion #1 are approved):</u> I move that the Board of Supervisors approve funding for (Plan 1 <u>or</u> Plan 2) as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utilizing FY22 Unassigned Fund Balance for FY22 only for (\$195,000 <u>or</u> \$240,000). 2. Utilizing FY22 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Funds for FY22 only for (\$195,000 <u>or</u> \$240,000). 3. Utilizing FY22 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Funds for FY22 through December, 31 2024 in FY25 at an estimated (\$845,000 <u>or</u> \$1,040,000). 				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
		XX			
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Sheriff Eric B. Hess and Major David Wells				
PRESENTER(S):	Sheriff Eric B. Hess and Major David Wells				
RECOMMENDATION:	Sheriff Hess recommends approval of Plan 2				
TIMING:	Routine				

DISCUSSION:

At the August 18, 2021, Board of Supervisors meeting, the Sheriff's Office demonstrated an urgent need to raise our starting salary and address pay compression so we may remain competitive and recruit and retain the quality law enforcement services this county demands and deserves.

The labor market has drastically changed over the last year due the pandemic and other circumstances and events specific to the law enforcement field.

- Responding to calls and interaction with members of the public, often in close contact, has made recruitment a challenge.
- Impacted recruitment further emphasizes the need to retain the highly trained and professional staff we currently have.
- Adjoining localities have recently significantly increased their starting and compression salaries making Fluvanna County non-competitive in the local labor market.
- Increased workload, deputy wellness risks, and a much higher complexity of operations.
- The pandemic has created a case backlog in our courts.
- Increased staffing needs due to screening, social distancing, and cleaning.
- The pandemic has affected state mental hospitals to the point they had to have closures, this increased our transport times for Temporary Detention Orders.
- The same strain on citizens mental state has also increased our workload on Emergency Custody Orders and persons in crisis calls.
- During the pandemic we saw in 37% increase in intimate partner violence, that trend continues today.
- Increase in certain firearms related calls, including an increase in firearms used in felony offenses.

The Sheriff's Office is requesting premium pay be added to the deputy's base wages so we may continue to offer professional and effective law-enforcement services to the citizens of this county by recruiting the best and most qualified applicants and retaining the staff we currently have. Premium Pay would add \$2 to \$5 per hour to the deputy's base wage depending on seniority and assignment.

Based on the feedback from our last presentation, we have developed two pay options for the Board to consider:

FCSO Pay Plan Sheriff's Office Deputies							
	Pay Band	MinPer Hour	Annual (2184)	Annual increase	w/fringe (22%)	75% for FY22	w/fringe (22%)
Plan 1	105	\$20.7855	\$44,500.0000	\$212,000.0000	\$258,640.0000	\$159,000.0000	\$193,980.0000
	106	\$21.7491	\$47,500.0000				
	Pay Band	Min Per Hour	Annual (2184)	Annual increase	w/fringe (22%)	75% for FY22	w/fringe (22%)
Plan 2	105	\$21.0623	\$46,000.0000	\$263,000.0000	\$320,860.0000	\$197,250.0000	\$240,645.0000
	106	\$22.2436	\$49,000.0000				

As of September 30, 2021, Fluvanna County staff have not received guidance from our auditors on ARPA fund eligibility. In addition to eligibility, some additional outstanding questions are:

- If Premium Pay is additive and not permanent, is it treated like a stipend and would it have to be classified separately and not included in base pay?
- Is it VRS eligible?

FISCAL IMPACT:	TBD				
POLICY IMPACT:	N/A				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	<p>These all will serve as reference items for the 4 Public Safety Agenda Items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter from the Sheriff's Office for FY 2022 Premium pay wage adjustment proposal to address recruitment, retention, and compression and request to fund a one-time Hazardous Duty Bonus for all sworn staff • Department Of The Treasury - Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds • US Treasury Interim Final Rule – Premium Pay Section 				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
		X		X	X



FY 2022 Premium pay wage adjustment proposal to address recruitment, retention, and compression and request to fund a one-time Hazardous Duty Bonus for all sworn staff

At the August 18, 2021, Board of Supervisors meeting, we demonstrated an urgent need to raise our starting salary and address pay compression so we may remain competitive and recruit and retain the quality law enforcement services this county demands and deserves. Per the Boards request, we have prepared two wage plan options to address recruitment, retention, and pay compression.

One issue we failed to address during the August 18, 2021, Board of Supervisors meeting was the effects the pandemic has had on the Sheriff's Office staff and operations. The labor market has drastically changed over the last year due the pandemic and other circumstances and events specific to the law enforcement field. The pandemic has also created challenges and changes to our law-enforcement operations. These changes have increased our workload, deputy wellness risks, and a much higher complexity of operations. It has also impacted our recruitment efforts and further emphasizes the need retain the highly trained and professional staff we currently have. Adjoining localities have recently significantly increased their starting and compression salaries making Fluvanna County non-competitive in the local labor market.

A recent publication from the Fraternal Order of Police released on September 02, 2021, about the increased personal risk caused by the pandemic states "law enforcement officers on the front lines combating this pandemic...would be increasingly vulnerable to contracting the virus. COVID-19 makes no distinction between age, race or gender. As we had feared, the virus has claimed the lives of many, and now includes



a growing number of law enforcement officers". The article indicated that as of the date of release, 608 law-enforcement officers have died of COVID-19.

As you can imagine, this and the fact that we must continue to respond to calls and interact with members of the public, often in close contact, has made recruitment a challenge.

The workload has also changed causing unique and complex challenges. The pandemic has created a case backlog in our courts. This has increased staffing needs due to screening, social distancing, and cleaning. The pandemic has affected state mental hospitals to the point they had to have closures, this increased our transport times for Temporary Detention Orders. The same strain on citizens mental state has also increased our workload on Emergency Custody Orders and persons in crisis calls. During the pandemic we saw in 37% increase in intimate partner violence, that trend continues today. We complete Lethality Assessment in partnership with the Shelter for Help in Emergency, in an effort to assist victims in getting help and out of a dangerous situations as a form of violence mitigation and reduction.

We also saw in increase in certain firearms related calls. The pandemic has made accessing or providing services to respond to and mitigate the effects of violence more difficult. We have begun to utilize Substantial Risk Orders in certain cases to try to reduce the effects of violence involving firearms. We have also seen an increase in firearms used in felony offenses.



Funding needed

Based on the above and the factors we presented at the August 18, 2021, Board of Supervisors meeting, we are requesting premium pay be added to the deputy's base wages so we may continue to offer professional and effective law-enforcement services to the citizens of this county by recruiting the best and most qualified applicants and retaining the staff we currently have. Premium Pay would add \$2 to \$5 per hour to the deputy's base wage depending on seniority and assignment.

Based on the feedback from our last presentation, we have developed two pay options for the Board to consider. (larger file attached)

FCSO Pay Plan							
Sworn							
	Pay Band	MinPer Hour	Annual (2184)	Annual increase	w/fringe (22%)	75% for FY22	w/fringe (22%)
Plan 1	105	\$20.7855	\$44,500.0000	\$212,000.0000	\$258,640.0000	\$159,000.0000	\$193,980.0000
	106	\$21.7491	\$47,500.0000				
	Pay Band	Min Per Hour	Annual (2184)	Annual increase	w/fringe (22%)	75% for FY22	w/fringe (22%)
Plan 2	105	\$21.0623	\$46,000.0000	\$263,000.0000	\$320,860.0000	\$197,250.0000	\$240,645.0000
	106	\$22.2436	\$49,000.0000				
Communications							
				Annual increase	w/fringe (22%)	75% for FY22	w/fringe (22%)
Plan 1		1.5%comp/5% EMD		\$54,000.0000	\$65,880.0000	\$40,500.0000	\$49,410.0000
Plan 2		1.5%comp/6% EMD		\$61,000.0000	\$74,420.0000	\$45,750.0000	\$55,815.0000
Hazard pay							
Sworn							
	22 State Funded	X \$3,000	\$66,000.0000	Communications	10 Full-time	X \$1,500	\$15,000
	15 Non-Funded	X \$3,000	\$45,000.0000		1 Part-time	x \$750	\$750
		Total Needed	\$45,000.0000			Total Needed	\$15,750

Failure to act now will impact services soon and cause the thousands of dollars invested in staff training to be wasted when deputies leave to go work for the significantly better paying agencies that surround Fluvanna County.



Deputy Average Hourly wage for pay band 105/106

		Plan 1	Plan 2
	Current Wage	44,5/47,5K	46/49K
	\$18.4400	\$20.6044	\$21.2912
	\$18.4400	\$20.6044	\$21.2912
	\$20.3448	\$21.3448	\$22.3480
	\$20.7400	\$21.7432	\$22.7432
	\$21.9658	\$24.1774	\$24.4841
	\$23.2896	\$25.1097	\$25.5790
	\$20.4330	\$22.4016	\$22.9055
	\$20.4801	\$23.7123	\$24.1432
	\$20.6585	\$24.1774	\$24.5505
	\$20.0100	\$23.2564	\$24.0082
	\$21.1793	\$23.5311	\$24.1555
	\$22.1235	\$25.1097	\$25.5576
	\$23.6808	\$27.1547	\$27.5727
	\$21.3729	\$23.7123	\$24.4864
	\$25.7383	\$28.3012	\$28.7145
	\$20.7878	\$23.2564	\$23.7637
	\$19.6600	\$23.5311	\$24.4677
	\$20.8215	\$23.2564	\$24.0266
	\$20.7500	\$23.5311	\$24.4677
	\$21.3691	\$24.1774	\$25.0321
	\$26.5323	\$28.3012	\$28.7145
	\$21.5880	\$25.9585	\$25.5576
	\$23.3100	\$24.1774	\$25.5994
	\$25.5056	\$28.3012	\$28.7145
	\$25.5225	\$28.3012	\$28.7145
	\$20.6199	\$23.2564	\$24.0082
Average	\$21.7447	\$24.2688	\$24.8807



Communications

CURRENT			1.5% Compression / 5% Increase EMD			1.065	1.5% Compression / 6% Increase EMD			1.075
Hourly	OT	Yearly	Hourly	OT	Yearly	1.05	Hourly	OT	Yearly	1.06
20.99	31.49	48028.55	22.36	33.53	51150.41		22.57	33.85	51630.69	
22.09	33.13	50531.17	23.52	35.28	53815.69		23.74	35.61	54321.00	
22.87	34.31	47570.02	24.36	36.54	55728.27		24.59	36.88	56251.54	
16.92	25.38	38712.96	18.02	27.03	41229.30		18.19	27.28	41616.43	
16.80		4032.00	17.89		4294.08		18.06		4334.40	
		70390.00			74965.35				75669.25	
16.92	25.38	38712.96	18.02	27.03	41229.30		18.19	27.28	41616.43	
19.38	29.07	44348.30	20.64	30.96	47230.94		20.84	31.26	47674.43	
17.85		12852.00	19.01		13687.38		19.19		13815.90	
16.74	25.11	38301.12	17.58	26.37	40216.18		17.74	26.62	40599.19	
19.21	28.81	43942.64	20.45	30.68	46798.91		20.65	30.97	47238.34	
19.20	28.80	43929.60	20.45	30.67	46785.02		20.64	30.96	47224.32	
16.57	24.86	37912.16	17.40	26.10	39807.77		17.56	26.35	40186.89	
23.91	35.87	49742.58	25.47	38.20	58273.43		25.71	38.56	58820.60	
16.90	25.35	38667.20	17.75	26.62	40600.56		17.91	26.87	40987.23	
16.57	24.86	37912.16	17.40	26.10	39807.77		17.56	26.35	40186.89	
16.57	24.86	37912.16	17.40	26.10	39807.77		17.56	26.35	40186.89	
16.57	24.86	37912.16	17.40	26.10	39807.77		17.56	26.35	40186.89	
Total		721409.74	Total		775235.91		Total		782547.32	
			Yearly Difference from Current		53826.17				61137.58	
			FY22 Remainder Starting Dec 1		31380.66				35643.21	
			Total With Hazard Pay FY22 Impact		47130.66				51393.21	

It should be noted that according to ZipRecruiter, the average hourly wage in Virginia is \$31.06 per hour or \$64,607 per year.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics list the mean hourly wage as \$28.92 and the mean annual wage as \$60,160 for Virginia.



One-Time Hazardous Duty Bonus or Premium Pay

On August 10, 2021, House Bill 7001 became law. In that bill there are provisions directing funds to the "*Compensation Board for a one-time hazard pay bonus of \$3,000 for state-supported sworn officers of Sheriff's Departments...*" We would request these to be paid for the 22 Compensation Board covered sworn positions. In addition, we would request the county utilize ARPA State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to fund the payment of a \$3,000 one-time hazardous to deputies who are not state supported and who were appointed before July 01, 2021. We have 15 non-state-supported deputies, and the cost would be approximately \$45,000. Given the impacts and risk of COVID-19 as previously noted, all deputies should be entitled to the One-Time Hazardous Duty Bonus.

Funding Possibilities

We believe there are sufficient funds available to fund all these requests without adverse impact on the taxpayer. Thanks to funds the county received from the CARES Act in FY 2021, we were left with sizable amount of funding in our budget at the end of the fiscal year that reverted to the General Fund. This was mentioned by County Administrator Dahl during the September 15, 2021, BOS meeting. There were more than enough funds turned in by this office to fund these requests for the remainder of this fiscal year.

Additionally, after reviewing several documents from the U.S. Department of the Treasury, we believe these all or some of these requests could be eligible for ARPA State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.



ARPA funding can be used to address the court backlog caused by COVID-19, address the increase in violence and firearms related offenses that occurred and may be attributed to the pandemic through violence reduction efforts, and help persons who are suffering mental crisis because of the pandemic get help. These are all events we are experiencing.

Below are excerpts of some of the guidance and rules from the U.S. Department of the Treasury regarding ARAP Fiscal Recovery Funds.

From the DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, 31 CFR Part 35 publication:

- "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... and the provision of police, fire, and other public safety services." Further,
- "These provisions give force to Congress's clear intent that Fiscal Recovery Funds be spent within the four eligible uses identified in the statute—... (2) to provide premium pay to essential workers".
- And the funds can be used for "...violence intervention programs to prevent violence and mitigate the increase in violence during the pandemic. Citing studies regarding "National Commission on COVID–19 and Criminal Justice, Impact Report: COVID–19 and Crime (Jan. 31, 2021), <https://covid19.counciloncj.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)"



Also, from a document published by the U.S. Department of the Treasury titled
*"Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, Frequently Asked Questions
AS OF JULY 19, 2021"*

- Public safety employees would include police officers (including state police officers), sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, firefighters, emergency medical responders, correctional and detention officers, and those who directly support such employees such as dispatchers and supervisory personnel.
- The Interim Final Rule recognizes that "decrease[s to] a state or local government's ability to effectively administer services," such as cuts to public sector staffing levels, can constitute a negative economic impact of the pandemic. During the COVID-19 public health emergency, many courts were unable to operate safely during the pandemic and, as a result, now face significant backlogs. Court backlogs resulting from inability of courts to safely operate during the COVID-19 pandemic decreased the government's ability to administer services. Therefore, steps to reduce these backlogs, such as implementing COVID-19 safety measures to facilitate court operations, hiring additional court staff or attorneys to increase speed of case resolution, and other expenses to expedite case resolution are eligible uses.
- 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.
- Under Treasury's Interim Final Rule, there are many ways in which the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds ("Funds") under the American Rescue Plan



- Act can support communities working to reduce and respond to increased violence due to the pandemic
- The Interim Final Rule provides several ways for recipients to “respond to” this pandemic-related gun violence, ranging from community violence intervention programs to mental health services to hiring of public safety personnel.
- In communities where an increase in violence or increased difficulty in accessing or providing services to respond to or mitigate the effects of violence, is a result of the pandemic they may use funds to address that harm.

Given all the above information and other references in ARPA guidance to premium pay, reducing and combating violence, and addressing mental health, we feel all our request maybe eligible for ARPA State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. The use of ARPA State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds should make approving the preferred wage options (Plan 2) and Hazardous Duty Premium Pay for all staff the logical and best option to ensure we continue to offer the quality services our citizens expect.

As always, we thank you all for your support,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "David Wells", is placed over a white rectangular box.

Major David R. Wells for Sheriff Eric Hess.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

31 CFR Part 35

RIN 1505-AC77

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

AGENCY: Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Interim final rule.

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

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

Comment date: Comments must be received on or before July 16, 2021. **ADDRESSES:** Please submit comments electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Comments can be mailed to the Office of the Undersecretary for Domestic Finance, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington,

DC 20220. Because postal mail may be subject to processing delay, it is recommended that comments be submitted electronically. All comments should be captions with "Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Interim Final Rule Comments." Please include your name, organization affiliation, address, email address and telephone number in your comment. Where appropriate, a comment should include a short executive summary.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Katharine Richards, Senior Advisor,

Office of Recovery Programs,

Department of the Treasury, (844) 529-9527.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background Information

A. Overview

Since the first case of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was discovered in the United States in January 2020, the disease has infected

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

Amid this once-in-a-century crisis, State, territorial, Tribal, and local governments (State, local, and Tribal governments) have been called on to respond at an immense scale. Governments have faced myriad needs to prevent and address the spread of

COVID-19, including testing, contact tracing, isolation and quarantine, public communications, issuance and enforcement of health orders, expansions to health system capacity like alternative care facilities, and in recent months, a massive nationwide mobilization around vaccinations. Governments also have supported major efforts to prevent COVID-19 spread through safety measures in settings like nursing homes, schools, congregate living settings, dense worksites, incarceration settings, and public facilities. The pandemic's impacts on behavioral health, including the toll of pandemic-related stress, have increased the need for behavioral health resources.

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

adults; and assistance to small businesses facing closures or revenue loss or implementing new safety measures.

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

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID Data Tracker, <http://www.covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#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.CensusBureau,HouseholdPulseSurvey:MeasuringSocialandEconomicImpactsduringtheCoronavirusPandemic,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.childreinsstitute.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

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

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

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

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.

Funds. In addition, the interim final rule establishes certain regular reporting

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

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,

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

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

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

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

³² In a study of 13 states from October to December 2020, the CDC found that Hispanic or Latino and Native American or Alaska Native individuals were 1.7 times more likely to visit an emergency room for COVID-19 than White

individuals, and Black individuals were 1.4 times

more likely to do so than White individuals. See Romano, *supra* note 10.

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

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

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

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/usrr/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

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.

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.

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

- *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/fidc1-028635.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.counciloncj.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,

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/empst.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/empst/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/empst/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

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).

⁵⁷ Women have carried a larger share of childcare responsibilities than men during the COVID-19 crisis. See, e.g., Gema Zamarro & Mari'a J. Prados, Gender differences in couples' division of childcare, work and mental health during COVID-19, Rev. Econ. Household 19:11–40 (2021), available at <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11150-020-09534-7>; Titan Alon et al., The

Impact of COVID-19 on Gender Equality, National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper 26947 (April 2020), available at <https://www.nber.org/papers/w26947>.

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

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

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

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

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

⁶³ Irwin Garfinkel, Sara McLanahan, Christopher Wimer, eds., Children of the Great Recession,

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>.

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

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/>.

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

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.

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

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.⁸⁶ A recipient should first consider whether an economic harm exists and whether this harm was caused or made worse by the COVID-19 public health emergency. While economic impacts may either be immediate or delayed, assistance or aid to individuals or businesses that did not experience a negative economic impact from the public health emergency would not be an eligible use under this category.

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

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

- *Assistance to Unemployed Workers.* This includes assistance to unemployed workers, including services like job training to accelerate rehiring of unemployed workers; these services may extend to workers unemployed due to the pandemic or the resulting recession, or who were already unemployed when the pandemic began

and remain so due to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic.

- *State Unemployment Insurance Trust Funds.* Consistent with the approach taken in the CRF, recipients may make deposits into the state account of the Unemployment Trust Fund established under section 904 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1104) up to the level needed to restore the pre-pandemic balances of such account as of January 27, 2020 or to pay back advances received under Title XII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1321) for the payment of benefits between January 27, 2020 and May 17, 2021, given the close nexus between Unemployment Trust Fund costs, solvency of Unemployment Trust Fund systems, and pandemic economic impacts. Further, Unemployment Trust Fund deposits can decrease fiscal strain on Unemployment Insurance systems impacted by the pandemic. States facing a sharp increase in Unemployment Insurance claims during the pandemic may have drawn down positive Unemployment Trust Fund balances and, after exhausting the balance, required advances to fund continuing obligations to claimants. Because both of these impacts were driven directly by the need for assistance to unemployed workers during the pandemic, replenishing Unemployment Trust Funds up to the pre-pandemic level responds to the pandemic's negative economic impacts on unemployed workers.

- *Assistance to Households.* Assistance to households or populations facing negative economic impacts due to COVID-19 is also an eligible use. This includes: Food assistance; rent, mortgage, or utility assistance; counseling and legal aid to prevent eviction or homelessness; cash assistance (discussed below); emergency assistance for burials, home repairs, weatherization, or other needs; internet access or digital literacy assistance; or job training to address negative economic or public health impacts experienced due to a worker's occupation or level of training. As discussed above, in considering whether a potential use is eligible under this category, a recipient must consider whether, and the extent to which, the household has experienced a negative economic impact from the pandemic. In assessing whether a household or population experienced economic harm as a result of the pandemic, a recipient may presume that a household or population that experienced unemployment or increased food or housing insecurity or is low- or moderate-income experienced negative

economic impacts resulting from the pandemic. For example, a cash transfer program may focus on unemployed workers or low- and moderate-income families, which have faced disproportionate economic harms due to the pandemic. Cash transfers must be reasonably proportional to the negative economic impact they are intended to address. Cash transfers grossly in excess of the amount needed to address the negative economic impact identified by the recipient would not be considered to be a response to the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative impacts. In particular, when considering the appropriate size of permissible cash transfers made in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency, State, local and Tribal governments may consider and take guidance from the per person amounts previously provided by the Federal Government in response to the COVID-19 crisis. Cash transfers that are grossly in excess of such amounts would be outside the scope of eligible uses under sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A) and could be subject to recoupment. In addition, a recipient could provide survivor's benefits to surviving family members of COVID-19 victims, or cash assistance to widows, widowers, and dependents of eligible COVID-19 victims.

- *Expenses to Improve Efficacy of Economic Relief Programs.* State, local, and Tribal governments may use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to improve efficacy of programs addressing negative economic impacts, including through use of data analysis, targeted consumer outreach, improvements to data or technology infrastructure, and impact evaluations.

- *Small Businesses and Non-profits.* As discussed above, small businesses and non-profits faced significant challenges in covering payroll, mortgages or rent, and other operating costs as a result of the public health emergency and measures taken to contain the spread of the virus. State, local, and Tribal governments may provide assistance to small businesses to adopt safer operating procedures, weather periods of closure, or mitigate financial hardship resulting from the COVID-19 public health emergency, including:

- Loans or grants to mitigate financial hardship such as declines in revenues or impacts of periods of business closure, for example by supporting payroll and benefits costs, costs to retain employees, mortgage, rent, or utilities costs, and other operating costs;

- Loans, grants, or in-kind assistance to implement COVID-19 prevention or mitigation tactics, such as physical

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

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

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

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

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

• *Aid to Impacted Industries.* Sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A) recognize that certain industries, such as tourism, travel, and hospitality, were disproportionately and negatively impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency. Aid provided to tourism, travel, and hospitality industries should respond to the

negative economic impacts of the

pandemic on those and similarly impacted industries. For example, aid may include assistance to implement COVID-19 mitigation and infection prevention measures to enable safe resumption of tourism, travel, and hospitality services, for example, improvements to ventilation, physical barriers or partitions, signage to facilitate social distancing, provision of masks or personal protective equipment, or consultation with infection prevention professionals to develop safe reopening plans.

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

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

To facilitate transparency and accountability, the interim final rule requires that State, local, and Tribal governments publicly report assistance provided to private-sector businesses under this eligible use, including

tourism, travel, hospitality, and other impacted industries, and its connection to negative economic impacts of the pandemic. Recipients also should maintain records to support their assessment of how businesses or business districts receiving assistance were affected by the negative economic impacts of the pandemic and how the aid provided responds to these impacts.

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

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

• *Building Stronger Communities*

through Investments in Housing and Neighborhoods. The economic impacts

of COVID-19 have likely been most acute in lower-income neighborhoods, including concentrated areas of high unemployment, limited economic opportunity, and housing insecurity.⁹¹

⁸⁹ 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/upt-front/2020/11/16/tackling-the-legacy-of->

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.

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:

D Services to address homelessness such as supportive housing, and to improve access to stable, affordable housing among unhoused individuals;

D Affordable housing development to increase supply of affordable and high-quality living units; and

D 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:

D 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;

D Providing assistance to high-poverty school districts to advance equitable funding across districts and geographies;

D 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

D 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:

D New or expanded high-quality childcare to provide safe and supportive care for children;

D 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

D **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

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/neighborhoods/>.

⁹⁴ See *supra* notes 52 and 84.

agreement, judgment, consent decree, or judicially confirmed debt restructuring

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%2820%2931200-9/fulltext>.

⁹⁸ Id.

⁹⁹ Joanna Gaitens et al., Covid-19 and essential workers: A narrative review of health outcomes and moral injury, Int'l J. of Env'tl. 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 & Sobrepena, *supra* note 73.

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

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

¹¹⁴ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, All Employees, State Government [CES9092000001] and All Employees, Local Government [CES9093000001],

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 * $[(1 + \text{growth adjustment}) ^ (n/12)]$, where *n* is the number of months elapsed since the end of the base year to the calculation date, and *growth adjustment* is the greater of 4.1 percent and the recipient's average annual revenue growth in the three full fiscal

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

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

¹²¹ For example, following the 2007-09 recession,

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

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

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.

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*

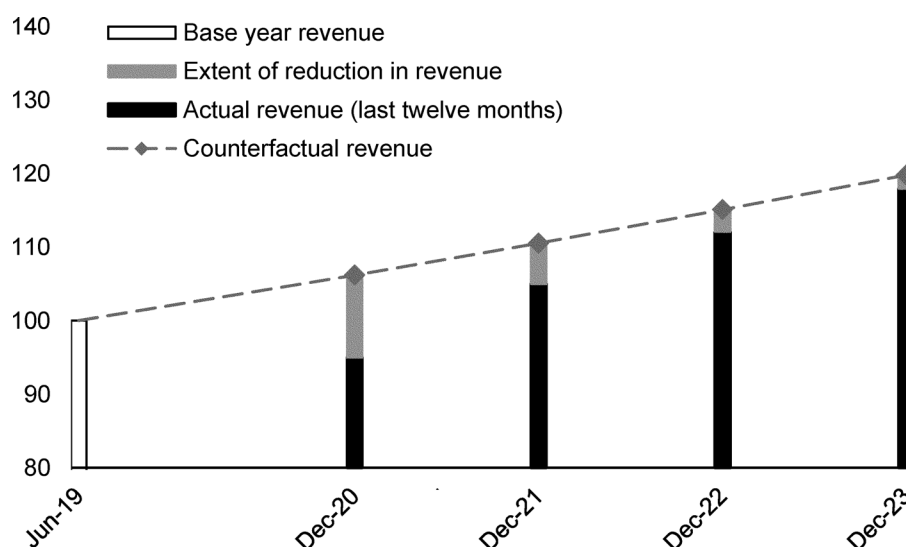
revenue less actual revenue. If actual revenue exceeds counterfactual revenue, the extent of the reduction in revenue is set to zero for that calculation date.

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

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).

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."

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

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/data/digital-nation-data-explorer>.

¹⁴⁰ As an example, data from the Federal Communications Commission shows that as of June 2020, 9.07 percent of the U.S. population had no available cable or fiber broadband providers providing greater than 25 Mbps download speeds and 3 Mbps upload speeds. Availability was significantly less for rural versus urban populations, with 35.57 percent of the rural population lacking such access, compared with 2.57 percent of the urban population. Availability was also significantly less for tribal versus non-tribal populations, with 35.93 percent of the tribal population lacking such access, compared with 8.74 percent of the non-tribal population. Federal Communications Commission, Fixed Broadband Deployment, <https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/#/> (last visited May 9, 2021).

meets or exceeds 100 Mbps download and between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speeds and be scalable to

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://ecsapi.fcc.gov/file/101030085118517/FCC%20RDOF%20Jan%202020%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

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).

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-51-increase-in-broadband-traffic-in-2020>; See OpenVault’s data set incorporates information on usage by subscribers across multiple continents, including North America and Europe. Additional data and detail on increases in the amount of data users consume and the broadband speeds they are using is provided in *OpenVault Broadband Insights Report Q4*, Quarterly Advisory (Feb. 10, 2021), available at <https://openvault.com/complimentary-report-4q20/>.

¹⁵³ OVBI Special Report: 202 Upstream Growth Nearly 4X of Pre-Pandemic Years, OpenVault, Quarterly Advisory, (April 1, 2021), 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.

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-

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).

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).

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.

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/S0047272020301389>.

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.t01.htm> (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

¹⁸⁰ Section 602(c)(3) of the Act.

“public benefit corporation” that would better further the aims of the Funds?

VII. Nonentitlement Units of Government

The Fiscal Recovery Funds provides for \$19.53 billion in payments to be made to States and territories which will distribute the funds to nonentitlement units of local government (NEUs); local governments which generally have populations below 50,000. These local governments have not yet received direct fiscal relief from the Federal Government during the COVID-19 public health emergency, making Fiscal Recovery Funds payments an important source of support for their public health and economic responses. Section 603 requires Treasury to allocate and pay Fiscal Recovery Funds to the States and territories and requires the States and territories to distribute Fiscal Recovery Funds to NEUs based on population within 30 days of receipt unless an extension is granted by the Secretary. The interim final rule clarifies certain aspects regarding the distribution of Fiscal Recovery by States and territories to NEUs, as well as requirements around timely payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds.

The ARPA requires that States and territories allocate funding to NEUs in an amount that bears the same proportion as the population of the NEU bears to the total population of all NEUs in the State or territory, subject to a cap (described below). Because the statute requires States and territories to make distributions based on population, States and territories may not place additional conditions or requirements on distributions to NEUs, beyond those required by the ARPA and Treasury's implementing regulations and guidance. For example, a State may not impose stricter limitations than permitted by statute or Treasury regulations or guidance on an NEU's use of Fiscal Recovery Funds based on the NEU's proposed spending plan or other policies. States and territories are also not permitted to offset any debt owed by the NEU against the NEU's distribution. Further, States and territories may not provide funding on a reimbursement basis—*e.g.*, requiring NEUs to pay for project costs up front before being reimbursed with Fiscal Recovery Funds payments—because this funding model would not comport with the statutory requirement that States and territories make distributions to NEUs within the statutory timeframe.

Similarly, States and territories distributing Fiscal Recovery Funds payments to NEUs are responsible for

complying with the Fiscal Recovery Funds statutory requirement that distributions to NEUs not exceed 75 percent of the NEU's most recent budget. The most recent budget is defined as the NEU's most recent annual total operating budget, including its general fund and other funds, as of January 27, 2020. Amounts in excess of such cap and therefore not distributed to the NEU must be returned to Treasury by the State or territory. States and territories may rely for this determination on a certified top-line budget total from the NEU.

Under the interim final rule, the total allocation and distribution to an NEU, including the sum of both the first and second tranches of funding, cannot exceed the 75 percent cap. States and territories must permit NEUs without formal budgets as of January 27, 2020 to self-certify their most recent annual expenditures as of January 27, 2020 for the purpose of calculating the cap. This approach will provide an administrable means to implement the cap for small local governments that do not adopt a formal budget.

Section 603(b)(3) of the Social Security Act provides for Treasury to make payments to counties but provides that, in the case of an amount to be paid to a county that is not a unit of general local government, the amount shall instead be paid to the State in which such county is located, and such State shall distribute such amount to each unit of general local government within such county in an amount that bears the same proportion to the amount to be paid to such county as the population of such units of general local government bears to the total population of such county. As with NEUs, States may not place additional conditions or requirements on distributions to such units of general local government, beyond those required by the ARPA and Treasury's implementing regulations and guidance.

In the case of consolidated governments, section 603(b)(4) allows consolidated governments (*e.g.*, a city-county consolidated government) to receive payments under each allocation based on the respective formulas. In the case of a consolidated government, Treasury interprets the budget cap to apply to the consolidated government's NEU allocation under section 603(b)(2) but not to the consolidated government's county allocation under section 603(b)(3).

If necessary, States and territories may use the Fiscal Recovery Funds under section 602(c)(1)(A) to fund expenses related to administering payments to NEUs and units of general local

government, as disbursing these funds itself is a response to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts. If a State or territory requires more time to disburse Fiscal Recovery Funds to NEUs than the allotted 30 days, Treasury will grant extensions of not more than 30 days for States and territories that submit a certification in writing in accordance with section 603(b)(2)(C)(ii)(I). Additional extensions may be granted at the discretion of the Secretary.

Question 37: What are alternative ways for States and territories to enforce the 75 percent cap while reducing the administrative burden on them?

Question 38: What criteria should Treasury consider in assessing requests for extensions for further time to distribute NEU payments?

VIII. Reporting

States (defined to include the District of Columbia), territories, metropolitan cities, counties, and Tribal governments will be required to submit one interim report and thereafter quarterly Project and Expenditure reports through the end of the award period on December 31, 2026. The interim report will include a recipient's expenditures by category at the summary level from the date of award to July 31, 2021 and, for States and territories, information related to distributions to nonentitlement units. Recipients must submit their interim report to Treasury by August 31, 2021. Nonentitlement units of local government are not required to submit an interim report.

The quarterly Project and Expenditure reports will include financial data, information on contracts and subawards over \$50,000, types of projects funded, and other information regarding a recipient's utilization of the award funds. The reports will include the same general data (*e.g.*, on obligations, expenditures, contracts, grants, and subawards) as those submitted by recipients of the CRF, with some modifications. Modifications will include updates to the expenditure categories and the addition of data elements related to specific eligible uses, including some of the reporting elements described in sections above. The initial quarterly Project and Expenditure report will cover two calendar quarters from the date of award to September 30, 2021, and must be submitted to Treasury by October 31, 2021. The subsequent quarterly reports will cover one calendar quarter and must be submitted to Treasury within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter.

Nonentitlement units of local government will be required to submit

annual Project and Expenditure reports until the end of the award period on December 31, 2026. The initial annual Project and Expenditure report for nonentitlement units of local government will cover activity from the date of award to September 30, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by October 31, 2021. The subsequent annual reports must be submitted to Treasury by October 31 each year.

States, territories, metropolitan cities, and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents will also be required to submit an annual Recovery Plan Performance report to Treasury. The Recovery Plan Performance report will provide the public and Treasury information on the projects that recipients are undertaking with program funding and how they are planning to ensure project outcomes are achieved in an effective, efficient, and equitable manner. Each jurisdiction will have some flexibility in terms of the form and content of the Recovery Plan Performance report, as long as it includes the minimum information required by Treasury. The Recovery Plan Performance report will include key performance indicators identified by the recipient and some mandatory indicators identified by Treasury, as well as programmatic data in specific eligible use categories and the specific reporting requirements described in the sections above. The initial Recovery Plan Performance report will cover the period from the date of award to July 31, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by August 31, 2021. Thereafter, Recovery Plan Performance reports will cover a 12-month period, and recipients will be required to submit the report to Treasury within 30 days after the end of the 12-month period. The second Recovery Plan Performance report will cover the period from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, and must be submitted to Treasury by July 31, 2022. Each annual Recovery Plan Performance report must be posted on the public-facing website of the recipient. Local governments with fewer than 250,000 residents, Tribal governments, and nonentitlement units of local government are not required to develop a Recovery Plan Performance report.

Treasury will provide additional guidance and instructions on the reporting requirements outlined above for the Fiscal Recovery Funds at a later date.

IX. Comments and Effective Date

This interim final rule is being issued without advance notice and public comment to allow for immediate implementation of this program. As

discussed below, the requirements of advance notice and public comment do not apply “to the extent that there is involved . . . a matter relating to agency . . . grants.”¹⁸¹ The interim final rule implements statutory conditions on the eligible uses of the Fiscal Recovery Funds grants, and addresses the payment of those funds, the reporting on uses of funds, and potential consequences of ineligible uses. In addition and as discussed below, the Administrative Procedure Act also provides an exception to ordinary notice-and-comment procedures “when the agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor in the rules issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.”¹⁸² This good cause justification also supports waiver of the 60-day delayed effective date for major rules under the Congressional Review Act at 5 U.S.C. 808(2). Although this interim final rule is effective immediately, comments are solicited from interested members of the public and from recipient governments on all aspects of the interim final rule.

These comments must be submitted on or before July 16, 2021.

X. Regulatory Analyses

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

This interim final rule is economically significant for the purposes of Executive Orders 12866 and 13563. Treasury, however, is proceeding under the emergency provision at Executive Order 12866 section 6(a)(3)(D) based on the need to act expeditiously to mitigate the current economic conditions arising from the COVID-19 public health emergency. The rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in accordance with Executive Order 12866. This rule is necessary to implement the ARPA in order to provide economic relief to State, local, and Tribal governments adversely impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Under Executive Order 12866, OMB must determine whether this regulatory action is “significant” and, therefore, subject to the requirements of the Executive Order and subject to review by OMB. Section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 defines a significant regulatory

action as an action likely to result in a rule that may:

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, or adversely affect a sector of the economy; productivity; competition; jobs; the environment; public health or safety; or State, local, or Tribal governments or communities in a material way (also referred to as “economically significant” regulations);

(2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) Materially alter the budgetary impacts of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President’s priorities, or the principles stated in the Executive order.

This regulatory action is an economically significant regulatory action subject to review by OMB under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Treasury has also reviewed these regulations under Executive Order 13563, which supplements and explicitly reaffirms the principles, structures, and definitions governing regulatory review established in Executive Order 12866. To the extent permitted by law, section 1(b) of Executive Order 13563 requires that an agency:

(1) Propose or adopt regulations only upon a reasoned determination that their benefits justify their costs (recognizing that some benefits and costs are difficult to quantify);

(2) Tailor its regulations to impose the least burden on society, consistent with obtaining regulatory objectives taking into account, among other things, and to the extent practicable, the costs of cumulative regulations;

(3) Select, in choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, those approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity);

(4) To the extent feasible, specify performance objectives, rather than the behavior or manner of compliance a regulated entity must adopt; and

(5) Identify and assess available alternatives to direct regulation, including providing economic incentives—such as user fees or marketable permits—to encourage the desired behavior, or providing information that enables the public to make choices.

Executive Order 13563 also requires an agency “to use the best available

¹⁸¹ 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2).

¹⁸² 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B); *see also* 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) (creating an exception to the requirement of a 30-day delay before the effective date of a rule “for good cause found and published with the rule”).

techniques to quantify anticipated present and future benefits and costs as accurately as possible.” OMB’s Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) has emphasized that these techniques may include “identifying changing future compliance costs that might result from technological innovation or anticipated behavioral changes.”

Treasury has assessed the potential costs and benefits, both quantitative and qualitative, of this regulatory action, and is issuing this interim final rule only on a reasoned determination that the benefits exceed the costs. In choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, Treasury selected those approaches that would maximize net benefits. Based on the analysis that follows and the reasons stated elsewhere in this document, Treasury believes that this interim final rule is consistent with the principles set forth in Executive Order 13563.

Treasury also has determined that this regulatory action does not unduly interfere with States, territories, Tribal governments, and localities in the exercise of their governmental functions.

This Regulatory Impact Analysis discusses the need for regulatory action, the potential benefits, and the potential costs.

Need for Regulatory Action. This interim final rule implements the \$350 billion Fiscal Recovery Funds of the ARPA, which Congress passed to help States, territories, Tribal governments, and localities respond to the ongoing COVID-19 public health emergency and its economic impacts. As the agency charged with execution of these programs, Treasury has concluded that this interim final rule is needed to ensure that recipients of Fiscal Recovery Funds fully understand the requirements and parameters of the program as set forth in the statute and deploy funds in a manner that best reflects Congress’ mandate for targeted fiscal relief.

This interim final rule is primarily a transfer rule: It transfers \$350 billion in aid from the Federal Government to states, territories, Tribal governments, and localities, generating a significant macroeconomic effect on the U.S. economy. In making this transfer, Treasury has sought to implement the program in ways that maximize its potential benefits while minimizing its costs. It has done so by aiming to target relief in key areas according to the congressional mandate; offering clarity to States, territories, Tribal governments, and localities while maintaining their flexibility to respond

to local needs; and limiting administrative burdens.

Analysis of Benefits. Relative to a pre-statutory baseline, the Fiscal Recovery Funds provide a combined \$350 billion to State, local, and Tribal governments for fiscal relief and support for costs incurred responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. Treasury believes that this transfer will generate substantial additional economic activity, although given the flexibility accorded to recipients in the use of funds, it is not possible to precisely estimate the extent to which this will occur and the timing with which it will occur. Economic research has demonstrated that state fiscal relief is an efficient and effective way to mitigate declines in jobs and output during an economic downturn.¹⁸³ Absent such fiscal relief, fiscal austerity among State, local, and Tribal governments could exert a prolonged drag on the overall economic recovery, as occurred following the 2007–09 recession.¹⁸⁴

This interim final rule provides benefits across several areas by implementing the four eligible funding uses, as defined in statute: Strengthening the response to the COVID-19 public health emergency and its economic impacts; easing fiscal pressure on State, local, and Tribal governments that might otherwise lead to harmful cutbacks in employment or government services; providing premium pay to essential workers; and making necessary investments in certain types of infrastructure. In implementing the ARPA, Treasury also sought to support disadvantaged communities that have been disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. The Fiscal Recovery Funds as implemented by the interim final rule can be expected to channel resources toward these uses in order to achieve substantial near-term economic and public health benefits, as well as longer-term benefits arising from the allowable investments in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure and aid to families.

These benefits are achieved in the interim final rule through a broadly flexible approach that sets clear guidelines on eligible uses of Fiscal Recovery Funds and provides State, local, and Tribal government officials discretion within those eligible uses to direct Fiscal Recovery Funds to areas of greatest need within their jurisdiction. While preserving recipients’ overall flexibility, the interim final rule includes several provisions that implement statutory requirements and will help support use of Fiscal Recovery Funds to achieve the intended benefits. The remainder of this section clarifies how Treasury’s approach to key provisions in the interim final rule will contribute to greater realization of benefits from the program.

- **Revenue Loss:** Recipients will compute the extent of reduction in revenue by comparing actual revenue to a counterfactual trend representing what could have plausibly been expected to occur in the absence of the pandemic. The counterfactual trend begins with the last full fiscal year prior to the public health emergency (as required by statute) and projects forward with an annualized growth adjustment. Treasury’s decision to incorporate a growth adjustment into the calculation of revenue loss ensures that the formula more fully captures revenue shortfalls relative to recipients’ pre-pandemic expectations. Moreover, recipients will have the opportunity to re-calculate revenue loss at several points throughout the program, recognizing that some recipients may experience revenue effects with a lag. This option to re-calculate revenue loss on an ongoing basis should result in more support for recipients to avoid harmful cutbacks in future years. In calculating revenue loss, recipients will look at general revenue in the aggregate, rather than on a source-by-source basis. Given that recipients may have experienced offsetting changes in revenues across sources, Treasury’s approach provides a more accurate representation of the

effect of the pandemic on overall

revenues.

- **Premium Pay:** Per the statute, recipients have broad latitude to designate critical infrastructure sectors and make grants to third-party employers for the purpose of providing premium pay or otherwise respond to essential workers. While the interim final rule generally preserves the flexibility in the statute, it does add a requirement that recipients give written justification in the case that premium pay would increase a worker’s annual pay above a certain threshold. To set this threshold, Treasury analyzed data

¹⁸³ Gabriel Chodorow-Reich et al., Does State Fiscal Relief during Recessions Increase Employment? Evidence from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, *American Econ. J.: Econ. Policy*, 4:3 118–45 (Aug. 2012), available at <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.4.3.118>.

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

from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to determine a level that would not require further justification for premium pay to the vast majority of essential workers, while requiring higher scrutiny for provision of premium pay to higher-earners who, even without premium pay, would likely have greater personal financial resources to cope with the effects of the pandemic. Treasury believes the threshold in the interim final rule strikes the appropriate balance between preserving flexibility and helping encourage use of these resources to help those in greatest need. The interim final rule also requires that eligible workers have regular in-person interactions or regular physical handling of items that were also handled by others. This requirement will also help encourage use of financial resources for those who have endured the heightened risk of performing essential work.

- *Withholding of Payments to Recipients:* Treasury believes that for the vast majority of recipient entities, it will be appropriate to receive funds in two separate payments. As discussed above, withholding of payments ensures that recipients can adapt spending plans to evolving economic conditions and that at least some of the economic benefits will be realized in 2022 or later. However, consistent with authorities granted to Treasury in the statute, Treasury recognizes that a subset of States with significant remaining elevation in the unemployment rate could face heightened additional near-term needs to aid unemployed workers and stimulate the recovery. Therefore, for a subset of State governments, Treasury will not withhold any funds from the first payment. Treasury believes that this approach strikes the appropriate balance between the general reasons to provide funds in two payments and the heightened additional near-term needs in specific States. As discussed above, Treasury set a threshold based on historical analysis of unemployment rates in recessions.

- *Hiring Public Sector Employees:* The interim final rule states explicitly that recipients may use funds to restore their workforces up to pre-pandemic levels. Treasury believes that this statement is beneficial because it eliminates any uncertainty that could cause delays or otherwise negatively impact restoring public sector workforces (which, at time of publication, remain significantly below pre-pandemic levels).

Finally, the interim final rule aims to promote and streamline the provision of assistance to individuals and communities in greatest need,

particularly communities that have been historically disadvantaged and have experienced disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 crisis. Targeting relief is in line with Executive Order 13985, “Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government,” which laid out an Administration-wide priority to support “equity for all, including people of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality.”¹⁸⁵ To this end, the interim final rule enumerates a list of services that may be provided using Fiscal Recovery Funds in low-income areas to address the disproportionate impacts of the pandemic in these communities; **establishes the characteristics of essential workers eligible for premium pay and encouragement to serve workers based on financial need;** provides that recipients may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to restore (to pre-pandemic levels) state and local workforces, where women and people of color are disproportionately represented;¹⁸⁶ and targets investments in broadband infrastructure to unserved and underserved areas. Collectively, these provisions will promote use of resources to facilitate the provision of assistance to individuals and communities with the greatest need.

Analysis of Costs. This regulatory action will generate administrative costs relative to a pre-statutory baseline. This includes, chiefly, costs required to administer Fiscal Recovery Funds, oversee subrecipients and beneficiaries, and file periodic reports with Treasury. It also requires States to allocate Fiscal Recovery Funds to nonentitlement units, which are smaller units of local government that are statutorily required to receive their funds through States.

Treasury expects that the administrative burden associated with this program will be moderate for a grant program of its size. Treasury expects that most recipients receive direct or indirect funding from Federal Government programs and that many

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).

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

becomes effective. However, the APA provides that the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 do not apply “to the extent that there is involved . . . a matter relating to agency . . . grants.” The interim final rule implements statutory conditions on the eligible uses of the Fiscal Recovery Funds grants, and addresses the payment of those funds, the reporting on uses of funds, and potential consequences of ineligible uses. The rule is thus “both clearly and directly related to a federal grant program.” *National Wildlife Federation v. Snow*, 561 F.2d 227, 232 (D.C. Cir. 1976). The rule sets forth the “process necessary to maintain state . . . eligibility for federal funds,” *id.*, as well as the “method[s] by which states can . . . qualify for federal aid,” and other “integral part[s] of the grant program,” *Center for Auto Safety v. Tiemann*, 414 F. Supp. 215, 222 (D.D.C. 1976). As a result, the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 do not apply.

The APA also provides an exception to ordinary notice-and-comment procedures “when the agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor in the rules issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B); *see also* 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) (creating an exception to the requirement of a 30-day delay before the effective date of a rule “for good cause found and published with the rule”). Assuming 5 U.S.C. 553 applied, Treasury would still have good cause under sections 553(b)(3)(B) and 553(d)(3) for not undertaking section 553’s requirements. The ARPA is a law responding to a historic economic and

public health emergency; it is “extraordinary” legislation about which “both Congress and the President articulated a profound sense of ‘urgency.’” *Petry v. Block*, 737 F.2d 1193, 1200 (D.C. Cir. 1984). Indeed, several provisions implemented by this interim final rule (sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A)) explicitly provide funds to “respond to the public health emergency,” and the urgency is further exemplified by Congress’s command (in sections 602(b)(6)(B) and 603(b)(7)(A)) that, “[t]o the extent practicable,” funds must be provided to Tribes and cities “not later than 60 days after the date of enactment.” *See Philadelphia Citizens in Action v. Schweiker*, 669 F.2d 877, 884 (3d Cir. 1982) (finding good cause under circumstances, including statutory time limits, where APA procedures would have been “virtually impossible”). Finally, there is an urgent need for States to undertake the planning necessary for sound fiscal policymaking, which requires an understanding of how funds provided under the ARPA will augment and interact with existing budgetary resources and tax policies. Treasury understands that many states require immediate rules on which they can rely, especially in light of the fact that the ARPA “covered period” began on March 3, 2021. The statutory urgency and practical necessity are good cause to forego the ordinary requirements of notice-and-comment rulemaking.

Congressional Review Act

The Administrator of OIRA has determined that this is a major rule for purposes of Subtitle E of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement and Fairness Act of 1996 (also known as the

Congressional Review Act or CRA) (5 U.S.C. 804(2) *et seq.*). Under the CRA, a major rule takes effect 60 days after the rule is published in the **Federal Register**. 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(3). Notwithstanding this requirement, the CRA allows agencies to dispense with the requirements of section 801 when the agency for good cause finds that such procedure would be impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest and the rule shall take effect at such time as the agency promulgating the rule determines. 5 U.S.C. 808(2). Pursuant to section 808(2), for the reasons discussed above, Treasury for good cause finds that a 60-day delay to provide public notice is impracticable and contrary to the public interest.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collections associated with State, territory, local, and Tribal government applications materials necessary to receive Fiscal Recovery Funds (*e.g.*, payment information collection and acceptance of award terms) have been reviewed and approved by OMB pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35) (PRA) emergency processing procedures and assigned control number 1505–0271. The information collections related to ongoing reporting requirements, as discussed in this interim final rule, will be submitted to OMB for emergency processing in the near future. Under the PRA, an agency may not conduct or sponsor and a respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimates of hourly burden under this program are set forth in the table below. Burden estimates below are preliminary.

Reporting	Number of respondents (estimated)	Number of responses per respondent	Total responses	Hours per response	Total burden in hours	Cost to respondent (\$48.80 per hour *)
Recipient Payment Form	5,050	1	5,050	.25 (15 minutes) ...	1,262.5	\$61,610
Acceptance of Award Terms	5,050	1	5,050	.25 (15 minutes) ...	1,262.5	61,610
Title VI Assurances	5,050	1	5,050	.50 (30 minutes) ...	2,525	123,220
Quarterly Project and Expenditure Report.	5,050	4***	20,200	25	505,000	24,644,000
Annual Project and Expenditure Report from NEUs.	TBD	1 per year	† 20,000–40,000	15	300,000–600,000	14,640,000–29,280,000
Annual Recovery Plan Performance report.	418	1 per year	418	100	41,800	2,039,840
Total	(**)	N/A	55,768–75,768	141	851,850–1,151,850	41,570,280–56,210,280

*Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, Accountants and Auditors, on the internet at <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/business-and-financial/accountants-and-auditors.htm> (visited March 28, 2020). Base wage of \$33.89/hour increased by 44 percent to account for fully loaded employer cost of employee compensation (benefits, etc.) for a fully loaded wage rate of \$48.80.

**5,050–TBD.

***Per year after first year.

† (Estimate only).

Periodic reporting is required by section 602(c) of Section VI of the Social Security Act and under the interim final rule.

As discussed in Section VIII of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, recipients of Fiscal Recovery Funds will be required to submit one interim report

and thereafter quarterly Project and Expenditure reports until the end of the award period. Recipients must submit interim reports to Treasury by August

31, 2021. The quarterly Project and Expenditure reports will include financial data, information on contracts and subawards over \$50,000, types of projects funded, and other information regarding a recipient's utilization of the award funds.

Nonentitlement unit recipients will be required to submit annual Project and Expenditure reports until the end of the award period. The initial annual Project and Expenditure report for Nonentitlement unit recipients must be submitted to Treasury by October 31, 2021. The subsequent annual reports must be submitted to Treasury by October 31 each year. States, territories, metropolitan cities, and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents will also be required to submit an annual Recovery Plan Performance report to Treasury. The Recovery Plan Performance report will include descriptions of the projects funded and information on the performance indicators and objectives of the award. Each annual Recovery Plan Performance report must be posted on the public-facing website of the recipient. Treasury will provide additional guidance and instructions on 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.

[FR Doc. 2021-10283 Filed 5-13-21; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-AK-P

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

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

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

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

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

⁹⁸ *Id.*

⁹⁹ Joanna Gaitens et al., Covid-19 and essential workers: A narrative review of health outcomes and moral injury, *Int’l J. of Env’tl. 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).

risks they have faced and continue to face.¹⁰⁰ 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.

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/>.

¹⁰¹ McCormack, *supra* note 37.

¹⁰² *Id.*

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

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

¹⁰³ §§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).

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

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 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.

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 misalignment 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 months. Essential workers who have already earned premium pay for essential work performed during the COVID-19 public health

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.

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.

¹⁰⁸ ARPA, *supra* note 16.

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

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

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

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB D

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Sheriff's Office Hazard Pay One-Time Bonus				
MOTION(s):	<p><u>Motion #1:</u> I move that the Board of Supervisors (Approve/Deny/Defer) a \$3,000 one-time bonus for Sheriff Deputies as presented:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Option 1:</u> Approve a \$3,000 bonus to all 22 full-time <u>Sworn</u> Compensation Board funded Law Enforcement Officers (includes sheriff and deputies) at a cost of \$0 to the County, with \$71,050 of funding to come from the Compensation Board, <u>Option 2:</u> Approve a \$3,000 bonus to all all 37 full-time <u>Sworn</u> Law Enforcement Officers (includes sheriff and deputies) at a cost of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> \$48,443 to the County utilizing FY22 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Funds. \$48,443 to the County utilizing FY22 Sheriff's Office full-time salary vacancy savings. <p><u>Motion #2 (Only needed if either option in Motion #1 is approved):</u> I move that the Board of Supervisors approve a supplemental appropriation of \$71,050 to the Sheriff's Office FY22 full-time salary and FICA budget lines to cover a one-time \$3,000 bonus for 22 Compensation Board funded sworn law enforcement officers, as required by the Compensation Board funding.</p> <p><u>Motion #3 (Only needed if Option 2A is approved in Motion #1):</u> I move that the Board of Supervisors approve a budget transfer of \$48,443 from the FY22 American Rescue Plan Act budget contingency line to the full-time salary/FICA budget lines to cover a one-time \$3,000 bonus for 15 sworn law enforcement officers.</p>				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
		XX			
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Sheriff Eric B. Hess and Major David Wells				
PRESENTER(S):	Sheriff Eric B. Hess and Major David Wells				
RECOMMENDATION:	Sheriff Hess recommends approval of Option 2.				
TIMING:	Routine				

DISCUSSION:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">On August 10, 2021, House Bill 7001 became law. In that bill, there are provisions directing funds to the “Compensation Board for a one-time hazard pay bonus of \$3,000 for state-supported sworn officers of Sheriff's Departments...” We would request these to be paid for the 22 Compensation Board covered sworn positions.The Compensation Board did a detailed review of the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Interim Final Rule, which indicates that the ARPA defines “premium pay”, which is the eligibility category under which this bonus is approved, to mean “an amount up to \$13 per hour in addition to wages or remuneration the worker other receives”. As a result, any sheriff, sheriff’s deputy or regional jail officer receiving the \$3,000 bonus must have served in a sworn position in the sheriff’s office or regional jail for at least 231 hours, or approximately 5.8 weeks, as of the date of implementation of the bonus as determined by the locality or regional jail. Localities and regional jails will be required to certify that this requirement has been met when seeking reimbursement for the paid bonus.While the Compensation Board encourages each locality and regional jail to implement the bonus as soon as possible, the bonus must be implemented <u>no later than November 30, 2021</u>.In addition, the Sheriff’s Office would request the County utilize ARPA State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to fund the payment of a \$3,000 one-time hazard pay bonus to deputies who are not state supported and who were appointed before July 01, 2021. We have 15 non-state-supported deputies, and the bonus and FICA cost would be approximately \$48,443. Given the impacts and risk of COVID-19 as previously noted, all deputies should be entitled to the One-Time Hazardous Duty Bonus.																		
	<table><tr><th colspan="4">Hazard pay</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Sheriff's Office Deputies</td><td>22 State Funded</td><td>X \$3,000</td><td>\$66,000.0000</td></tr><tr><td>15 Non-Funded</td><td>X \$3,000</td><td>\$45,000.0000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Total Needed</td><td>\$45,000.0000</td></tr></table>					Hazard pay				Sheriff's Office Deputies	22 State Funded	X \$3,000	\$66,000.0000	15 Non-Funded	X \$3,000	\$45,000.0000		Total Needed	\$45,000.0000
	Hazard pay																		
	Sheriff's Office Deputies	22 State Funded	X \$3,000	\$66,000.0000															
		15 Non-Funded	X \$3,000	\$45,000.0000															
		Total Needed	\$45,000.0000																
As of September 30, 2021, Fluvanna County staff have not received guidance from our auditors on ARPA fund eligibility.																			
FISCAL IMPACT:	TBD																		
POLICY IMPACT:	N/A																		
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A																		
ENCLOSURES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Compensation Board 2021 General Assembly Special Session II Action and FY22 Bonus Funding EstimatesOther enclosures previously referenced																		
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other														
		X		X	X														



TYRONE NELSON
CHAIRMAN

ROBYN DE SOCIO
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

CRAIG BURNS
STACI HENSHAW
EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

Compensation Board

P.O. Box 710
Richmond, Virginia 23218-0710

August 16, 2021

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sheriffs and Regional Jail Superintendents
City Managers and County Administrators

FROM: Robyn M. de Socio
Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: 2021 General Assembly Special Session II Action and FY22 Bonus Funding Estimates

Following is a summary of funding/language amendments recommended by the House Appropriations Committee and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee Budget Conferees to HB7001 (Governor's introduced budget bill) during Special Session II of the 2021 General Assembly impacting Constitutional Officers and the Compensation Board. The purpose of the 2021 Special Session II was to determine allocations of the Commonwealth's distribution of federal American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds in FY22. The conference budget was approved by the full House and Senate, and approved by the Governor on August 10, 2021.

FY22

- Language and funding is provided in the current year (FY22) for a one-time \$3,000 bonus payment for Compensation Board funded sworn positions in sheriffs' offices and regional jails, including sheriffs, sheriffs' deputies, regional jail superintendents and corrections officers in regional jails;
 - Legislative intent provides that this is a one-time bonus to be paid in FY22 to these employees and does not represent base salary funding, and consequently is in addition to and does not supplant local salary supplement funds;
 - A date for implementation of the bonus was not included in the approved budget items, and the Compensation Board is working to determine an appropriate date for implementation of the bonus payment; **additional information regarding timing of the bonus will be forthcoming as soon as possible.**

In keeping with the Compensation Board's practice of providing estimates for funding initiatives approved by the General Assembly impacting the budgets of constitutional officers, I am providing you with an estimate of costs to be budgeted and reimbursed for the \$3,000 bonus payment during FY22 for Compensation Board funded sworn sheriffs, deputies and regional jail officers.

MEMO: Sheriffs and Regional Jail Superintendents,
City Managers and County Administrators
August 16, 2021
Page 2 of 3

These estimates are based upon funding approved by the 2021 Special Session II of the General Assembly, and Compensation Board funded and filled sworn positions as of August 11, 2021. In reviewing this estimate, please consider the following:

- These figures do not represent approved budgeted amounts at this time. While the final version of HB7001 was approved by the Governor on August 10, 2021, the Compensation Board must take action to approve the new FY22 funding that will be reimbursable for the planned bonus payment. The Compensation Board expects to approve budgeted funds for the planned bonus payment at its next scheduled meeting on Thursday, August 26, 2021.
- Like all funding for salaries and expenses in constitutional offices, the locality will be responsible for paying these expenses and the Compensation Board will reimburse actual expenses incurred with the monthly payroll and expense reimbursement; note that the funding reimbursement for the bonus will be from federal ARPA funds and some reporting and sub-recipient monitoring by the Compensation Board may be required.
- The bonus is approved by the legislature and funded for Compensation Board funded sworn positions only, and is not funded for nonsworn (civilian) positions in sheriffs' offices and regional jails, such as cooks, medical, dispatch or administrative positions. The estimated information identifies which Compensation Board funded positions in each office are eligible, assuming they remain filled on the date of implementation.
- Estimated amounts for the bonus payment in FY22 are based upon currently filled positions as identified in the COIN reimbursement system as of August 11, 2021. Positions that are currently vacant are not eligible for the bonus payment, however, should these positions be filled prior to the date of implementation, they will become eligible for the bonus funding in FY22 and the bonus funding will be reimbursable by the Compensation Board. In the converse situation, any position that is currently filled, funded and eligible for the \$3,000 bonus payment that is vacated before the date of implementation, will no longer be eligible for the bonus payment and the bonus will not be reimbursable. Localities and regional jails must ensure that any individual that leaves a sworn position with the sheriff's office or regional jail prior to the date of implementation and is not employed on that date does not receive the bonus payment as it is not eligible for reimbursement.

MEMO: Sheriffs and Regional Jail Superintendents,
 City Managers and County Administrators
 August 16, 2021
 Page 3 of 3

A spreadsheet and instructions are attached that will allow you to review the estimate of funding for Compensation Board positions eligible for the bonus payment. You may download and save the spreadsheet file containing details for your sheriff's office or regional jail. Please review the bonus funding estimate carefully, or notify the appropriate member of your staff of the availability of this information for review. If you have any questions, please contact us.

Compensation Board Staff:	Contact (click for email):	Telephone:
Bill Fussell, Senior Fiscal Technician	William.fussell@scb.virginia.gov	804-225-3435
Joan Bailey, Senior Fiscal Technician	Joan.bailey@scb.virginia.gov	804-225-3351
Charlotte Lee, Budget Manager	Charlotte.lee@scb.virginia.gov	804-225-3366
Robyn de Socio, Executive Secretary	Robyn.desocio@scb.virginia.gov	804-225-3439

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB E

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	E911 – Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) and Compression Wage Adjustment				
MOTION(s):	<p><u>Motion #1:</u> I move that the Board of Supervisors (Approve/Deny/Defer) a wage adjustment Plan for E911 staff:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Plan 1:</u> Increase E911 communication staff pay 5% after completion of Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) training and certification, plus a 1.5% compression wage adjustment for those staff hired prior to July 1, 2021, at an estimated additional cost of \$50,000 for FY22 and an estimated cost of \$66,000 for FY23 and beyond. <u>Plan 2:</u> Increase E911 communication staff pay 6% after completion of Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) training and certification, plus a 1.5% compression wage adjustment for those staff hired prior to July 1, 2021, at an estimated additional cost of \$56,000 for FY22 and an estimated cost of \$75,000 for FY23 and beyond. <p><u>Motion #2 (Only needed if Plan 1 or Plan 2 in Motion #1 are approved):</u> I move that the Board of Supervisors approve funding for (Plan 1 <u>or</u> Plan 2) as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizing FY22 E911 full-time salary vacancy savings for FY22 only for (\$50,000 or \$56,000). Utilizing FY22 Unassigned Fund Balance for FY22 only for (\$50,000 <u>or</u> \$56,000). Utilizing FY22 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Funds for FY22 only for (\$50,000 <u>or</u> \$56,000). Utilizing FY22 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Funds for FY22 through December, 31 2024 in FY25 at an estimated (\$215,000 <u>or</u> \$243,500). 				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
		XX			
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Sheriff Eric B. Hess and Michael Grandstaff, Director of Communications				
PRESENTER(S):	Sheriff Eric B. Hess and Michael Grandstaff, Director of Communications				
RECOMMENDATION:	Sheriff Hess recommends approval of Plan 2				

TIMING:	Routine																										
DISCUSSION:	<p>Sheriff Hess is requesting a pay adjustment (Plan 1 – 5% or Plan 2 – 6%) for the E911 communications staff for the implementation and required certifications needed for Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD). It is anticipated the required training and certifications would be completed within the next month or two and increases would not be eligible until that time, if approved. In addition, there is a request for a 1.5% compression wage adjustment for any communications staff hired prior to July 1, 2021.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">E911/Communications</th><th></th><th>Annual increase</th><th>w/fringe (22%)</th><th>75% for FY22</th><th>w/fringe (22%)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Plan 1</td><td></td><td>1.5%comp/5% EMD</td><td>\$54,000.0000</td><td>\$65,880.0000</td><td>\$40,500.0000</td><td>\$49,410.0000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Plan 2</td><td></td><td>1.5%comp/6% EMD</td><td>\$61,000.0000</td><td>\$74,420.0000</td><td>\$45,750.0000</td><td>\$55,815.0000</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As of September 30, 2021, Fluvanna County staff have not received guidance from our auditors on ARPA fund eligibility. In addition to eligibility, some additional outstanding questions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If Premium Pay is additive and not permanent, is it treated like a stipend and would it have to be classified separately and not included in base pay? • Is it VRS eligible? 						E911/Communications			Annual increase	w/fringe (22%)	75% for FY22	w/fringe (22%)	Plan 1		1.5%comp/5% EMD	\$54,000.0000	\$65,880.0000	\$40,500.0000	\$49,410.0000	Plan 2		1.5%comp/6% EMD	\$61,000.0000	\$74,420.0000	\$45,750.0000	\$55,815.0000
E911/Communications			Annual increase	w/fringe (22%)	75% for FY22	w/fringe (22%)																					
Plan 1		1.5%comp/5% EMD	\$54,000.0000	\$65,880.0000	\$40,500.0000	\$49,410.0000																					
Plan 2		1.5%comp/6% EMD	\$61,000.0000	\$74,420.0000	\$45,750.0000	\$55,815.0000																					
FISCAL IMPACT:	TBD																										
POLICY IMPACT:	N/A																										
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A																										
ENCLOSURES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter from the Sheriff's Office on Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) • Brochure from the Virginia Department of Health on EMD • Code of Virginia reference on EMD implementation requirement • Other enclosures previously referenced 																										
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other																						
		X		X	X																						



Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) is the essential initial point of contact for callers seeking medical assistance, providing a combination of telecommunications skills and medical instruction. EMD initiates and coordinates the most appropriate emergency medical service response while providing medical assistance to callers over the phone until help arrives.

With EMD, when calling 9-1-1 for medical emergencies, one should keep the following information in mind:

Answer the dispatcher's questions and follow their instructions, even if they seem excessive. They are obtaining as much information as possible in order to provide the best emergency medical resources as possible.

While emergency medical service units are en route, the dispatcher will assist with patient care until the responders arrive.

EMD uses a protocol reference system which is the single-most valuable tool for processing medical calls. EMD reference cards help to determine which questions to ask, resources to dispatch and pre-arrival instructions to provide. The use of standardized and medically approved EMD cards makes the provision of medical information by phone consistent and accurate, delivering accurate information, in the same manner, every time.

Fluvanna County's EMD Program is overseen by the County's Operational Medical Director. This program places dispatch under the jurisdiction of the Virginia Office of Emergency Medical Services. EMD is an entirely new added job function well above normal dispatching and is mandate by VA Code § 56-484.16:1.



By JAN 01,2022, our dispatchers must be able to provide High-quality telecommunicator cardiopulmonary resuscitation instruction" or "TCPR" means the delivery by trained 911 telecommunicators of high-quality cardiopulmonary resuscitation instruction for acute events requiring cardiopulmonary resuscitation, including out-of-hospital cardiac arrests.

By JAN 01, 2024, they must be certified in complete EMD. However, By JAN 01,2022 our dispatchers will be completely trained and certified in complete EMD as a practical matter as no vendor provides only the initial TCPR training or certification.

This standard requires increased training hours for all communications officers as well as recertification requirements. This also requires a dispatcher to remain on the phone with the caller until EMS arrives on scene, which we know can sometimes be an extended period. This prevents the dispatcher from answering any other emergency calls during this time frame.

This mandate now places dispatchers in a basic virtual EMS function and is a task above and beyond what they were originally hired to perform, and they need to be compensated for this additional skill and task. This may also make the recruitment and retention of dispatchers more difficult given they are providing medical guidance.

What is Emergency Medical Dispatch?

An Emergency Medical Dispatcher (EMD) in Campbell County, VA took a 911 call for a 14-month-old infant that was not breathing. The EMD walked the parents through CPR, and when the ambulance arrived the infant was breathing again. Not all dispatchers are EMDs, and when a panicked mother calls because her child is not breathing, they cannot help. That is why the Office of EMS (OEMS) is working with 911 centers across the state to provide an EMD accreditation program. Campbell County is one of 16 OEMS accredited EMD 911 centers in Virginia, and they proved their value the second that baby started breathing again.

Emergency Medical Dispatch is an advanced form of dispatch communications based on specific training and established protocols to help provide initial medical assistance over the telephone until EMS resources arrive on the scene. The information obtained from the caller assists in determining the level of care the person in need will receive and the proper response of available resources.



Additional Web Resources:

APCO International
<http://apcointl.org>

National Academies of Emergency Dispatch
www.emergencydispatch.org

Power Phone, Inc.
www.powerphone.com

National Emergency Communications Institute
www.neci911.com

For more information or questions contact:

Virginia Office of Emergency Medical Services
1041 Technology Park Drive
Glen Allen Va. 23059-4500

Phone: 804-888-7507
Fax: 804-371-3108
www.vdh.virginia.gov/oems

Virginia Office of Emergency Medical Services

911 Center Emergency Medical Dispatch Accreditation Program





What is an EMD Accreditation Program?

The Virginia Office of Emergency Medical Services has an accreditation program for 911 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) and Emergency Dispatch centers. This is to promote implementation of EMD protocols and continued training and education in this area and to recognize the agencies employing this life saving program.

There is no fee for this accreditation and OEMS Rescue Squad Assistance grant funds may be available to assist jurisdictions with establishing, upgrading and maintaining an EMD system.

More information may be found at the Virginia OEMS Web site www.vdh.virginia.gov/oems.

EMD Accreditation Guidelines

A: The EMD system must meet or exceed standards established by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the standards must be accepted and recognized by the American Society for Testing Materials. Examples of approved systems include, but are not limited to, programs offered by

the Association of Public Safety Communications Officers International, Powerphone®, Priority Dispatch® or National Emergency Communications Institute®.

B: You must have a minimum of 25% of communications personnel certified as an emergency medical dispatcher through an approved EMD program (as described in section A).

C: A minimum of one person on staff certified as an EMD instructor through an approved EMD program (as described in section A) OR a memorandum of understanding with adjacent jurisdiction(s) for cooperative training. This may include coordination of interagency training programs or cooperation on hosting EMD system provider trainers.

D: A minimum of one person with EMD certification (as described in section A) on duty at the PSAP or 911 center at all times.

E: A minimum 40 hours training, bi-annually, of continuing EMD/EMS communications education per PSAP or 911 Center. This may include in-house training and/or sending of communications personnel for outside training. Cooperative training with other OEMS accredited agencies count as completion of requirement.

F: A quality assurance and quality improvement process to assure EMD system compliance. This will consist of call review and/or call monitoring.

G: An annual report submitted to OEMS documenting compliance with all guidelines set by OEMS for accreditation. This will include program implementation and training documentation.

H: These standards must also be accepted by a currently endorsed EMS Physician (as defined in Virginia EMS Regulations; 12 VAC 5-31-1800 & 1810). A letter signed by same EMS Physician must accompany the initial application for accreditation and all subsequent documentation submitted for recurring approvals.



TO SUBMIT APPLICATION

The application is available on the OEMS Web site at www.vdh.virginia.gov/OEMS/EmergencyOperations/PSAP.htm

Please complete application, print a copy for your records, then submit electronically. Also attach a copy of the application with copies of EMD training certifications for all qualified communications officers and a copy of all MOU's to OEMS for confirmation. Items may be faxed to (804) 864-7580. Ensure title page is "Attention: EMD Accreditation".

This information may also be mailed to:
Virginia Office of Emergency Medical Services
Attention: EMD Accreditation
P.O. Box 2448
Richmond, VA 23218-2448

Note: Applications will not be considered until all documentation has been received by OEMS.

Code of Virginia
 Title 56. Public Service Companies
 Chapter 15. Telegraph and Telephone Companies
 Article 7. Enhanced Public Safety Telephone Services Act

§ 56-484.16:1. PSAP dispatchers; training requirements

A. As used in this section:

"Dispatcher" means an individual employed by a public safety answering point, an emergency medical dispatch service provider, or both, who is qualified to answer incoming emergency telephone calls or provide for the appropriate emergency response either directly or through communication with the appropriate PSAP.

"Emergency Medical Dispatch" means a systematic program of handling medical calls pursuant to which trained dispatchers determine the nature and priority of the call, dispatch the appropriate response, and give the caller instructions to help treat the caller until the arrival of the appropriate responder.

"Emergency Medical Dispatch certification" means certification by an Office of Emergency Medical Services recognized emergency dispatch training organization meeting or exceeding standards by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and accepted and recognized by the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM).

"Emergency Medical Dispatch education program" means an Emergency Medical Dispatch certification education program that meets national criteria set forth by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

"High-quality telecommunicator cardiopulmonary resuscitation instruction" or "TCPR" means the delivery by trained 911 telecommunicators of high-quality cardiopulmonary resuscitation instruction for acute events requiring cardiopulmonary resuscitation, including out-of-hospital cardiac arrests.

"Office" means the Office of Emergency Medical Services within the Department of Health.

B. By July 1, 2021, the Office of Emergency Medical Services shall adopt standards for training and equipment required for the provision of TCPR by dispatchers. The standards shall meet or exceed nationally recognized emergency cardiovascular care guidelines. At a minimum, training standards shall require dispatchers to obtain certification in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and shall incorporate recognition protocols for out-of-hospital cardiac arrest, compression-only cardiopulmonary resuscitation instructions for callers, and continuing education as appropriate. The Office shall update such standards as frequently as necessary, but not more frequently than biennially, in order to keep the standards current with nationally recognized emergency cardiovascular care guidelines.

C. On or before January 1, 2022, each PSAP shall provide training in TCPR to each dispatcher in its employ and shall provide its dispatchers with equipment necessary for the provision of TCPR. The training and equipment shall comply with the standards adopted by the Office pursuant to subsection B. Following completion of the initial training, each dispatcher's training shall be updated or supplemented in order to reflect updates to the training standards.

D. An operator of a PSAP may enter into a reciprocal agreement with the operator of another PSAP authorizing the initial PSAP to transfer callers to the other PSAP at times that the PSAP does not have a trained dispatcher on duty who is able to provide TCPR to a caller. If a PSAP transfers a caller under the provisions of this subsection, the transferring PSAP shall use an evidence-based protocol for the identification of a person in need of cardiopulmonary resuscitation and ensure that the PSAP to which calls are transferred uses dispatchers who meet the training requirements under subsection B to provide assistance on administering TCPR.

E. The Office of Emergency Medical Services shall identify all public agencies and other persons that provide TCPR training that satisfies the requirements adopted under subsection B and set minimum standards for course approval, instruction, and examination, including online training modules based on nationally recognized guidelines. The Office shall implement a means to ensure that every dispatcher who has satisfactorily completed a training program and his employing PSAP receive a certificate of completion of the required TCPR training.

F. No dispatcher who instructs a caller on TCPR shall be liable for any civil damages arising out of the instruction provided to the caller, except for acts or omissions intentionally designed to harm or for grossly negligent acts or omissions that result in harm to an individual. A caller may decline to receive TCPR. When a caller declines TCPR, the dispatcher has no obligation to provide such instruction.

G. By January 1, 2024, each operator of a PSAP shall implement a requirement that each of its dispatchers shall by July 1, 2024, have completed an Emergency Medical Dispatch education program that complies with minimum standards established by the Office of Emergency Medical Services. The Office shall ensure that every dispatcher who has satisfactorily completed an Emergency Medical Dispatch education program and his employing PSAP receive a certificate of completion of the required education program. Following completion of the initial Emergency Medical Dispatch education program, each dispatcher's training shall be updated or supplemented in order to reflect updates to the education program.

H. Each PSAP shall conduct ongoing quality assurance of its TCPR program.

I. The State Board of Health shall adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Process Act (§ [2.2-4000](#) et seq.) as are necessary to implement the provisions of this section.

2020, cc. [1068](#), [1069](#).

The chapters of the acts of assembly referenced in the historical citation at the end of this section(s) may not constitute a comprehensive list of such chapters and may exclude chapters whose provisions have expired.

FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

TAB F

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021																				
AGENDA TITLE:	E911 Hazard Pay One-Time Bonus																				
MOTION(s):	<p><u>Motion #1:</u> I move that the Board of Supervisors (Approve/Deny/Defer) a \$1,500 one-time bonus for ten full-time E911 staff and a \$750 one-time bonus for one part-time E911 staff at a cost of:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"> A. \$16,955 to the County utilizing FY22 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Funds. B. \$16,955 to the County utilizing FY22 E911 full-time salary vacancy savings. </p> <p><u>Motion #2 (Only needed if Option A is selected in Motion #1):</u> I move that the Board of Supervisors approve a budget transfer of \$16,955 from the FY22 American Rescue Plan Act budget contingency line to the full-time salary/FICA budget lines.</p>																				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):																		
		X																			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other																
		XX																			
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Sheriff Eric B. Hess and Michael Grandstaff, Director of Communications																				
PRESENTER(S):	Sheriff Eric B. Hess and Michael Grandstaff, Director of Communications																				
RECOMMENDATION:	Sheriff Hess recommends approval.																				
TIMING:	Routine																				
DISCUSSION:	<p>The Sheriff's Office would request the County utilize ARPA State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to fund the payment of a \$1,500 one-time hazard pay bonus to full-time E911 staff and a \$750 one-time hazard pay bonus to part-time E911 staff, and were hired before July 01, 2021. They have 10 full-time staff and 1 part-time staff, and the bonus and FICA cost would be approximately \$16,955.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="background-color: #f2f2f2;">Hazard pay</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #f2f2f2;">E911/Communications</td> <td style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">10 Full-time</td> <td style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">X \$1,500</td> <td style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">\$15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">1 Part-time</td> <td style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">x \$750</td> <td style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">\$750</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">Total Needed</td> <td></td> <td style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">\$15,750</td> </tr> </table> <p>As of September 30, 2021, Fluvanna County staff have not received guidance from our auditors on ARPA fund eligibility.</p>					Hazard pay				E911/Communications	10 Full-time	X \$1,500	\$15,000		1 Part-time	x \$750	\$750		Total Needed		\$15,750
Hazard pay																					
E911/Communications	10 Full-time	X \$1,500	\$15,000																		
	1 Part-time	x \$750	\$750																		
	Total Needed		\$15,750																		

FISCAL IMPACT:	TBD				
POLICY IMPACT:	N/A				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	Other enclosures previously referenced.				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
		X		X	X

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB G

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	2021 Fluvanna County Fair Review				
MOTION(s):	N/A				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		x			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
			x		
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Aaron Spitzer, Director of Parks and Recreation				
PRESENTER(S):	Aaron Spitzer, Director of Parks and Recreation				
RECOMMENDATION:	N/A				
TIMING:	Routine				
DISCUSSION:	This presentation is to give a review of the 2021 Fluvanna County Fair along with expenditures and revenues.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	N/A				
POLICY IMPACT:	N/A				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	N/A				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
					x

FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

TAB H

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	2021 Redistricting Update				
MOTION(s):	N/A				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
			X		
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator & Kelly Belanger Harris, Assistant County Administrator				
PRESENTER(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator & Kelly Belanger Harris, Assistant County Administrator				
RECOMMENDATION:	N/A				
TIMING:	N/A				
DISCUSSION:	<p>Timeline for Redistricting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oct 6: Staff gives brief presentation to Board; Census data is available; statewide maps have been proposed; discuss timeline for County redistricting; discuss schedule for community meetings Between Oct 7 and Oct 20: Schedule meetings with Redistricting Committee (Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Weaver with staff support) to discuss various scenarios based on Census data Oct 20: Staff presentation to Board proposing new district maps; solicit Board feedback; schedule community meetings; request authorization to hold/advertise a public hearing on Nov 17 Oct 21 – Nov 3: Redistricting Committee meets to discuss any changes Nov 3: Discuss community feedback; proposed maps; Redistricting Committee feedback; Nov 4 and Nov 11: Advertisement of public hearing and ordinance – The advertisement must state where the descriptions and maps of proposed boundary changes may be inspected and full text of ordinance to be available for inspection Nov 17: Public hearing; earliest date to adopt redistricting maps/ordinance change By Dec 1: County Attorney submits to office of Virginia Attorney General for issuance of a certification of no objection – if no objection interposed within 60 days of submission, certification of no objection is deemed issued 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following adoption: Copies of enacted changes, including certified copy of enacted ordinance, a GIS map showing the new boundaries, to be send to local electoral board, Virginia Department of Elections, Division of Legislative Services, and Secretary of the Commonwealth (will need to indicate that implementation is subject to Attorney General certification of no objection) • Following adoption: Copy of ordinance including description of the boundaries and a map showing the boundaries of the districts to be recorded in the official BOS minutes • By January 29: Redistricting anticipated to be complete following Attorney General certification of no objection <p>Adoption of Redistricting Ordinance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to meet the requirement for redistricting in 2021, the redistricting ordinance would need to be adopted by the second meeting in December (December 15, 2021.) 				
FISCAL IMPACT:	Potential costs for additional precincts subsequent to number of new districts and boundary lines; costs for additional supervisors if number of districts is increased.				
POLICY IMPACT:	Fluvanna Code Chapter 2, Article 2: Election Districts will require amending.				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virginia Code § 24.2-304.1. At-large and district elections; reapportionment and redistricting of districts or wards; limits. • Article VII. Local Government, Section 5. County, city, and town governing bodies 				
ENCLOSURES:	N/A				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
	X				X

FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

TAB I

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Adoption of the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors September 15, 2021 Meeting Minutes.				
MOTION(s):	I move the meeting minutes of the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors Regular Meeting on Wednesday, September 15, 2021, be adopted.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				XX	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Caitlin Solis, Clerk to the Board				
PRESENTER(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approve				
TIMING:	Routine				
DISCUSSION:	None.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	N/A				
POLICY IMPACT:	N/A				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	Draft Minutes for September 15, 2021.				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
					X

FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
REGULAR MEETING MINUTES
Carysbrook Performing Arts Center
8880 James Madison Hwy, Fork Union, VA 23055
September 15, 2021
Regular Meeting 7:00pm

MEMBERS PRESENT: John M. (Mike) Sheridan, Columbia District, Chair
Tony O’Brien, Rivanna District, Vice Chair
Mozell Booker, Fork Union District
Patricia Eager, Palmyra District
Donald W. Weaver, Cunningham District

ABSENT: None.

ALSO PRESENT: Eric M. Dahl, County Administrator
Kelly Belanger Harris, Assistant County Administrator
William Tanner, Deputy County Attorney
Caitlin Solis, Clerk for the Board of Supervisors

1 - CALL TO ORDER, PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE, & MOMENT OF SILENCE

At 7:02pm, Chair Sheridan called to order the Regular Meeting of September 15, 2021. After the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance, a moment of silence was observed.

3 - ADOPTION OF AGENDA

MOTION:	Accept the Agenda, for the September 15, 2021 Regular Meeting of the Board of Supervisors, as amended.				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O’Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:	Booker				Motion
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

4 - COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR’S REPORT

Mr. Dahl reported on the following topics:
Announcements and Updates

- Happy belated birthday Mrs. Eager

New Employees

- D’amante Anderson, Family Services Specialist , Social Services Office , Started September 13th
- Jordan Allen, Deputy in Training, Sheriff’s Office, Started September 13th
- Julie Dane, Administrative Assistant, Commonwealth’s Attorney office, Started September 13th

Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) has awarded the *Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting* to County of Fluvanna for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

- The report has been judged by an impartial panel to meet the high standards of the program, which includes demonstrating a constructive "spirit of full disclosure" to clearly communicate its financial story and motivate potential users and user groups to read the report.
- The Certificate of Achievement is the highest form of recognition in the area of governmental accounting and financial reporting, and its attainment represents a significant accomplishment by a government and its management.
- Congratulations to the Finance Department for a job well done!

Congratulations to Kelly Belanger Harris for being accepted into the International City/County Management Association (ICMA) Equity Officer Institute.

- The program identifies individuals serving as chief equity officers, or have equity as an adjunct responsibility, and brings them together to share their insights with ICMA and each other to build a learning community for ICMA members on equity, inclusion, and social justice.
- Across the United States, 33 individuals were accepted into the program.
- 6 of those participating in the program are from Virginia.
- 4 of those from Virginia are in the Central Virginia region.

Fluvanna County Employee Health and Wellness Fair

- Monday, September 20, 2021
- At Pleasant Grove Park in the Pole Barn
- 11:30 am to 1:30 pm – lunch will be provided

- There will be raffles and giveaways
- Health screenings and flu shots will be available

BUTTERFLY GARDEN REDEDICATION

- Butterfly Garden members will be rededicating the garden as it has flourished over the past 2 years. The Butterfly Garden members have been meeting each week on Tuesday mornings to work on planting and maintaining the plants and walkways in the garden.
- Butterfly Garden members will also be recognizing the Rossnagle Family for their kind donation of all the materials for the new fence, a special remembrance for garden companion Randy Beck, and their newest interns for passing the classroom portion of the Master Gardener training.
- Butterfly Garden members have invited anyone that would like to join in the rededication and recognitions to please join them at the Butterfly Garden on Saturday, September 18 at 10am.

Next BOS Meetings

Day	Date	Time	Purpose	Location
Wed	Oct 6	4:00 PM	Regular Meeting	Performing Arts Center
Wed	Oct 20	7:00PM	Regular Meeting	Performing Arts Center
Wed	Nov 3	4:00 PM	Regular Meeting	Performing Arts Center

5 - PUBLIC COMMENTS #1

At 7:12pm, Chair Sheridan opened the first round of Public Comments.

- Suzy Morris, 6840 Thomas Jefferson Hwy, Spoke to the Board about property rights.
- With no one else wishing to speak, Chair Sheridan closed the first round of Public Comments at 7:17pm.

6 - PUBLIC HEARING

SUP 21:04 Joseph Carl Bradley – Commercial Kennel – Douglas Miles, Community Development Director

- SUP 21:04 Joseph Carl Bradley – A Special Use Permit request within the A-1, Agricultural, General District to permit a commercial kennel with respect to 5 +/- acres of Tax Map 23 Section A Parcel 30 located at 5464 Venable Road. The subject property is located within the Rural Preservation Planning Area and in the Columbia Election District.

Fluvanna Zoning Ordinance Definitions

- Commercial kennel: A place designed and used to house, board, breed, handle or otherwise keep or care for dogs, cats, or other household pets for the specific intent of sale or in return for compensation.
- Private Kennel: The keeping, breeding, raising, showing, or training of four (4) or more dogs, cats, or other household pets over six months of age for personal enjoyment of the owner or occupants of the property, and for which commercial gain is not the primary objective.

Commission and Community Meetings

- June 8, 2021 Planning Commission Public Hearing there were several area residents and the church members that expressed concerns with request.
- July 21, 2021 the applicant and along with Planning conducted a Community Meeting Conference Call to identify and address these neighborhood concerns.
- August 10, 2021 Planning Commission heard that most concerns were addressed in the community.

Planning Commission & Staff Conditions

1. This Special Use Permit (SUP) is granted for a commercial kennel use to Joseph Carl Bradley and is not transferable and it does not run with the land on Tax Map 23 Section A Parcel 30.
2. There shall be no more than one (1) commercial kennel building on the premises and it shall be located at least fifty (50) feet from property lines with six (6) foot solid board or vinyl fencing that screens the outdoor dog runs from all of the adjacent property owners.
3. Noise attenuation measures including insulation, fencing and screening shall be installed as a part of the commercial kennel building construction acceptable to both the Building Official and the Zoning Administrator prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy.
4. There shall be no personal or client dogs in the outside runs between dusk and dawn unless the applicant is actively handling such dogs for the purpose of relieving themselves and then the same runs shall be cleaned regularly to meet the Virginia Department of Health requirements. There shall be no

- more than ten (10) client dogs and ten (10) outdoor dog runs at the commercial kennel. Dog runs will only be installed on the south side of the commercial kennel shown on the applicant’s building plans filed with the case.
- 5. The outdoor training of client dogs is permitted Monday through Saturday from dawn to dusk, and on Sundays from 1:00 pm to 6:00 pm. The outdoor training does not include any activity such as personal or client dogs relieving themselves and then the same runs and outdoor areas shall be cleaned regularly to meet the Virginia Department of Health requirements.
 - 6. The site shall be maintained in a neat and orderly manner so that the visual appearance from the public right-of-way and the adjacent properties is acceptable to County officials.
 - 7. The Board of Supervisors, or its representative, reserves the right to inspect the property for compliance with these conditions at any time.
 - 8. Under Section 22-17-4 F (2) of the Fluvanna County Code, the Board of Supervisors has the authority to revoke a Special Use Permit if the property owners have substantially breached the conditions of the Special Use Permit.

➤ At 7:31pm, Chair Sheridan opened the Public Hearing. With no one wishing to speak, Chair Sheridan closed the Public Hearing at 7:31pm

MOTION:	I move that the Board of Supervisors approve SUP 21:04, a request to permit a commercial kennel, with respect to 5 +/- acres of Tax Map 23, Section A, Parcel 30, subject to the eight conditions as recommended by the Planning Commission and Fluvanna County Staff.				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O’Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:		Second			Motion
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
RESULT:	4-1				

ZTA 21:02 Solar Generation Facilities – Douglas Miles, Community Development Director

Countywide Zoning Text Amendment (ZTA) 21:02 Solar Generation Facilities

- **ZTA 21:02** This is an Ordinance to Amend Chapter 22 Zoning of the Fluvanna County Code by the Addition of Definitions Under 22-22-1 Definitions; Uses Permitted by Right in A-1 Zoning Under 22-4-2.1, in R-1 Zoning Under 22-5-2.1, in R-2 Zoning Under 22-6-2.1, in R-3 Zoning Under 22-7-9.1, in R-4 Zoning Under 22-8-2.1, in B-1 Zoning Under 22-9-2.1, in B-C Zoning Under 22-10-3, in I-1 Zoning Under 22-11-2.1, in I-2 Zoning Under 22-12-2.1, and in MHP Zoning Under 22-13-2.1 to Permit a Small Scale Solar Generation Facility; and Uses Permitted by Special Use Permit in A-1 Zoning Under 22-4-2.2, in B-1 Zoning Under 22-9-2.2, in B-C Zoning Under 22-10-4, in I-1 Zoning Under 22-11-2.2 and in I-2 Zoning Under 22-12-2.2 to Permit a Minor Scale and Utility Scale Solar Generation Facility.

Utility-Scale Solar Generation Facilities

- Utility-Scale Solar Generation Facilities are very passive land uses requiring few local government services, and generating low noise and emissions for productive solar energy production into the electrical grid
- Solar generation facility, minor scale: An on-site solar energy conversion system producing less than 2 MW of electricity. Minor scale solar energy conversion systems generally reduce on-site consumption of utility power for civic, commercial and industrial applications. On-site may also include adjacent parcels under common use, ownership and control. Rooftop arrays do not require zoning approval. Ground mounted arrays require zoning approval as accessory structures.
- Solar generation facility, small scale: An on-site solar energy conversion system producing not more than 15 kW of electricity. Small scale solar energy systems generally reduce on-site consumption of utility power for civic, commercial and industrial applications. On-site may include adjacent parcels under common use, ownership and control. Rooftop arrays do not require zoning approval. Ground mounted arrays require zoning approval as accessory structures.
- Solar generation facility, utility scale: A solar energy conversion system producing 2 MW or more of electricity to a utility provider. Such facilities interconnect with an existing electrical grid serving other off-site facilities which are not adjacent or under common use, ownership or control.

Proposed Zoning Ordinance Definitions further explained:

- Small-scale facility = 15 kW or less to power an existing warehouse building or commercial business land use
- Minor-scale facility = 2 MW or less to power an existing substation location or the electrical power service area

- Utility-scale facility = 2 MW or more to send electricity into overall power grid through an electrical transmission line

Major Utility versus Utility-Scale Solar

- Currently we have been reviewing all solar requests as Major Utility requests which more accurately defines the electrical transmission line process:
- Utility, Major: Facilities for distribution, collection, treatment, production, transmission and generation of public, private and central utilities including, but not limited to, transmission lines, production plants, electrical substations, pumping stations, treatment facilities, information and communication facilities.
- In order to come into compliance with the recent Virginia General Assembly changes for all Solar Generation Facilities we are proposing this text:
- Solar generation facility, utility scale: A solar energy conversion system producing 2 MW or more of electricity to a utility provider. Such facilities interconnect with an existing electrical grid serving other off-site facilities which are not adjacent or under common use, ownership or control.

Utility-Scale: SUPs for Use Requests

- Minor Scale / Utility Scale Solar Generation SUPs:
 - Mainly within the A-1 Zoning District for both uses
 - Minor Scale: Sun Tribe Solar - Cunningham Solar
- Utility-Scale: Future Solar Generation Facility uses
 - SUP 16:09 Coronal Solar 15 MW – Little Creek Road

Zoning Text Amendment (ZTA) Process

- Solar Facilities and Future Solar Siting Guidelines:
 - Community Planning Areas are to be avoided
 - Water and Sewer areas are also to be avoided
 - Commercial and Industrial areas are avoided
 - Environmental and Historical Analysis done
 - Community Meetings illustrate Sketch Plans
 - Landscaping and Site Screening standards
 - Groundcovers to be pollinator friendly plants
- At 8:19pm, Chair Sheridan opened the Public Hearing.
- Patty Reynard, 662 Broken Island, Spoke in opposition to developing solar energy projects.
- With no one else wishing to speak, Chair Sheridan closed the Public Hearing at 8:24pm.

MOTION:	I move that the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors adopts the resolution entitled An Ordinance to Amend Chapter 22 Zoning of the Fluvanna County Code by the Addition of Definitions Under 22-22-1 Definitions; Uses Permitted by Right in A-1 Zoning Under 22-4-2.1, in R-1 Zoning Under 22-5-2.1, in R-2 Zoning Under 22-6-2.1, in R-3 Zoning Under 22-7-9.1, in R-4 Zoning Under 22-8-2.1, in B-1 Zoning Under 22-9-2.1, in B-C Zoning Under 22-10-2.1, in I-1 Zoning Under 22-11-2.1, in I-2 Zoning Under 22-12-2.1, and in MHP Zoning Under 22-13-2.1 to Permit a Small Scale Solar Generation Facility; and Uses Permitted by Special Use Permit in A-1 Zoning Under 22-4-2.2, in B-1 Zoning Under 22-9-2.2, in B-C Zoning Under 22-10-4, in I-1 Zoning Under 22-1-2.2 and in I-2 Zoning Under 22-12-2.2 to Permit a Minor Scale and Utility Scale Solar Generation Facility.				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O’Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:		Second	Motion		
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

Adoption of an Ordinance Approving the Formation of a Joint Regional Cigarette Tax Board – Eric Dahl, County Administrator, & Kelly Belanger Harris, Assistant County Administrator

Regional Cigarette Tax Board History

- Cigarette Tax and Regional Tax Board
 - § 58.1-3830. Local cigarette taxes authorized; use of dual die or stamp to evidence payment. - Legislation was passed in the 2020 General Assembly session authorized counties to levy cigarette taxes at a maximum rate of 40 cents per pack, beginning July 1, 2021

- § 58.1-3832.1. Regional cigarette tax boards – Authorizes the creation of a regional taxation body
- Preliminary estimates show this tax could generate \$190K-\$287K annually if levied at 40 cents per pack.
- In April 2021, the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission reached out to its member localities to determine interest in forming/participating in a regional cigarette tax board.
 - Six localities required to create a regional body; seven localities indicated interest in forming a regional tax board.
 - May 5, 2021 – Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors adopted a Resolution In Participating In Regional Cigarette Tax Administration.
- Spring-Summer 2021 - TJPDC Cigarette Tax Workgroup reviewed strategies for establishing a regional cigarette tax administration board; provided scenarios for start-up and on-going costs for regional body
- July 2021 – TJPDC Cigarette Tax Workgroup reviews Draft Ordinance and Agreement for localities participating in Regional Cigarette Tax Board
- August 2021 - Draft Ordinance presented to localities for consideration in August/September 2021
- August 4, 2021 – Board authorized advertisement of a Public Hearing to be held on Sept 15, 2021 to consider adopting an ordinance to create the Blue Ridge Cigarette Tax Board.
- Sept 15, 2021 - Five localities have adopted, “An Ordinance Approving the Formation of a Joint Entity To Be Known as the Blue Ridge Cigarette Tax Board and Bestowing On Such Entity All Powers Necessary and Proper for the Performance of Its Duties as Provided By Law.” If adopted tonight, Fluvanna will be the sixth locality, and will meet the minimum requirement for creation of the regional tax board.

CREATION OF REGIONAL CIGARETTE TAX BOARD

§ 58.1-3832.1. Regional cigarette tax boards.

- A. As used in this section:
- "Member locality" means a locality that elects to become a member of a regional cigarette tax board and have its local cigarette tax administered by the board.
- "Region" means the group of localities for which the regional cigarette tax board administers local cigarette taxes.
- "Regional cigarette tax board" means a board established by a group of at least six member localities pursuant to their powers under this article, Chapter 13 (§ 15.2-1300 et seq.) of Title 15.2, and the Regional Cooperation Act (§ 15.2-4200 et seq.), with the purpose of administering local cigarette taxes on a regional basis subject to the provisions of this section.

BLUE RIDGE CIGARETTE TAX BOARD

§ 58.1-3832.1. Regional cigarette tax boards.

- B. A regional cigarette tax board shall have the following duties:
1. Providing for the use of a uniform meter impression or stamp as evidence of payment of any local cigarette tax within the region.
 2. Entering into an arrangement, on behalf of or in cooperation with its member localities, with the Department pursuant to the provisions of subsection A of § 58.1-3830, for the use of a dual die or stamp as evidence of payment of any applicable local and state tax.
 3. Providing a single point of contact for a stamping agent authorized under this article or Chapter 10 (§ 58.1-1000) to remit local cigarette taxes due to any member locality.
 4. Providing a discount to a stamping agent as compensation for accounting for the tax due under this article. The discount shall be in the amount of two percent of the tax otherwise due.
 5. Distributing any local cigarette taxes collected by the board to the appropriate member locality.
 6. Enforcing all local cigarette tax ordinances within the region.
 7. Promoting uniformity of cigarette tax ordinances among its member localities.
 8. To the extent possible, encouraging uniformity of cigarette tax rates among its member localities.
 9. Accomplishing any other purpose that helps promote the uniform administration of local cigarette taxes throughout the region.
- At 8:32pm, Chair Sheridan opened the Public Hearing. With no one wishing to speak, Chair Sheridan closed the Public Hearing at 8:32pm

MOTION:	I move the Board of Supervisors adopt the ordinance entitled "Ordinance Approving the Formation of a Joint Entity to Be Known as the Blue Ridge Cigarette Tax Board and Bestowing on Such Entity All Powers Necessary and Proper for the Performance of Its Duties as Provided by Law" and further
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	authorize the County Administrator to execute the Blue Ridge Cigarette Tax Agreement subject to approval as to form by the County Attorney.				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O’Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:	Second		Motion		
VOTE:	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	4-1				

Resolution and Public Hearing for the Issuance of Virginia Public School Authority Series 2021 Bonds – Eric Dahl, County Administrator

- The Board of Supervisors approved in the FY22 Budget issuing \$3,771,000 debt to fund School CIP projects.
- The VPSA pooled financing program likely offers the lowest cost of funds and most efficient process for financing the school improvements.
 - Pooled Bond Program - Tax Exempt Financing
 - Rated AA+, Aa1 and AA+ by Fitch Ratings, Moody's and Standard & Poor's, respectively.
- VPSA also allows some customization of principal payments, so we could request that no principal payments be due until FY2025 to take advantage of the drop off in the County's debt service that year.

Public Hearing Requirements

- Per Code of Virginia 15.2-2606, before the final authorization of the issuance of any bonds by a locality, the governing body of the locality shall hold a public hearing on the proposed bond issue.
- Notice of the hearing shall be published once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper published or having general circulation in the locality.
 - State the estimated maximum amount of the bonds
 - State the proposed use of the bond proceeds
 - Specify the time and place of the hearing

Timeline

- Aug 11 – School Board Adopted Resolution for \$4.0M Max. Amount
- Aug 30 VPSA Fall Pool Application Submitted
- Sep 2 and 9 - Advertisements for VPSA Bond Public Hearing
- Sep 15 (TODAY) - Public Hearing is held for the VPSA financing with a Resolution for \$4.0M Max. Amount/20 Yr. Term/Max. Rate 3.50%
- Sep 15 (TODAY) VPSA Board meets to consider applications and parameters of the sale.
- Week of Sep 20 and Oct 4 – First and second estimated debt service schedules distributed to localities
- Oct 5 – Deadline for VPSA to allow for any bond amounts to be changed/lowered or withdrawn. Localities return executed Bond Sale Agreements.
- Nov 9 – Closing on local and VPSA bonds – funds available

Funding Breakdown:

Project	Description	FY22 Budget	VPSA Application
Carysbrook Elem School - HVAC	HVAC Replacement	\$1,500,000	\$2,530,000
Abrams Academy - School Renovation	Building Renovation	\$1,250,000	\$200,000
School Buses	10 Buses	\$1,021,000	\$1,025,000
		\$3,771,000	\$3,755,000

Rates and Debt Service

- Based on FY22 budgeted debt service amortized over 10 years @ 2.75% (buses) and 20 years @2.60% (Carysbrook HVAC and Abrams renovations) debt service would be roughly \$295K annually.
 - If interest rates come in at +/- 0.50%, that equates to roughly \$11K annually.
 - If interest rates come in at the not to exceed rate of 3.50% per the resolution, that equates to roughly a \$20K increase over what is budgeted.
 - Per our financial advisor, rates would come in below 2.00% today.
 - Staff is working in conjunction with our financial advisors to monitor interest rates up until final pricing.
- At 8:41pm, Chair Sheridan opened the Public Hearing. With no one wishing to speak, Chair Sheridan closed the Public Hearing at 8:41pm.

MOTION:	I move the Board of Supervisors approve the resolution entitled “Resolution Authorizing the Issuance of not to Exceed \$4,000,000 General Obligation School Bond of the County of Fluvanna, Virginia, to be sold to Virginia Public School Authority and Providing for the Form and Details Thereof” which shall be for a term not to exceed 20 years and bear interest at a rate not to exceed 3.50%.				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O’Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:	Second		Motion		
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

7 - ACTION MATTERS

None.

7A – BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

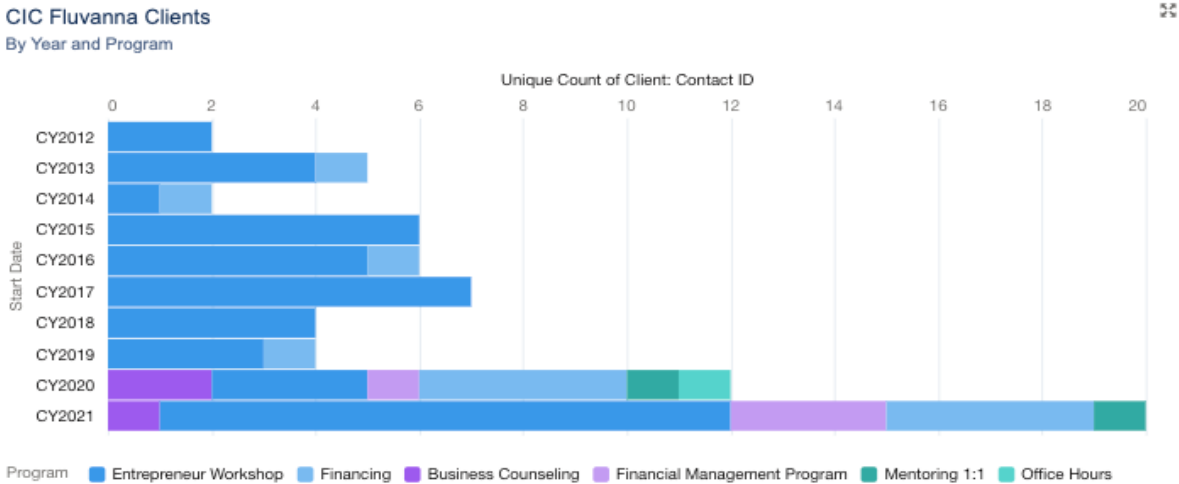
None.

8 - PRESENTATIONS

Community Investment Collaborative (CIC) Loan Fund Update – Stephen Davis, President, Community Investment Collaborative (CIC)

- CIC is a Community Development Finance Institution (CDFI) founded in 2012. The CIC hosts the Central Virginia Small Business Development Center.
- CIC’s mission is to strengthen the community and contribute to economic development by by fueling the success of under-resourced entrepreneurs through education, mentoring, micro-lending and networking.

CIC Clients Served in Fluvanna



*Note: only CIC programs, does not include SBDC. Counseling, FMP, Mentoring, Office Hours data is only available for 2020-2021.

Fluvanna Program Summary

	<u>Regular Loans</u>	<u>Recovery Loans</u>	<u>Total Loans</u>
Original Balance			\$45,000
Loans Made	\$18,000	\$46,500	\$64,500
Principal Repaid	\$10,475	\$7,931	\$18,406
Loan Losses	\$4,292	\$0	\$4,292
Fees Charged to Fund	\$600	\$0	\$600
Outstanding Loans' Balance	\$2,142	\$37,614	\$39,757
Funds Available*			\$351

*As of August 31, 2021, update from written report. One new loan of \$12,000 was approved in September. 2020 Recap – F.R.O.M. Fluvanna Small Business Grants

- Fluvanna County utilized CARES Act to provide Grants to provide \$528,066 in grants to businesses and organizations injured as a result of COVID-19 pandemic.
- CIC managed grant program from application to disbursement

Fluvanna EDA Partnership

- In 2021, the Fluvanna EDA partnered with CIC to provide scholarships for participants in our 16 week workshop.
- 7 scholarships were provided for our Spring 2021 cohort
- 7 scholarships were provided for our Fall 2021 cohort

<u>Program</u>	<u>Inquiries</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Total Grant \$</u>
Business Grants	191	77	65	\$413,066
Nonprofit Grants	27	13	13	\$115,000

Central VA SBDC at CIC

- CIC took over as host for the Central Virginia Small Business Development Center in January 2020.
- Rebecca Haydock is Director
- SBDC provides one on one counseling to businesses and individual training events.
- Since 2019, CIC tripled the number of client and client hours provided to the region. Specific Fluvanna metrics are on the next slide.
- Fluvanna supported SBDC by providing a local match for its SBA grant.

<u>Metric</u>	<u>2020 Fluvanna</u>	<u>2021 Fluvanna YTD</u>
Clients	33	34
Client Hours	214	256
Training Participants	101	93
Capital Formed	\$293,386	\$107,300

9 - CONSENT AGENDA

The following items were discussed before approval:

- J - Proclaiming October as Community Planning Month
- G - Priority Dispatch System Contract

The following items were approved under the Consent Agenda for September 15, 2021:

- *Minutes of September 1, 2021* – Caitlin Solis, Clerk to the Board
- *Priority Dispatch System Contract* – Cyndi Toler, Purchasing Officer
- *Accounts Payable Report for July 2021* – Tori Melton, Management Analyst
- *Accounts Payable Report for August 2021* – Tori Melton, Management Analyst
- *Proclaiming October as Community Planning Month* – Douglas Miles, Community Development Director
- *CRMF - FCPS - FCHS HVAC Chillers Capital Reserve Maintenance Fund Request* – Don Stribling, FCPS

MOTION:	Approve the consent agenda, for the September 15, 2021 Board of Supervisors meeting, and to ratify Accounts Payable and Payroll for July 2021, in the amount of \$8,753,062.64 and August 2021, in the amount of \$3,781,617.29				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O’Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:	Second				Motion
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

10 - UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Burn Building Funding – Eric Dahl, County Administrator

Mr. Dahl updated the Board on the Burn Building project and funding options. He asked the Board if they would be interested in increasing funding for the Burn Building project if the Virginia Fire Services Board is willing to increase grant funding or would they rather table the project and return the original grant money. A more formal agenda item will be brought to the Board once the Virginia Fire Services Board makes a funding decision.

11 - NEW BUSINESS

Blue Ridge Health District Budget Carryover Request – Eric Dahl, County Administrator

Mr. Dahl relayed the BRHD carryover request of approximately \$100,000 from FY21 to FY22 to fund vaccine and testing efforts. The Board suggested returning the unused money into the General Fund and issue BRHD money from ARPA funds.

JAUNT Annual Meeting Proxy – Eric Dahl, County Administrator

JAUNT is requesting a proxy be appointed to be a voting member at the annual shareholders meeting. After some discussion, the Board selected Mr. O’Brien to be the voting member at the Jaunt meeting. An action item will be brought to the Board at the next meeting.

Written Public Comments – Eric Dahl, County Administrator

Mr. Dahl asked the Board if they wish to allow letters that have been sent in by citizens to be read during public comments going forward. The Board decided to not to continue reading letters sent in during public comments.

12 - PUBLIC COMMENTS #2

At 9:46pm, Chair Sheridan opened the second round of Public Comments.

- Patty Reynard, 662 Broken Island, spoke against roundabouts.
- Suzy Morris, 6840 Thomas Jefferson Hwy, addressed the Board concerning the Comprehensive Plan.
- Frank Signoretti, Fluvanna Co. Sheriff’s Office, Comments were read into record and attached to the minutes.
- Mr. O’Brien spoke briefly about the 20th anniversary 911 Memorial Service.

With no one else wishing to speak, Chair Sheridan closed the second round of Public Comments at 10:09pm.

13 - CLOSED MEETING

MOTION:	At 10:09pm, move the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors enter into a closed meeting, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2.2-3711 A.8 of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, for the purpose of discussing Legal Matters.				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O’Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:	Second		Motion		
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

MOTION:	At 10:27pm, move Closed Meeting be adjourned and the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors convene again in open session and “BE IT RESOLVED, the Board of Supervisors does hereby certify to the best of each member’s knowledge (i) only public business matters lawfully exempted from open meeting requirements under Section 2.2-3711-A of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, and (ii) only such public business matters as were identified in the motion by which the closed meeting was convened were heard, discussed, or considered in the meeting.”				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O’Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:	Second		Motion		
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

14 - ADJOURN

MOTION:	Adjourn the regular meeting of Wednesday, September 15, 2021 at 10:31pm.				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O’Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:	Second				Motion
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

ATTEST:

FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Caitlin Solis
Clerk to the Board

John M. Sheridan
Chair



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

County of Fluvanna
Palmyra, Virginia

RESOLUTION No. 20-2021

Be it resolved by the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors, pursuant to the Fluvanna County Code Sec. 22-20-1 (c), that the Board intends to adopt the following amendments to the Fluvanna County Code:

ORDINANCE

An Ordinance to Amend Chapter 22 Zoning of the Fluvanna County Code by the Addition of Definitions Under 22-22-1 Definitions; Uses Permitted by Right in A-1 Zoning Under 22-4-2.1, in R-1 Zoning Under 22-5-2.1, in R-2 Zoning Under 22-6-2.1, in R-3 Zoning Under 22-7-9.1, in R-4 Zoning Under 22-8-2.1, in B-1 Zoning Under 22-9-2.1, in B-C Zoning Under 22-10-2.1, in I-1 Zoning Under 22-11-2.1, in I-2 Zoning Under 22-12-2.1, and in MHP Zoning Under 22-13-2.1 to Permit a Small Scale Solar Generation Facility; and Uses Permitted by Special Use Permit in A-1 Zoning Under 22-4-2.2, in B-1 Zoning Under 22-9-2.2, in B-C Zoning Under 22-10-4, in I-1 Zoning Under 22-1-2.2 and in I-2 Zoning Under 22-12-2.2 to Permit a Minor Scale and Utility Scale Solar Generation Facility.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE FLUVANNA BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, pursuant to Virginia Code Section 15.2-2285, that the Fluvanna County Code be, and it is hereby, amended by the amendment of Sections 22-4-2.1; 22-5-2.1; 22-6-2.1; 22-7-9.1; 22-8-2.1; 22-9-2.1; 22-10-2.1; 22-11-2.1; 22-12-2.1; 22-13.2.1; and under 22-4-2.2; 22-9-2.2; 22-10-4; 22-1-2.2; 22-12-2.2, and 22-22-1, as follows:

Sec. 22-4-2.1 (A-1) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-5-2.1 (R-1) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-6-2.1 (R-2) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-7-9.1 (R-3) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-8-2.1 (R-4) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-9-2.1 (B-1) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-10-3 (B-C) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-11-2.1 (I-1) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-12-2.1 (I-2) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-13-2.1 (MHP) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-4-2.2 (A-1) Uses permitted by special use permit

Miscellaneous Uses

Minor scale solar generation facility

Utility scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-9-2.2 (B-1) Uses permitted by special use permit

Miscellaneous Uses
Small scale solar generation facility
Utility scale solar generation facility
Sec. 22-10-4 (B-C) Uses permitted by special use permit

Miscellaneous Uses
Small scale solar generation facility
Utility scale solar generation facility
Sec. 22-11-2.2 (I-1) Uses permitted by special use permit

Miscellaneous Uses
Small scale solar generation facility
Utility scale solar generation facility
Sec. 22-12-2.2 (I-2) Uses permitted by special use permit

Miscellaneous Uses
Small scale solar generation facility
Utility scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-22-1 Definitions:
Solar generation facility, minor scale: An on-site solar energy conversion system producing less than 2 MW of electricity. Minor scale solar energy conversion systems generally reduce on-site consumption of utility power for civic, commercial and industrial applications. On-site may also include adjacent parcels under common use, ownership and control. Rooftop arrays do not require zoning approval. Ground mounted arrays require zoning approval as accessory structures.
Solar generation facility, small scale: An on-site solar energy conversion system producing not more than 15 kW of electricity. Small scale solar energy systems generally reduce on-site consumption of utility power for civic, commercial and industrial applications. On-site may include adjacent parcels under common use, ownership and control. Rooftop arrays do not require zoning approval. Ground mounted arrays require zoning approval as accessory structures.
Solar generation facility, utility scale: A solar energy conversion system producing 2 MW or more of electricity to a utility provider. Such facilities interconnect with an existing electrical grid serving other off-site facilities which are not adjacent or under common use, ownership or control.

THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION WAS DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED by the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors at a meeting of the Board held on the 15th day of September 2021, by the following vote:

SUPERVISOR	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	MOTION	SECOND
Mozell H. Booker, Fork Union District	X					
Patricia B. Eager, Palmyra District	X					X
Anthony P. O’Brien, Rivanna District	X				X	
John M. Sheridan, Columbia District	X					
Donald W. Weaver, Cunningham District	X					

Adopted this 15th Day of September 2021
by the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

John M. Sheridan, Chairman
Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
County of Fluvanna
Palmyra, Virginia
RESOLUTION No. 21-2021

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF NOT TO EXCEED
\$4,000,000 GENERAL OBLIGATION SCHOOL BOND OF THE
COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA, TO BE SOLD TO THE
VIRGINIA PUBLIC SCHOOL AUTHORITY AND PROVIDING
FOR THE FORM AND DETAILS THEREOF.**

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors (the "Board") of the County of Fluvanna, Virginia (the "County"), has determined that it is necessary and expedient to borrow an amount not to exceed \$4,000,000 and to issue its general obligation school bond (as more specifically defined below, the "Local School Bond") for the purpose of financing (1) certain capital improvements for its public school system, including without limitation (a) renovations to Abrams Academy, and (b) HVAC replacement and related improvements to Carysbrook Elementary School, and (2) the acquisition of up to ten (10) school buses (collectively, the "Project");

WHEREAS, the County held a public hearing, duly noticed, on September 15, 2021, on the issuance of the Local School Bond in accordance with the requirements of Section 15.2-2606, Code of Virginia 1950, as amended (the "Virginia Code");

WHEREAS, the School Board of the County has, by resolution, requested the Board to authorize the issuance of the Local School Bond and consented to the issuance of the Local School Bond;

WHEREAS, Virginia Public School Authority ("VPSA") has offered to purchase the Local School Bond along with the local school bonds of certain other localities with a portion of the proceeds of certain bonds to be issued by VPSA in the fall of 2021 (the "VPSA Bonds");

WHEREAS, the Bond Sale Agreement (as defined below) shall indicate that \$3,755,000 is the amount of proceeds requested (the "Proceeds Requested") from VPSA in connection with the sale of the Local School Bond, to provide for \$3,725,000 of proceeds for Project costs as presently requested by the School Board, and additional proceeds to allow the County to pay its costs of issuance of the Local School Bond);

WHEREAS, VPSA's objective is to pay the County a purchase price for the Local School Bond which, in VPSA's judgment, reflects the Local School Bond's market value (the "VPSA Purchase Price Objective"), taking into consideration of such factors as the amortization schedule the County has requested for the Local School Bond relative to the amortization schedules requested by other localities, the purchase price to be received by VPSA from the sale of the VPSA Bonds and other market conditions relating to the sale of the VPSA Bonds; and

WHEREAS, such factors may result in the Local School Bond having a purchase price other than par and consequently (i) the County may have to issue the Local School Bond in a principal amount that is greater than or less than the Proceeds Requested in order to receive an amount of proceeds that is substantially equal to the Proceeds Requested, or (ii) if the maximum authorized principal amount of the Local School Bond set forth in section 1 below does not exceed the Proceeds Requested by at least the amount of any discount, the purchase price to be paid to the County, given the VPSA Purchase Price Objective and market conditions, will be less than the Proceeds Requested.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA:

1. **Authorization of Local School Bond and Use of Proceeds.** The Board hereby determines that it is advisable to contract a debt and issue and sell its general obligation school bond in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$4,000,000 (the "Local School Bond") for the purposes of financing the Project and paying costs of issuance of the Local School Bond. The Board hereby authorizes the issuance and sale of the Local School Bond in the form and upon the terms established pursuant to this Resolution.

2. **Sale of the Local School Bond.** The sale of the Local School Bond, within the parameters set forth in paragraph 4 of this Resolution, to VPSA is authorized. Given the VPSA Purchase Price Objective and market conditions, the County acknowledges that the limitation on the maximum principal amount on the Local School Bond set forth in paragraph 1 of this Resolution restricts VPSA's ability to generate the Proceeds Requested, however, the Local School Bond may be sold for a purchase price not lower than 95% of the Proceeds Requested. The Chairman of the Board, the County Administrator, or either of them (each a "Delegate") and such other officer or officers of the County as either may designate are hereby authorized and directed to enter into an agreement with VPSA providing for the sale of the Local School Bond to VPSA (the "Bond Sale Agreement"). The Bond Sale Agreement shall be in substantially the form submitted to the Board at this meeting, which form is hereby approved.

3. **Details of the Local School Bond.** The Local School Bond shall be dated 16 days prior to the date of its issuance and delivery or such other date designated by VPSA; shall be designated "General Obligation School Bond, Series 2021"; shall bear interest from its dated date payable semi-annually on each January 15 and July 15 beginning July 15, 2022 (each an "Interest Payment Date"), at the rates established in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Resolution; and shall mature on July 15 in the years (each a "Principal Payment Date") and in the amounts acceptable to a Delegate (the "Principal Installments"), subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Resolution.

4. **Interest Rates and Principal Installments.** Each Delegate is hereby authorized and directed to accept the interest rates on the Local School Bond established by VPSA, provided that each interest rate shall be five one-hundredths of one percent (0.05%) over the interest rate to be paid by VPSA for the corresponding principal payment date of the VPSA Bonds, a portion of the proceeds of which will be used to purchase the Local School Bond, and provided further that the true interest cost of the Local School Bond does not exceed three and fifty one-hundredths percent (3.50%) per annum. The Interest Payment Dates and the Principal Installments are subject to change at the request of VPSA. Each Delegate is hereby authorized and directed to accept changes in the Interest Payment Dates and the Principal Installments at the request of VPSA based on the final term to maturity of the VPSA Bonds, requirements imposed on VPSA by the nationally-recognized rating agencies and the final principal amount of the Local School Bond; provided, however, that the principal amount of the Local School Bond shall not exceed the amount authorized by this Resolution and the final maturity of the Local School Bond shall not exceed twenty (20) years from the date of the issuance and delivery of the Local School Bond. The execution and delivery of the Local School Bond as described in paragraph 8 hereof shall conclusively evidence the approval and acceptance of all of the details of the Local School Bond by the Delegate as authorized by this Resolution.

5. **Form of the Local School Bond.** The Local School Bond shall be initially in the form of a single, temporary typewritten bond substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A.

6. **Payment; Paying Agent and Bond Registrar.** The following provisions shall apply to the Local School Bond:

For as long as VPSA is the registered owner of the Local School Bond, all payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest on the Local School Bond shall be made in immediately available funds to VPSA at, or before 11:00 a.m. on the applicable Interest Payment Date, Principal Payment Date or date fixed for prepayment or redemption, or if such date is not a business day for Virginia banks or for the Commonwealth of Virginia, then at or before 11:00 a.m. on the business day next succeeding such Interest Payment Date, Principal Payment Date or date fixed for prepayment or redemption.

All overdue payments of principal and, to the extent permitted by law, interest shall bear interest at the applicable interest rate or rates on the Local School Bond.

U.S. Bank National Association, Richmond, Virginia, is designated as Bond Registrar and Paying Agent for the Local School Bond. The County may replace at any time, in its sole discretion, but with written notice to VPSA, the Bond Registrar with another qualified bank or trust company as successor Bond Registrar.

7. **Prepayment or Redemption.** The Principal Installments of the Local School Bond held by VPSA coming due on or before July 15, 2031, and the definitive bond for which the Local School Bond

held by VPSA may be exchanged that mature on or before July 15, 2031 are not subject to prepayment or redemption prior to their stated maturities. The Principal Installments of the Local School Bond held by VPSA coming due on or after July 15, 2032, and the definitive bond(s) for which the Local School Bond held by VPSA may be exchanged that mature on or after July 15, 2032, are subject to prepayment or redemption at the option of the County prior to their stated maturities in whole or in part, on any date on or after July 15, 2031, upon payment of the prepayment or redemption prices (expressed as percentages of Principal Installments to be prepaid or the principal amount of the Local School Bond to be redeemed) set forth below plus accrued interest to the date set for prepayment or redemption:

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Prices</u>
July 15, 2031 through July 14, 2032	101%
July 15, 2032 through July 14, 2033	100½
July 15, 2033 and thereafter	100

Provided, however, that the Local School Bond shall not be subject to prepayment or redemption prior to their stated maturities as described above without first obtaining the written consent of VPSA or other registered owner of the Local School Bond. Notice of any such prepayment or redemption shall be given by the Bond Registrar to VPSA or other registered owner by registered mail not more than ninety (90) and not less than sixty (60) days before the date fixed for prepayment or redemption.

If VPSA refunds the VPSA Bonds in the future and such refunding causes the Local School Bond to be deemed refunded, the prepayment or redemption of the Local School Bond will be subject to VPSA approval and subject to similar prepayment or redemption provisions as set forth above that correspond to the call period of the VPSA bonds issued in part to refund the Local School Bond.

8. **Execution of the Local School Bond.** The Chairman or Vice Chairman and the Clerk or any Deputy Clerk of the Board are authorized and directed to execute and deliver the Local School Bond and to affix the seal of the County thereto.

9. **Pledge of Full Faith and Credit.** For the prompt payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and the interest on the Local School Bond as the same shall become due, the full faith and credit of the County are hereby irrevocably pledged, and in each year while any portion of the Local School Bond shall be outstanding there shall be levied and collected in accordance with law an annual ad valorem tax upon all taxable property in the County subject to local taxation sufficient in amount to provide for the payment of the principal of and premium, if any, and the interest on the Local School Bond as such principal, premium, if any, and interest shall become due, which tax shall be without limitation as to rate or amount and in addition to all other taxes authorized to be levied in the County to the extent other funds of the County are not lawfully available and appropriated for such purpose.

10. **Use of Proceeds Certificate and Tax Compliance Agreement.** The Chairman of the Board, the County Administrator and such other officer or officers of the County or the School Board as either may designate are hereby authorized and directed to execute and deliver on behalf of the County a Use of Proceeds Certificate and Tax Compliance Agreement (the "Tax Compliance Agreement") setting forth the expected use and investment of the proceeds of the Local School Bond and containing such covenants as may be necessary in order to show compliance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and applicable regulations relating to the exclusion from gross income of interest on the VPSA Bonds. The Board covenants on behalf of the County that (i) the proceeds from the issuance and sale of the Local School Bond will be invested and expended as set forth in such Tax Compliance Agreement and that the County shall comply with the other covenants and representations contained therein and (ii) the County shall comply with the provisions of the Code so that interest on the VPSA Bonds will remain excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

11. **Limitation on Private Use.** The County covenants that it shall not permit the proceeds of the Local School Bond or the facilities to be financed with the proceeds of the Local School Bond to be used in any manner that would result in (a) 5% or more of such proceeds or the facilities to be financed with

such proceeds being used in a trade or business carried on by any person other than a governmental unit, as provided in Section 141(b) of the Code, (b) 5% or more of such proceeds or the facilities to be financed with such proceeds being used with respect to any output facility (other than a facility for the furnishing of water), within the meaning of Section 141(b)(4) of the Code, or (c) 5% or more of such proceeds being used directly or indirectly to make or finance loans to any persons other than a governmental unit, as provided in Section 141(c) of the Code; provided, however, that if the County receives an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel that any such covenants need not be complied with to prevent the interest on the VPSA Bonds from being includable in the gross income for federal income tax purposes of the registered owners thereof under existing law, the County need not comply with such covenants.

12. **State Non-Arbitrage Program: Proceeds Agreement.** The Board hereby determines that it is in the best interests of the County to authorize and direct the County Director of Finance to participate in the State Non-Arbitrage Program in connection with the Local School Bond. The Chairman of the Board, the County Administrator and such officer or officers of the County as either may designate are hereby authorized and directed to execute and deliver a Proceeds Agreement with respect to the deposit and investment of proceeds of the Local School Bond by and among the County, the other participants in the sale of the VPSA Bonds, VPSA, the investment manager and the depository, substantially in the form submitted to the Board at this meeting, which form is hereby approved.

13. **Continuing Disclosure Agreement.** The Chairman of the Board, the County Administrator and such other officer or officers of the County as either may designate are hereby authorized and directed to execute a Continuing Disclosure Agreement, as set forth in Appendix D to the Bond Sale Agreement, setting forth the reports and notices to be filed by the County and containing such covenants as may be necessary in order to show compliance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12, under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and directed to make all filings required by Section 3 of the Bond Sale Agreement should the County be determined by VPSA to be a MOP (as defined in the Bond Sale Agreement).

14. **Refunding.** The Board hereby acknowledges that VPSA may issue refunding bonds to refund any bonds previously issued by VPSA, including the VPSA Bonds issued to purchase the Local School Bond, and that the purpose of such refunding bonds would be to enable VPSA to pass on annual debt service savings to the local issuers, including the County. Each of the Delegates is authorized to execute and deliver to VPSA such allonge to the Local School Bond, revised debt service schedule, IRS Form 8038-G or such other documents reasonably deemed necessary by VPSA and VPSA's bond counsel to be necessary to reflect and facilitate the refunding of the Local School Bond and the allocation of the annual debt service savings to the County by VPSA. The Clerk to the Board of Supervisors is authorized to affix the County's seal on any such documents and attest or countersign the same.

15. **Filing of Resolution.** The appropriate officers or agents of the County are hereby authorized and directed to cause a certified copy of this Resolution to be filed with the Circuit Court of the County.

16. **Election to Proceed under Public Finance Act.** In accordance with Section 15.2-2601 of the Virginia Code, the Board elects to issue the Local School Bond pursuant to the provisions of the Public Finance Act of 1991, Chapter 26 of Title 15.2 of the Virginia Code.

17. **Further Actions.** The members of the Board, the County Administrator and all officers, employees and agents of the County are hereby authorized to take such action and to execute and deliver on behalf of the County such other agreements, instruments, certificates and documents as they or any one of them may consider necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of the Local School Bond and otherwise in furtherance of this Resolution and any such action previously taken is hereby ratified and confirmed.

18. **Effective Date.** This Resolution shall take effect immediately.

* * *

CERTIFICATE

The undersigned Clerk of the Board of Supervisors (the "Board") of the County of Fluvanna, Virginia (the "County") hereby certifies that:

- 1. A meeting of the Board was duly called and held on September 15, 2021 (the "Meeting").
- 2. Attached hereto is a true, correct and complete copy of a resolution (the "Resolution") of the Board entitled **"RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF NOT TO EXCEED \$4,000,000 GENERAL OBLIGATION SCHOOL BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF FLUVANNA VIRGINIA, SERIES 2021, TO BE SOLD TO THE VIRGINIA PUBLIC SCHOOL AUTHORITY AND PROVIDING FOR THE FORM AND DETAILS THEREOF"** as recorded in full in the minutes of the Meeting and duly adopted by a majority of the members of the Board present and voting during the Meeting.
- 3. A summary of the members of the Board present or absent at the Meeting, and the recorded vote with respect to the Resolution, is set forth below:

<u>Member Name</u>	<u>Voting</u>				
	<u>Present</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Abstaining</u>
Mike Sheridan, Chairperson	X		X		
Tony O'Brien, Vice Chairman	X		X		
Mozell H. Booker	X		X		
Patricia B. Eager	X		X		
Donald W. Weaver	X		X		

- 4. The Resolution has not been repealed, revoked, rescinded or amended, and is in full force and effect on the date hereof.

Dated: September __, 2021

WITNESS my signature and the seal of the Board of Supervisors of Fluvanna County, Virginia this __ day of September, 2021.

[SEAL]

Clerk, Board of Supervisors of the County of Fluvanna, Virginia

EXHIBIT A
(FORM OF TEMPORARY BOND)

NO. TR-1

\$_____

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF FLUVANNA
General Obligation School Bond
Series 2021

Dated Date: October __ [16 days prior to issuance], 2021 Issue Date: November [9], 2021

The **COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA** (the "County"), for value received, hereby acknowledges itself indebted and promises to pay to the **VIRGINIA PUBLIC SCHOOL AUTHORITY** ("VPSA") the principal amount of _____ DOLLARS (\$_____), in annual installments in the amounts set forth on Schedule I attached hereto payable on July 15, 2022 and annually on July 15 thereafter to and including July 15, 2042 (each a "Principal Payment Date"), together with interest from the dated date of this Bond on the unpaid installments, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year, commencing on July 15, 2022 (each an "Interest Payment Date"; together with any Principal Payment Date, a "Payment Date"), at the rates per annum set forth on Schedule I attached hereto, subject to prepayment or redemption as hereinafter provided. Principal of and interest and premium, if any, on this Bond are payable in lawful money of the United States of America.

For as long as VPSA is the registered owner of this Bond, Regions Bank, as bond registrar (the "Bond Registrar"), shall make all payments of the principal of and interest and premium, if any, on this Bond, without the presentation or surrender hereof, to VPSA, in immediately available funds at or before 11:00 a.m. on the applicable Payment Date or date fixed for prepayment or redemption. If a Payment Date or date fixed for prepayment or redemption is not a business day for banks in the Commonwealth of Virginia or for the Commonwealth of Virginia, then the payment of the principal of and interest and premium, if any, on this Bond shall be made in immediately available funds at or before 11:00 a.m. on the business day next succeeding the scheduled Payment Date or date fixed for prepayment or redemption. Upon receipt by the registered owner of this Bond of said payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest, written acknowledgment of the receipt thereof shall be given promptly to the Bond Registrar, and the County shall be fully discharged of its obligation on this Bond

to the extent of the payment so made. Upon final payment, this Bond shall be surrendered to the Bond Registrar for cancellation.

The full faith and credit of the County are irrevocably pledged for the payment of the principal of and the premium, if any, and interest on this Bond. The resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors authorizing the issuance of this Bond provides, and Section 15.2-2624, Code of Virginia 1950, as amended (the "Virginia Code"), requires, that there shall be levied and collected an annual tax upon all taxable property in the County subject to local taxation sufficient to provide for the payment of the principal of and interest and premium, if any, on this Bond as the same shall become due which tax shall be without limitation as to rate or amount and shall be in addition to all other taxes authorized to be levied in the County to the extent other funds of the County are not lawfully available and appropriated for such purpose.

This Bond is duly authorized and issued in compliance with and pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, including the Public Finance Act of 1991, Chapter 26, Title 15.2 of the Virginia Code, and resolutions duly adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County and the School Board of the County to provide funds for capital projects for school purposes.

This Bond may be exchanged without cost, on twenty (20) days written notice from the VPSA, at the office of the Bond Registrar on one or more occasions for one or more temporary bonds or definitive bonds in marketable form and, in any case, in fully registered form, in denominations of \$5,000 and whole multiples thereof, and having an equal aggregate principal amount, having principal installments or maturities and bearing interest at rates corresponding to the maturities of and the interest rates on the installments of principal of this Bond then unpaid. This Bond is registered in the name of the VPSA on the books of the County kept by the Bond Registrar, and the transfer of this Bond may be effected by the registered owner of this Bond only upon due execution of an assignment by such registered owner. Upon receipt of such assignment and the surrender of this Bond, the Bond Registrar shall exchange this Bond for definitive bonds as hereinabove provided, such definitive bonds to be registered on such registration books in the name of the assignee or assignees named in such assignment.

The principal installments of this Bond coming due on or before July 15, 2031 and the definitive bonds for which this Bond may be exchanged that mature on or before July 15, 2031, are not subject to prepayment or redemption prior to their stated maturities. The principal installments of this Bond coming due on or after July 15, 2032, and the definitive bonds for which this Bond may be exchanged

that mature on or after July 15, 2032, are subject to prepayment or redemption at the option of the County prior to their stated maturities in whole or in part, on any date on or after July 15, 2031, upon payment of the prepayment or redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal installments to be prepaid or the principal amount of this Bond to be redeemed) set forth below plus accrued interest to the date set for prepayment or redemption:

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Prices</u>
July 15, 2031 through July 14, 2032	101%
July 15, 2032 through July 14, 2033	100½
July 15, 2033 and thereafter	100

Provided, however, that the principal installments on this Bond shall not be subject to prepayment or redemption prior to their stated maturities as described above without the prior written consent of VPSA or other registered owner of this Bond. Notice of any such prepayment or redemption shall be given by the Bond Registrar to VPSA or other registered owner by registered mail not more than ninety (90) and not less than sixty (60) days before the date fixed for prepayment or redemption.

If VPSA refunds its bonds issued in part to purchase this Bond in the future and such refunding causes this Bond to be deemed refunded, the prepayment or redemption of this Bond will be subject to VPSA approval and subject to similar prepayment or redemption provisions as set forth above that correspond to the call period of the VPSA bonds issued in part to refund this Bond.

All acts, conditions and things required by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia to happen, exist or be performed precedent to and in the issuance of this Bond have happened, exist and have been performed in due time, form and manner as so required, and this Bond, together with all other indebtedness of the County, is within every debt and other limit prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Fluvanna has caused this Bond to be issued in the name of the County of Fluvanna, Virginia, to be signed by its Chairman or Vice-Chairman, its seal to be affixed hereto and attested by the signature of its Clerk or any of its Deputy Clerks, and this Bond to be dated October __ [16 days prior to the closing date], 2021.

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

(SEAL)

ATTEST:

Clerk, Board of Supervisors of the
County of Fluvanna, Virginia

Chairman, Board of Supervisors of the
County of Fluvanna, Virginia

ASSIGNMENT

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, the undersigned sells, assigns and transfers unto

(PLEASE PRINT OR TYPEWRITE NAME AND ADDRESS, INCLUDING ZIP CODE, OF ASSIGNEE)

PLEASE INSERT SOCIAL SECURITY OR OTHER
IDENTIFYING NUMBER OF ASSIGNEE: _____

the within Bond and irrevocably constitutes and appoints

_____ attorney to exchange said Bond for definitive bonds in lieu of which this Bond is issued and to register the transfer of such definitive bonds on the books kept for registration thereof, with full power of substitution in the premises.

Date: _____

Registered Owner

Signature Guaranteed:

(NOTICE: Signature(s) must be guaranteed by an "eligible guarantor institution" meeting the requirements of the Bond Registrar which requirements will include Membership or participation in STAMP or such other "signature guarantee program" as may be determined by the Bond Registrar in addition to, or in substitution for, STAMP, all in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

(NOTICE: The signature above must correspond with the name of the Registered Owner as it appears on the front of this Bond in every particular, without alteration or change.)



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

County of Fluvanna
Palmyra, Virginia

PROCLAMATION 05-2021

**Proclaiming October As Community Planning Month In Fluvanna County, Virginia:
Planning Is Essential to Community Recovery**

WHEREAS, change is constant and affects all cities, towns, suburbs, counties, boroughs, townships, rural areas and other places; and in 2021 we have experienced some major changes due to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

WHEREAS, community planning and plans can help manage this change in a way that provides better choices for how people work and live and through the current amendment of the County's 2015 Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, community planning provides an opportunity for all County residents to be meaningfully involved in making choices that determine the future of their community through the local planning process; and

WHEREAS, the full benefits of planning requires public officials and our residents to understand, support, and expect excellence in planning and plan implementation and to also participate to have a better future; and

WHEREAS, The American Planning Association (APA) and its professional institute, the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP), endorse National Community Planning Month, as an opportunity to highlight the contributions sound planning and plan implementation make to the quality of our overall environment; and

WHEREAS, the celebration of National Community Planning Month gives us the opportunity to publicly recognize the participation and dedication of the members of planning commission and others who have contributed their time and expertise to the overall improvement of the County of Fluvanna, Virginia; and

WHEREAS, we recognize the many valuable contributions that are made by the Planning staff members in the County of Fluvanna, Virginia and we extend our heartfelt thanks for the continued commitment to local public service by these well trained professionals that include staff members with AICP, CZA, and CZO certifications;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, the month of October 2021 is hereby designated as Community Planning Month in the County of Fluvanna, Virginia in conjunction with the celebration of National Community Planning Month in the USA, by the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors this 15th day of September, 2021.

Passed and adopted this 15th day of September, 2021.

John M. Sheridan, Chair
Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors

Public Comments:

To members of The Board, and all in attendance tonight.

I have been a resident of Fluvanna County for 25 years. I possess many years of serving others: 31 as a Registered Nurse, 13 in EMS, and almost 11 as an active Chaplain with The FSO .

I am proud and pleased to see that the unhealthy view toward law enforcement found in some localities, has not found its way in the relationship between the people of Fluvanna and our Sheriff's Office. This should be commended! Hidden behind the present major headlines, are several stories of cities struggling with getting their law enforcement personnel back to par. This is a result of their previous decisions to defund or 'restructure' their public safety agencies.

Many are desperately trying to find trained personnel, as crimes towards their own citizens increases!

Again, I am pleased and proud that Fluvanna had not given into those radical decisions. But we still have a struggle. Just like the hiring dilemma in our local healthcare institutions, the FSO is challenged with offering competitive compensation. The surrounding counties are also short of personnel. In response, their local leaders are finding ways to generate more funds and perks to get their forces up to maintain the safety of their citizens. No one wants to live in a town labeled "unsafe" on social media.

My hope is that the BOS would once again, be proactive and work alongside the Sheriff's Office, to help with this issue. These officers have families to support, like we all do. The bonus for us is that they live here and are personally invested here. So it is logical to make all efforts to keep them. The salary/compensation proposal will surely help to retain the excellent team we presently have.

In my almost 11 years as Chaplain, and 6 as Reserve Deputy, i can truthfully say we have the best group of that time period. The Commanders of the Operations Division work very hard and well together. They take care for their people. They have high expectations thus have vastly increased training requirements to help the team meet those expectations. Morale has been higher even years before the issues facing law enforcement arose. Sheriff Hess' mantra has ALWAYS been "Treat others the same way you want to be treated". This pertains not only to the citizens we serve, but toward each other. I have personally watched the Sheriff spend very many hours over the years being available to the people, and talking with them. He listens with his head and his heart. He cares for others over himself. This is a valuable trait that God commands us to have, especially as a leader. This is because God knows it is the answer for a healthy community.

Our School Resource Officers have developed quality relationships and trust with students. The court staff has adapted to the daily variables they faced over the past year and a half still executing their purposes.

Dispatchers have worked diligently behind the scenes short handed for some time, yet they keep up with the volume of calls from people in need. They also managed the many vital tasks to keep the communication process smooth and safe. This is no ordinary job.

We also have a strong, energetic, well trained, and dedicated volunteer Reserve Corp. Three of their biggest compliments about the agency are; the leadership, the inclusive training, and the comradery. They have developed a love of serving the community, alongside the welcoming time staff.

The people of this agency are my family. I deeply love them and am honored to have this God-given assignment to serve them.

We need to know and remember that dedicated Law Enforcement consists of special people. They are specifically called by God to stand in the gap between harm and the innocent. This group ARE willing to take on anything to protect others. Just as our county's brave military (which some have served in and are still serving). They are there during holidays, day and night, fair weather and dangerous weather, natural and man-made disasters.

WE NEED TO BE SURE THEY ARE ALWAYS HERE.

Over the past 3-4 years the FSO has developed quite a reputation among other law enforcement agencies. The words I hear from them are; "strong leadership", "consistency", "teamwork", "support" and "service".

It's my plea for you to consider these truths I have stated and help this proposal move forward. At this very moment you have the opportunity to put Fluvanna on the map as one of the safest communities in Central Virginia.

We have more subdivisions coming. Help our current and future residents to be confident in their decision to live here. Not just the confidence of a good financial decision, but of an the one....their choice to raise their families in a safe and united community.

Lastly, please know, God is pleased with those who are united. Unity what He is about.

Thank you for your time and attention.

With sincerity and truth, God Bless you all,

Frank Signoretti
Board Certified Crisis Response Chaplain.
Fluvanna Sheriff's Office
& Lake Monticello Fire/Rescue

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB J

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Proclaim October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month				
MOTION(s):	I move the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors approve the “Proclamation of October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month.”				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				X	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Eric M. Dahl, County Administrator				
PRESENTER(S):	Eric M. Dahl, County Administrator				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approve				
TIMING:	Normal				
DISCUSSION:	Each October, the Shelter for Help in Emergency recognizes Domestic Violence Awareness Month. It is a time to remember victims and honor survivors; it is a time to acknowledge those who have dedicated their time and energy to helping end domestic violence; and, it is a time to remind people that domestic violence is a community problem and one that we all must take an active role in if we hope to make a change.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	N/A				
POLICY IMPACT:	N/A				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	Proclamation: Proclaiming October Domestic Violence Awareness Month				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
					X



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

County of Fluvanna
Palmyra, Virginia

PROCLAMATION 06 - 2021

Proclaiming October Domestic Violence Awareness Month

WHEREAS, the problems of domestic violence are not confined to any group or groups of people but cross all economic, racial and societal barriers, and are supported by societal indifference; and

WHEREAS, the crime of domestic violence violates an individual's privacy, dignity, security, and humanity, due to systematic use of physical, emotional, sexual, psychological and economic control and/or abuse, with the impact of this crime being wide-ranging; and

WHEREAS, no one person, organization, agency or community can eliminate domestic violence on their own—we must work together to educate our entire population about what can be done to prevent such violence, support victims/survivors and their families, and increase support for agencies providing services to those community members; and

WHEREAS, the Shelter for Help in Emergency has led the way in the County of Fluvanna in addressing domestic violence by providing 24-hour hotline services to victims/survivors and their families, offering support and information, and empowering survivors to chart their own course for healing; and

WHEREAS, the Shelter for Help in Emergency, recognized as an essential service provider during the COVID-19 global pandemic, continued to provide services and be a safe haven for victims of domestic violence in the County of Fluvanna; and

WHEREAS, the Shelter for Help in Emergency commemorates its 42nd year of providing unparalleled services to women, children and men who have been victimized by domestic violence;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, in recognition of the important work being done by the Shelter for Help in Emergency, the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors does hereby **PROCLAIM** the month of October 2021 as DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH in the County of Fluvanna and urge all citizens to actively participate in the elimination of personal and institutional violence against women, children and men.

Passed and adopted this 6th day of October, 2021.

John M. Sheridan
Chair, Board of Supervisors

FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

TAB K

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	First Amendment to Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) Contract				
MOTION(s):	I move the Board of Supervisors approve the First Amendment between the County of Fluvanna, Virginia, and Motorola Solutions Inc., in the amount of \$11,825.57 for PROQA Medical Interface to our Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System and further authorize the County Administrator to execute the agreement subject to approval as to form by the County Attorney.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		x			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				x	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Cyndi Toler, Purchasing Officer				
PRESENTER(S):	Cyndi Toler, Purchasing Officer				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approval				
TIMING:	Routine				
DISCUSSION:	<p>This interface is required to integrate the Priority Dispatch software into our current E911 CAD software.</p> <p>The original contract for the CAD System was between Spillman Technologies Inc. a Motorola Solutions Company and Fluvanna County. Since signing the agreement Motorola has taken full control of Spillman, this amendment also makes that change to the original contract.</p>				
FISCAL IMPACT:	The cost associated with the amendment is in the E911 FY22 budget.				
POLICY IMPACT:	Compliance with both Telecommunicator CPR and Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) mandates				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	Amendment 1				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
	x	x	x		x-E911

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA
FIRST AMENDMENT TO THAT COMPUTER AIDED DISPATCH/PUBLIC SAFETY
SOFTWARE SOLUTION CONTRACT

This **FIRST AMENDMENT** (collectively with all exhibits hereto, the “**Amendment**”), to that Computer Aided Dispatch/Public Safety Software Solution Contract (collectively with all Exhibits thereto the “**Agreement**”) is made this ____ day of _____, 2021 between the Fluvanna County Sheriff’s Office and the County of Fluvanna, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia (collectively referred to as the “**County**” or the “**Customer**”), and Motorola Solutions, Inc. (“**Motorola**” or “**Contractor**”), a Delaware corporation authorized to transact business in Virginia. All capitalized terms used herein shall have the same meaning as in the Agreement unless the context requires otherwise. Together the County and Motorola are referred to herein as the “**Parties**”, or each as a “**Party**”.

RECITATIONS:

WHEREAS, Motorola and Spillman Technologies, Inc. (“**Spillman Technologies**”), a Utah corporation, authorized to transact business in Virginia, (with Motorola and Spillman Technologies being referred to collectively in the Agreement as the “**Contractor**” or “**Spillman**”), entered into the Agreement and therein it was agree that Spillman Technologies was to be primarily responsible for certain obligations required under the Agreement and Motorola agreed to warrant, guarantee and fulfill any and all obligations of Contractor under the Agreement not satisfied by Spillman Technologies;

WHEREAS, Motorola acquired Spillman Technologies and has assumed primary responsibility under the Agreement and agrees to fulfill all obligations and responsibilities of any kind of Spillman, Motorola and/or the Contractor under and with respect to the Agreement;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Agreement, the Customer purchased from the Contractor and the Contractor agreed to provide certain licenses for Spillman software, professional services, maintenance services, and third party hardware (if applicable), software and services as more specifically described in the Agreement and Exhibit B to the Agreement (together the “**Contract Services**”);

WHEREAS, the County desires to purchase certain additional software, materials, services and maintenance services (the “**Additional Services**”) as described in that quote “1548955” dated September 8, 2021 (the “**2021 Quote**”) which Quote is attached hereto as Exhibit 1 and made a material part hereof; and

WHEREAS, the Contractor desires to provide such Additional Services.

WITNESSETH:

Now therefore, the Contractor and the County, in consideration of the mutual covenants, promises and agreements herein contained, the sufficiency of which is hereby confirmed, agree as follows:

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA
FIRST AMENDMENT TO THAT COMPUTER AIDED DISPATCH/PUBLIC SAFETY
SOFTWARE SOLUTION CONTRACT

I. EXHIBITS, RECITATIONS AND ASSIGNMENT: The following exhibits are attached hereto and incorporated herein as material parts of this Contract: **Exhibit 1 – 2021 Quote.**

The foregoing recitations are incorporated herein as a material part of the agreement between the Parties and the body of this Amendment.

As permitted under Section 13.2 of the Agreement, Motorola has assumed all obligations of Spillman Technologies related to the Agreement and agrees to be primarily liable for all responsibilities and obligations of the Contractor, Spillman or Spillman Technologies under the Agreement.

Section 13.7 of the Agreement is hereby modified and replaced in its entirety with the foregoing:

13.7 Notices. *Notices required under this Agreement to be given by one Party to the other must be in writing and either personally delivered or sent to the address shown below by certified mail, return receipt requested and postage prepaid (or by a recognized courier service, such as Federal Express, UPS, or DHL), or by facsimile with correct answerback received, and will be effective upon receipt. Notices shall be delivered to:*

Contractor:
Motorola Solutions, Inc.
500 W Monroe St
Chicago, IL 60661

Customer:
Fluvanna County
Ms. Cyndi Toler, Purchasing Officer
P.O. Box 540
Palmyra, VA 22963; with a copy to

Fluvanna County Sheriff's Office
160 Commons Boulevard
Palmyra, VA 22963; and

Fluvanna County Attorney
414 East Jefferson Street
Charlottesville, VA 22902

II. ADDITIONAL SERVICES: In addition to Contract Services purchased under the Agreement, the Contractor shall provide all the software, materials and equipment and perform all the services, work, labor, training, supervision, and maintenance described in the 2021 Quote or necessary ore related thereto (the "Additional Services"); and the Additional Services must meet or exceed the requirements of this Amendment, the 2021 Quote, and the Agreement, including the exhibits thereto.

Per, Section 1.4 of the Agreement, "Software" as defined therein means: "the package of computer program(s), interfaces and/or data, in machine-readable form only, as well as related materials, including Documentation, identified in Exhibit B [to the Agreement] (a part of the

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA
FIRST AMENDMENT TO THAT COMPUTER AIDED DISPATCH/PUBLIC SAFETY
SOFTWARE SOLUTION CONTRACT

Purchased Products and Services) and Exhibit C [to the Agreement] (Existing Interfaces – Technical Product Documents) **or subsequently licensed by Customer** pursuant to the terms of this Agreement. Software also includes all Utilities, modifications, new Releases and Enhancements (as defined in Exhibit A, the “Maintenance and Support Agreement”...”

Therefore, those portions of the Additional Services being software and including specifically but without limitation the software described in the 2021 Quote as “flex card delivery services” and “ProQA Medical Interface Software*” are hereinafter included in the definition of “Software” under the Agreement. All obligations of Contractor with respect to Software under the Agreement shall apply with respect to the Additional Services, except that the effective date for any warranties or guaranties for the Additional Services shall begin on the date of **Final Completion**, as defined below. That portion of the Additional Services described as “ProQA Medical Interface Maintenance Standard*” and also referred to as “Flex Maintenance” in the 2021 Quote is hereinafter referred to as the “ProQA Maintenance Services”. The ProQA Maintenance Services shall commence on the date of Final Completion (the “ProQA Maintenance Start Date”) and shall continue for one (1) calendar year, subject to annual renewals as set forth in Section III below.

The Additional Services shall be rendered in a good and workmanlike manner of the highest professional standards and so as to pass without exception in the industry and shall be consistent with all requirements, provisions and guarantees of any kind set forth in this Amendment, the Agreement and the exhibits to the Agreement, and the 2021 Proposal. The Contractor shall comply with applicable local, state and federal requirements while performing the Additional Services.

III. COMPENSATION: The Contractor shall be paid a flat fee of ELEVEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE AND 57/100 (\$11,825.57) for the Additional Services described in the 2021 Quote which includes one (1) year of ProQA Maintenance Services (commencing on the ProQA Maintenance Start Date and continuing for one (1) calendar year thereafter). No invoice may be provided by Contractor to the Customer until all of the items, Software, and Additional Services purchased hereunder delivered to, installed for, inspected by and accepted by the Customer – except the 1st year of ProQA Maintenance Services may be billed in advance. The Contractor shall submit an invoice to the Customer upon completion of all services and work related to the Additional Services and only when the Software and Additional Services purchased under this Amendment are installed, fully functional and available for use by the County to the County’s sole satisfaction (“Final Completion”). Motorola will be paid within forty-five (45) days of receipt by the County of a valid invoice following Final Completion.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the ProQA Maintenance Services can be renewed annually on the anniversary of the ProQA Maintenance Start Date for additional one (1) year renewal terms for a cost of ONE THOUSAND SEVENTY-SEVEN and 27/100 (\$1,077.27) annually (“ProQA Annual Cost”) as set forth on page 2 of the 2021 Quote. Such ProQA

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA
FIRST AMENDMENT TO THAT COMPUTER AIDED DISPATCH/PUBLIC SAFETY
SOFTWARE SOLUTION CONTRACT

Maintenance Service annual fees shall be payable annually in advance within 45 days of receipt of a proper invoice from the Contractor by the County. Such renewals shall be automatic unless the County notifies the Contractor of its intent not to renew prior to the commencement of any renewal term. ProQA Maintenance Service may only continue during the Term of the Agreement, and to the extent the Term of the Agreement would end during any ProQA Maintenance Services year, the Contractor shall prorate the annual ProQA Maintenance Services for that year and shall only invoice the County for such portion of the year that is coextensive with the Term. If the Agreement should terminate for any reason, so will the ProQA Maintenance Services. If the County pays for ProQA Maintenance Services in advance, and the Agreement terminates during the term of the ProQA Maintenance Services, then the ProQA Maintenance Services prepaid by the County shall be prorated and refunded to the County for that portion of the ProQA Maintenance Services annual term, or renewal term, being after the termination of the Agreement. Such refund must be paid by the Contractor to the County within thirty (30) days of termination of the Agreement.

All such invoicing and payments shall be made in accordance with Section 47 "Payment" of the County's General Terms, Conditions and Instructions to Bidders and Contractors being attached to the RFP and a part of the Agreement.

IV. TERM: The Additional Services must be installed fully functional and ready to be invoiced for Final Completion on or before the ____ day of _____, 2021. Time of the essence. The Contractor shall provide the ProQA Additional Maintenance Services for one (1) full calendar year with the period beginning on the ProQA Maintenance Start Date and continuing for one calendar year. The ProQA Maintenance Services are subject to renewal as set forth in Section III.

V. MISCELLANEOUS. In the event of a conflict between this Amendment and the 2021 Quote, the Amendment shall control. The headings of the sections of this Amendment are inserted for convenience only and do not alter or amend the provisions hereof. A word importing the masculine or neuter gender only may extend and be applied to females and to corporations as well as males, and vice versa. A word importing the singular number only may extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as to one person or thing; and a word importing the plural number only may extend and be applied to one person or thing, as well as to several persons or things. This Amendment may be executed in multiple counterparts each of which shall be deemed an original and together which shall constitute the Amendment. This Amendment may be executed in duplicate originals, any of which shall be equally authentic. In addition to allowing electronic signatures upon an electronic copy of this Amendment, as provided by Virginia law, facsimile signatures upon any signature page will be considered to be original signatures. This Amendment, together with exhibit(s) hereto, contains the entire understanding of the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and is to be modified only

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA
FIRST AMENDMENT TO THAT COMPUTER AIDED DISPATCH/PUBLIC SAFETY
SOFTWARE SOLUTION CONTRACT

by a writing signed by the parties to this Amendment. Except as specifically amended hereby, the Agreement remains in full force and effect.

[Signature page to follow.]

Witness the following duly authorized signatures and seals of the Parties made as of the dates set forth below:

Motorola Solutions, Inc.
a Delaware corporation

Fluvanna County,
a political subdivision of the
Commonwealth of Virginia

BY: Tyler Holland (SEAL)

BY: _____ (SEAL)

Print Name: Tyler Holland

Print Name: _____

Title: Area Sales Manager - Software Enterprise

Title: _____

Date: 9/21/2021

Date: _____

Fluvanna County Sheriff's Office

BY: _____ (SEAL)

Eric Hess, Sheriff

Date: _____

Approved as to Form:

Fluvanna County Attorney

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB L

MEETING DATE:	October 06, 2021																																		
AGENDA TITLE:	FY22 FCPS Grants Supplemental Appropriation																																		
MOTION(s):	I move the Board of Supervisors approve a supplemental appropriation of \$678,402.52 to the Fluvanna County Public Schools FY22 budget for funds received from State and Federal sources.																																		
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):																																
		X																																	
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other																														
				X																															
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Tori Melton, Management Analyst Brenda Gilliam, Executive Director for Instruction and Finance																																		
PRESENTER(S):	Brenda Gilliam, Executive Director for Instruction and Finance																																		
RECOMMENDATION:	I recommend approval of the motion as stated above.																																		
TIMING:	Routine																																		
DISCUSSION:	<p>Fluvanna County Public Schools has received \$678,402.52 in new FY22 grant funding from State and Federal revenue sources that were not included in the FY22 budget. The supplemental appropriation breakdown is provided on the FCPS request enclosed. The below tables show the change in the FY22 FCPS budget:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #d9e1f2;"> <th style="text-align: left;">Revenue Category</th> <th style="text-align: right;">FY22 Adopted</th> <th style="text-align: right;">FY22 Revised</th> <th style="text-align: right;">FY22 Request</th> <th style="text-align: right;">FY22 Revised (NEW Total)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Local - County</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18,658,356</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18,658,356</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18,658,356</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Local</td> <td style="text-align: right;">450,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">450,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">450,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>State</td> <td style="text-align: right;">23,988,974</td> <td style="text-align: right;">23,988,974</td> <td style="text-align: right;">23,546.52</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24,012,520.52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Federal</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,851,300</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,851,300</td> <td style="text-align: right;">654,856</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,506,156.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">44,948,630</td> <td style="text-align: right;">44,948,630</td> <td style="text-align: right;">678,402.52</td> <td style="text-align: right;">45,627,032.52</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Revenue Category	FY22 Adopted	FY22 Revised	FY22 Request	FY22 Revised (NEW Total)	Local - County	18,658,356	18,658,356	-	18,658,356	Other Local	450,000	450,000	-	450,000	State	23,988,974	23,988,974	23,546.52	24,012,520.52	Federal	1,851,300	1,851,300	654,856	2,506,156.	TOTAL	44,948,630	44,948,630	678,402.52	45,627,032.52
Revenue Category	FY22 Adopted	FY22 Revised	FY22 Request	FY22 Revised (NEW Total)																															
Local - County	18,658,356	18,658,356	-	18,658,356																															
Other Local	450,000	450,000	-	450,000																															
State	23,988,974	23,988,974	23,546.52	24,012,520.52																															
Federal	1,851,300	1,851,300	654,856	2,506,156.																															
TOTAL	44,948,630	44,948,630	678,402.52	45,627,032.52																															
FISCAL IMPACT:	<p>Approval of this supplemental appropriation will authorize staff to increase the Revenue and Expenditures by \$678,402.52 as outlined in the above table.</p> <p>There is no local County match required for these funds. In addition, this request is not for County Local funding carryover. Any requests for County Local funding carryovers will not occur until November 2021.</p>																																		

POLICY IMPACT:	N/A				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	FCPS Supplemental Appropriation Request				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
		X			



FLUVANNA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

14455 JAMES MADISON HIGHWAY
PALMYRA, VIRGINIA 22963

Phone: (434) 589-8208 Fax: (434) 589-2248

TO: Eric Dahl, County Administrator, Fluvanna County

FROM: Brenda Gilliam, Executive Director for Instruction and Finance

Cc: Dr. Peter Gretz, Superintendent Fluvanna County Public Schools
Tori Melton, Management Analyst

DATE: September 14, 2021

RE: Supplemental Appropriation Request

Fluvanna County Public Schools has received grants from Federal, State, and Other Local revenue sources that were not included in the FY2022 budget.

It is requested the funds be appropriated to the Schools as an increase in funds as outlined below:

State- \$23,546.52
Federal- \$654,856.00
Other Local- \$0.00
Total= \$678,402.52

Funding Source	Year	Type	Category	Amount	Expiration
CTE Equipment Additional State Funding	2022	State	Instruction	\$6,359.26	06/30/2022
CTE State Equipment	2022	State	Instruction	\$8,199.02	06/30/2022
Industry Credentials STEM-H CTE	2022	State	Instruction	\$2,099.94	06/30/2022
Industry Certifications	2022	State	Instruction	\$5,591.99	06/30/2022
Workplace Readiness Skills (WRS)	2022	State	Instruction	\$1,296.31	06/30/2022
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	2022	Federal	Operations	\$654,856.00	12/31/2026
TOTAL				\$678,402.52	

The Fluvanna County School Board is committed to nondiscrimination with regard to sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, race, color, national origin, disability, religion, ancestry, age, marital status, pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions, status as a veteran, genetic information or any other characteristic protected by law. This commitment prevails in all of its policies and practices concerning staff, students, educational programs and services, and individuals and entities with whom the Board does business. Mr. Don Stribling, Executive Director for Human Resources, Operations, and Student Services, is designated as the responsible person (Compliance Officer) regarding assurances of nondiscrimination. Any complaint alleging discrimination based on a disability shall be directed to Ms. Jennifer Valentine, Director of Special Education (the Section 504 Coordinator). Both may be reached at the following address: 14455 James Madison Highway, Palmyra, VA 22963; telephone (434) 589-8208. The Fluvanna County School Board is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

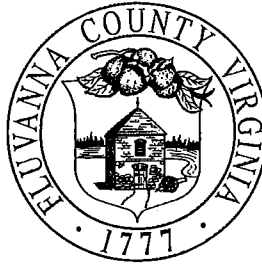
TAB M

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	FY22 – 190 Commons Blvd Insurance Claim				
MOTION(s):	I move the Board of Supervisors approve a supplemental appropriation of \$4,086.34 to the FY22 E911 Professional Services Budget to reflect reimbursement from a VACORP Insurance claim.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				X	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Tori Melton, Management Analyst				
PRESENTER(S):	Tori Melton, Management Analyst				
RECOMMENDATION:	I recommend approval of the motion as stated above.				
TIMING:	Routine.				
DISCUSSION:	<p>During a severe storm on August 10, 2021 the communications tower at 190 Commons Blvd was struck by lightning causing damage. The recovered amount for the damage after the \$1,000 deductible is \$5,396.34.</p> <p>This supplemental appropriation would authorize staff to appropriate the additional revenue and expense.</p>				
FISCAL IMPACT:	This action will increase the FY22 E911 Professional Services Budget by \$4,086.34.				
POLICY IMPACT:	N/A				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	None.				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
		X			

FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

TAB N

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Approval of Open Space Contract for Carole A. Bryan				
MOTION(s):	I move to approve the open space contract for Carole A. Bryan for tax map parcel 32-A-31; agreement shall remain in effect for a term of five (5) consecutive years.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				X	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
PRESENTER(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approval				
TIMING:	Immediate				
DISCUSSION:	This property qualifies for an open space contract with Fluvanna County in accordance with Code Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of the Virginia State Code.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	None				
POLICY IMPACT:	In accordance with Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of Virginia State Code.				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	-Carole A. Bryan's executed open space contract -Map of tax map parcel 10-A-54A				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other



CONTRACT FOR OPEN SPACE LAND USE ASSESSMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 21 day of SEPT, 2021, by and between **Carole A. Bryan**, party(ies) of the first part, hereinafter called the Grantor, and the COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, party of the second part, hereinafter called the County:

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Grantor owns certain real estate, described below, hereinafter called the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County is the local governing body having real estate tax jurisdiction over the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County has determined:

- A. That it is in the public interest that the Property should be provided or preserved for conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife and
- B. That the property meets the applicable criteria for real estate devoted to open-space use as prescribed in Article 4 (Section 58.1-3229 et. seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia, and the standards for classifying such real estate prescribed by the Director of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation; and
- C. That the provisions of this agreement meet the requirements and standards prescribed under section 58.1-3233 of the Code of Virginia for recorded commitments by landowners not to change an open-space use to a non-qualifying use; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor is willing to make a written recorded commitment to preserve and protect the open-space uses of the Property during the term of this agreement in order for the Property to be taxed on the basis of a use assessment, and the Grantor has submitted an application for such taxation to the Commissioner of the Revenue of the County pursuant to Section 58.1-3234 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code; and

WHEREAS, the County is willing to extend the tax for the Property on the basis of a use assessment commencing with the next succeeding tax year and continuing for the term of this agreement, in consideration of the Grantor's commitment to preserve and protect the open-space

uses of the property, and on the condition that the Grantor's application is satisfactory and that all other requirements of Article 4, Chapter 32, Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code are complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the recital and the mutual benefits, covenants and terms herein contained, the parties hereby **COVENANT** and **AGREE** as follows:

1. This agreement shall apply to all the following described real estate:

Tax Map Parcel: 32-A-31 (17.65 acres)

2. The Grantor agrees that during the term of this agreement:
 - A. There shall be no change in the use or uses of the Property that exist as of the date of this agreement to any use that would not qualify as open-space use. The qualifying use for the Property is conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife.
 - B. There shall be no display of billboards, signs or other advertisements on the property except to (i) state solely the name of the Grantor and the address of the Property, (ii) advertise the sale or lease of the Property, (iii) advertise the sale of goods or services produced pursuant to the permitted use of the Property, or (iv) provide warnings. No sign shall exceed four feet by four feet.
 - C. There shall be no construction, placement or maintenance of any structure on the Property unless such structure is either:
 - 1) on the Property as of the date of this agreement; or
 - 2) related to and compatible with the open-space uses of the Property which this agreement is intended to protect or provide for.
 - D. There shall be no dumping or storage of trash, garbage, ashes, waste, junk, abandoned property or other unsightly or offensive material on the Property.
 - E. There shall be no filling, excavating, mining, drilling, removal of topsoil, sand, gravel, rock, minerals, or other materials which alters the topography of the Property, except as required in the construction of permissible building structures and features under this agreement.
 - F. There shall be no construction or placement of fences, screens, hedges, walls or other similar barriers which materially obstruct the public view of scenic areas of the Property.
 - G. The Grantor may engage in agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities and remove vegetation which constitutes a safety, a health or an ecological hazard, e.g., vegetation classified as noxious weed pursuant the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended.

- H. There shall be no alteration or manipulation of natural water courses, shores, marshes, swamps, wetlands or other water bodies, nor any activities or uses which adversely affect water quality, level or flow.
 - I. On areas of the Property that are being provided or preserved for conservation of land, floodways or other natural resources, or that are to be left in a relatively natural or undeveloped state, there shall be no operation of dune buggies, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, motorbikes, snowmobiles or other motor vehicles, except to the extent necessary to inspect, protect or preserve the area.
 - J. There shall be no industrial or commercial activities, conducted on the property, except for the continuation of agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities; or activities that are conducted in a residence or an associated outbuilding such as garage, smokehouse, small shop or similar structure which is permitted on the property.
 - K. There shall be no separation or split-off of lots, pieces or parcels from the property. The Property may be sold or transferred during the term of this agreement only as the same entire parcel that is the subject to this agreement, provided, however, that the Grantor may grant to a public body or bodies open-space, conservation or historic preservation easements which apply to all or part of the Property.
3. This agreement shall be effective upon acceptance by the County, provided, however, that the real estate tax for the Property shall not be extended on the basis of its use value until the next succeeding tax year following timely application by the Grantor for the use assessment and taxation in accordance with Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code. Thereafter, this agreement shall remain in effect for a terms of FIVE (5) consecutive years.
 4. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as giving to the public a right to enter upon or to use the Property or any portion thereof, except as the Grantor may otherwise allow, consistent with the provisions of this agreement.
 5. The County shall have the right at all reasonable times to enter the Property to determine whether the Grantor is complying with the provisions of this agreement.
 6. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to create in the public or member thereof a right to maintain a suit for any damages against the Grantor for any violation of this agreement.
 7. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to permit Grantor to conduct any activity or to build or maintain any improvement which is otherwise prohibited by law.

8. If any provision of this agreement is determined to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the agreement shall not be affected thereby.
9. The provisions of this agreement shall run with the land and be binding upon the parties, their successors, assigns, personal representatives, and heirs.
10. Words of one gender used herein shall include the other gender, and words in the singular shall include words in the plural, whenever the sense requires.
11. This agreement may be terminated in the manner provided in Section 15.1-1513 of the Code of Virginia for withdrawal of land from an agricultural, forestal or an agricultural and forestal district.
12. Upon termination of this agreement, the Property shall thereafter be assessed and taxed at its fair market value, regardless of its actual use, unless the County determines otherwise in accordance with applicable law.
13. NOTICE: WHEN THE OPEN SPACE USE OR USES BY WHICH THE PROPERTY QUALIFIED FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ON THE BASIS OF USE CHANGES TO A NONQUALIFYING USE OR USES, OR WHEN THE ZONING FOR THE PROPERTY CHANGES TO A MORE INTENSIVE USE AT THE REQUEST OF THE GRANTOR, THE PROPERTY, OR SUCH PORTION OF THE PROPERTY WHICH NO LONGER QUALIFIES SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ROLLBACK TAXES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 58.1-3237 OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA. THE GRANTOR SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL OF THE OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITIES OF SAID CODES SECTION.



 Landowner

 Landowner

 Co-owner(s)

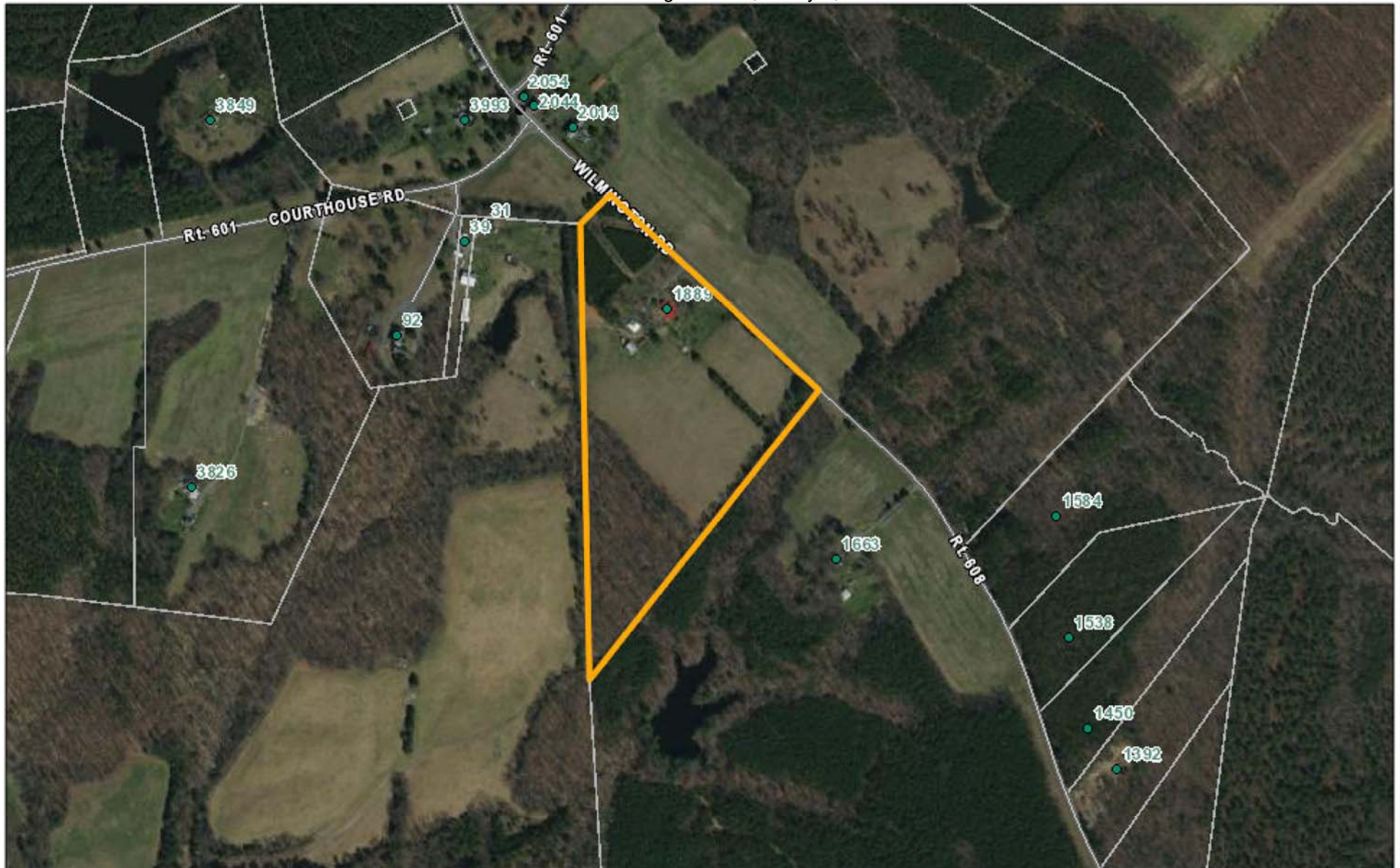
COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

By: _____
 County Administrator Date

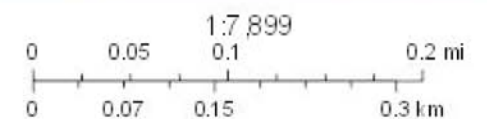
Fluvanna County, VA WebGIS Parcels - PIN: 32 A 31

BOS2021-10-06 p.143/290

Located at 1889 Wilmington Road, Palmyra, VA 22963



September 22, 2021



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Virginia

FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

TAB O

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Approval of Open Space Contract for Daniel V. and Josephine E. Corbin				
MOTION(s):	I move to approve the open space contract for Daniel V. and Josephine E. Corbin for tax map parcel 5-A-57; agreement shall remain in effect for a term of five (5) consecutive years.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				X	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
PRESENTER(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approval				
TIMING:	Immediate				
DISCUSSION:	This property qualifies for an open space contract with Fluvanna County in accordance with Code Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of the Virginia State Code.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	None				
POLICY IMPACT:	In accordance with Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of Virginia State Code.				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	-Daniel V. & Josephine E. Corbin's executed open space contract -Map of tax map parcel 5-A-57				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other



CONTRACT FOR OPEN SPACE LAND USE ASSESSMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 7th day of June, 2021, by and between **Daniel V. & Josephine E. Corbin**, party(ies) of the first part, hereinafter called the Grantor, and the COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, party of the second part, hereinafter called the County:

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Grantor owns certain real estate, described below, hereinafter called the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County is the local governing body having real estate tax jurisdiction over the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County has determined:

- A. That it is in the public interest that the Property should be provided or preserved for conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife and
- B. That the property meets the applicable criteria for real estate devoted to open-space use as prescribed in Article 4 (Section 58.1-3229 et. seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia, and the standards for classifying such real estate prescribed by the Director of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation; and
- C. That the provisions of this agreement meet the requirements and standards prescribed under section 58.1-3233 of the Code of Virginia for recorded commitments by landowners not to change an open-space use to a non-qualifying use; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor is willing to make a written recorded commitment to preserve and protect the open-space uses of the Property during the term of this agreement in order for the Property to be taxed on the basis of a use assessment, and the Grantor has submitted an application for such taxation to the Commissioner of the Revenue of the County pursuant to Section 58.1-3234 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code; and

WHEREAS, the County is willing to extend the tax for the Property on the basis of a use assessment commencing with the next succeeding tax year and continuing for the term of this agreement, in consideration of the Grantor's commitment to preserve and protect the open-space

uses of the property, and on the condition that the Grantor's application is satisfactory and that all other requirements of Article 4, Chapter 32, Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code are complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the recital and the mutual benefits, covenants and terms herein contained, the parties hereby **COVENANT** and **AGREE** as follows:

1. This agreement shall apply to all the following described real estate:

Tax Map Parcel: 5-A-57 (16.98 acres)

2. The Grantor agrees that during the term of this agreement:

- A. There shall be no change in the use or uses of the Property that exist as of the date of this agreement to any use that would not qualify as open-space use. The qualifying use for the Property is conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife.
- B. There shall be no display of billboards, signs or other advertisements on the property except to (i) state solely the name of the Grantor and the address of the Property, (ii) advertise the sale or lease of the Property, (iii) advertise the sale of goods or services produced pursuant to the permitted use of the Property, or (iv) provide warnings. No sign shall exceed four feet by four feet.
- C. There shall be no construction, placement or maintenance of any structure on the Property unless such structure is either:
 - 1) on the Property as of the date of this agreement; or
 - 2) related to and compatible with the open-space uses of the Property which this agreement is intended to protect or provide for.
- D. There shall be no dumping or storage of trash, garbage, ashes, waste, junk, abandoned property or other unsightly or offensive material on the Property.
- E. There shall be no filling, excavating, mining, drilling, removal of topsoil, sand, gravel, rock, minerals, or other materials which alters the topography of the Property, except as required in the construction of permissible building structures and features under this agreement.
- F. There shall be no construction or placement of fences, screens, hedges, walls or other similar barriers which materially obstruct the public view of scenic areas of the Property.
- G. The Grantor may engage in agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities and remove vegetation which constitutes a safety, a health or an ecological hazard, e.g., vegetation classified as noxious weed pursuant the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended.

- H. There shall be no alteration or manipulation of natural water courses, shores, marshes, swamps, wetlands or other water bodies, nor any activities or uses which adversely affect water quality, level or flow.
 - I. On areas of the Property that are being provided or preserved for conservation of land, floodways or other natural resources, or that are to be left in a relatively natural or undeveloped state, there shall be no operation of dune buggies, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, motorbikes, snowmobiles or other motor vehicles, except to the extent necessary to inspect, protect or preserve the area.
 - J. There shall be no industrial or commercial activities, conducted on the property, except for the continuation of agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities; or activities that are conducted in a residence or an associated outbuilding such as garage, smokehouse, small shop or similar structure which is permitted on the property.
 - K. There shall be no separation or split-off of lots, pieces or parcels from the property. The Property may be sold or transferred during the term of this agreement only as the same entire parcel that is the subject to this agreement, provided, however, that the Grantor may grant to a public body or bodies open-space, conservation or historic preservation easements which apply to all or part of the Property.
3. This agreement shall be effective upon acceptance by the County, provided, however, that the real estate tax for the Property shall not be extended on the basis of its use value until the next succeeding tax year following timely application by the Grantor for the use assessment and taxation in accordance with Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code. Thereafter, this agreement shall remain in effect for a terms of 5 (5) consecutive years.
 4. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as giving to the public a right to enter upon or to use the Property or any portion thereof, except as the Grantor may otherwise allow, consistent with the provisions of this agreement.
 5. The County shall have the right at all reasonable times to enter the Property to determine whether the Grantor is complying with the provisions of this agreement.
 6. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to create in the public or member thereof a right to maintain a suit for any damages against the Grantor for any violation of this agreement.
 7. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to permit Grantor to conduct any activity or to build or maintain any improvement which is otherwise prohibited by law.

8. If any provision of this agreement is determined to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the agreement shall not be affected thereby.
9. The provisions of this agreement shall run with the land and be binding upon the parties, their successors, assigns, personal representatives, and heirs.
10. Words of one gender used herein shall include the other gender, and words in the singular shall include words in the plural, whenever the sense requires.
11. This agreement may be terminated in the manner provided in Section 15.1-1513 of the Code of Virginia for withdrawal of land from an agricultural, forestal or an agricultural and forestal district.
12. Upon termination of this agreement, the Property shall thereafter be assessed and taxed at its fair market value, regardless of its actual use, unless the County determines otherwise in accordance with applicable law.
13. NOTICE: WHEN THE OPEN SPACE USE OR USES BY WHICH THE PROPERTY QUALIFIED FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ON THE BASIS OF USE CHANGES TO A NONQUALIFYING USE OR USES, OR WHEN THE ZONING FOR THE PROPERTY CHANGES TO A MORE INTENSIVE USE AT THE REQUEST OF THE GRANTOR, THE PROPERTY, OR SUCH PORTION OF THE PROPERTY WHICH NO LONGER QUALIFIES SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ROLLBACK TAXES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 58.1-3237 OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA. THE GRANTOR SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL OF THE OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITIES OF SAID CODES SECTION.


 Landowner


 Landowner

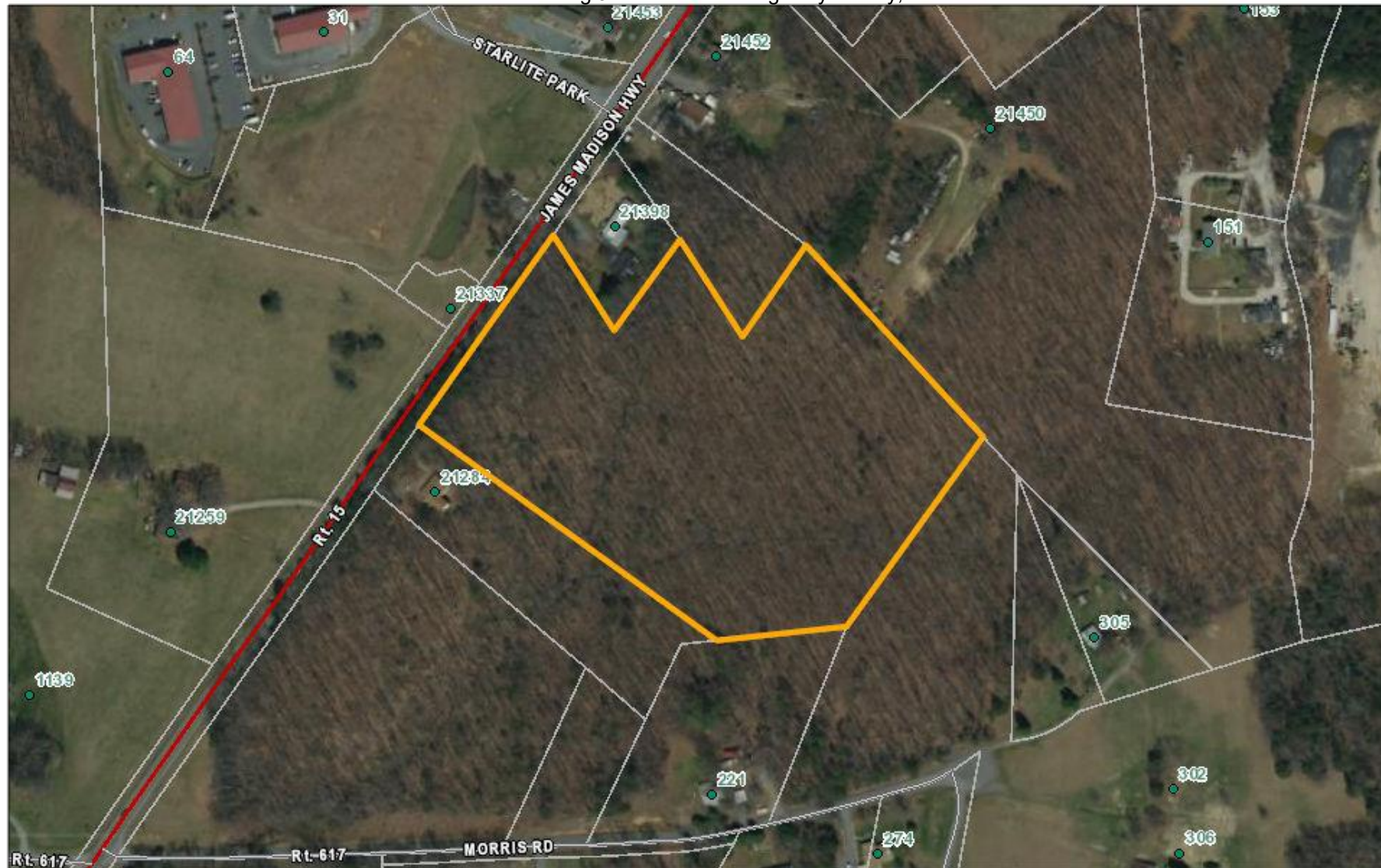
 Co-owner(s)

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

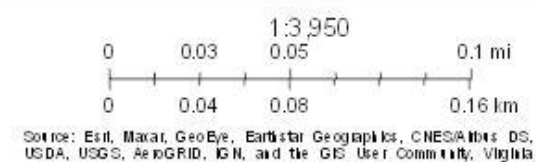
By: _____
 County Administrator Date

Fluvanna County, VA WebGIS Parcels - PIN: 5 A 57

Located along James Madison Highway in Troy, VA



September 22, 2021



**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB P

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Approval of Open Space Contract for Matthew P. Gooch				
MOTION(s):	I move to approve the open space contract for Matthew P. Gooch for tax map parcel 10-A-63A; agreement shall remain in effect for a term of five (5) consecutive years.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				X	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
PRESENTER(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approval				
TIMING:	Immediate				
DISCUSSION:	This property qualifies for an open space contract with Fluvanna County in accordance with Code Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of the Virginia State Code.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	None				
POLICY IMPACT:	In accordance with Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of Virginia State Code.				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	-Matthew P. Gooch's executed open space contract -Map of tax map parcel 10-A-63A				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other



CONTRACT FOR OPEN SPACE LAND USE ASSESSMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 22 day of August, 2021, by and between **Matthew P. Gooch**, party(ies) of the first part, hereinafter called the Grantor, and the COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, party of the second part, hereinafter called the County:

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Grantor owns certain real estate, described below, hereinafter called the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County is the local governing body having real estate tax jurisdiction over the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County has determined:

- A. That it is in the public interest that the Property should be provided or preserved for conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife and
- B. That the property meets the applicable criteria for real estate devoted to open-space use as prescribed in Article 4 (Section 58.1-3229 et. seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia, and the standards for classifying such real estate prescribed by the Director of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation; and
- C. That the provisions of this agreement meet the requirements and standards prescribed under section 58.1-3233 of the Code of Virginia for recorded commitments by landowners not to change an open-space use to a non-qualifying use; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor is willing to make a written recorded commitment to preserve and protect the open-space uses of the Property during the term of this agreement in order for the Property to be taxed on the basis of a use assessment, and the Grantor has submitted an application for such taxation to the Commissioner of the Revenue of the County pursuant to Section 58.1-3234 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code; and

WHEREAS, the County is willing to extend the tax for the Property on the basis of a use assessment commencing with the next succeeding tax year and continuing for the term of this agreement, in consideration of the Grantor's commitment to preserve and protect the open-space

uses of the property, and on the condition that the Grantor's application is satisfactory and that all other requirements of Article 4, Chapter 32, Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code are complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the recital and the mutual benefits, covenants and terms herein contained, the parties hereby **COVENANT** and **AGREE** as follows:

1. This agreement shall apply to all the following described real estate:

Tax Map Parcel: 10-A-63A (15.74 acres)

2. The Grantor agrees that during the term of this agreement:
 - A. There shall be no change in the use or uses of the Property that exist as of the date of this agreement to any use that would not qualify as open-space use. The qualifying use for the Property is conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife.
 - B. There shall be no display of billboards, signs or other advertisements on the property except to (i) state solely the name of the Grantor and the address of the Property, (ii) advertise the sale or lease of the Property, (iii) advertise the sale of goods or services produced pursuant to the permitted use of the Property, or (iv) provide warnings. No sign shall exceed four feet by four feet.
 - C. There shall be no construction, placement or maintenance of any structure on the Property unless such structure is either:
 - 1) on the Property as of the date of this agreement; or
 - 2) related to and compatible with the open-space uses of the Property which this agreement is intended to protect or provide for.
 - D. There shall be no dumping or storage of trash, garbage, ashes, waste, junk, abandoned property or other unsightly or offensive material on the Property.
 - E. There shall be no filling, excavating, mining, drilling, removal of topsoil, sand, gravel, rock, minerals, or other materials which alters the topography of the Property, except as required in the construction of permissible building structures and features under this agreement.
 - F. There shall be no construction or placement of fences, screens, hedges, walls or other similar barriers which materially obstruct the public view of scenic areas of the Property.
 - G. The Grantor may engage in agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities and remove vegetation which constitutes a safety, a health or an ecological hazard, e.g., vegetation classified as noxious weed pursuant the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended.

- H. There shall be no alteration or manipulation of natural water courses, shores, marshes, swamps, wetlands or other water bodies, nor any activities or uses which adversely affect water quality, level or flow.
 - I. On areas of the Property that are being provided or preserved for conservation of land, floodways or other natural resources, or that are to be left in a relatively natural or undeveloped state, there shall be no operation of dune buggies, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, motorbikes, snowmobiles or other motor vehicles, except to the extent necessary to inspect, protect or preserve the area.
 - J. There shall be no industrial or commercial activities, conducted on the property, except for the continuation of agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities; or activities that are conducted in a residence or an associated outbuilding such as garage, smokehouse, small shop or similar structure which is permitted on the property.
 - K. There shall be no separation or split-off of lots, pieces or parcels from the property. The Property may be sold or transferred during the term of this agreement only as the same entire parcel that is the subject to this agreement, provided, however, that the Grantor may grant to a public body or bodies open-space, conservation or historic preservation easements which apply to all or part of the Property.
3. This agreement shall be effective upon acceptance by the County, provided, however, that the real estate tax for the Property shall not be extended on the basis of its use value until the next succeeding tax year following timely application by the Grantor for the use assessment and taxation in accordance with Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code. Thereafter, this agreement shall remain in effect for a terms of five (5) consecutive years.
 4. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as giving to the public a right to enter upon or to use the Property or any portion thereof, except as the Grantor may otherwise allow, consistent with the provisions of this agreement.
 5. The County shall have the right at all reasonable times to enter the Property to determine whether the Grantor is complying with the provisions of this agreement.
 6. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to create in the public or member thereof a right to maintain a suit for any damages against the Grantor for any violation of this agreement.
 7. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to permit Grantor to conduct any activity or to build or maintain any improvement which is otherwise prohibited by law.

8. If any provision of this agreement is determined to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the agreement shall not be affected thereby.
9. The provisions of this agreement shall run with the land and be binding upon the parties, their successors, assigns, personal representatives, and heirs.
10. Words of one gender used herein shall include the other gender, and words in the singular shall include words in the plural, whenever the sense requires.
11. This agreement may be terminated in the manner provided in Section 15.1-1513 of the Code of Virginia for withdrawal of land from an agricultural, forestal or an agricultural and forestal district.
12. Upon termination of this agreement, the Property shall thereafter be assessed and taxed at its fair market value, regardless of its actual use, unless the County determines otherwise in accordance with applicable law.
13. NOTICE: WHEN THE OPEN SPACE USE OR USES BY WHICH THE PROPERTY QUALIFIED FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ON THE BASIS OF USE CHANGES TO A NONQUALIFYING USE OR USES, OR WHEN THE ZONING FOR THE PROPERTY CHANGES TO A MORE INTENSIVE USE AT THE REQUEST OF THE GRANTOR, THE PROPERTY, OR SUCH PORTION OF THE PROPERTY WHICH NO LONGER QUALIFIES SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ROLLBACK TAXES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 58.1-3237 OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA. THE GRANTOR SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL OF THE OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITIES OF SAID CODES SECTION.

Matthew Smith

Landowner

Landowner

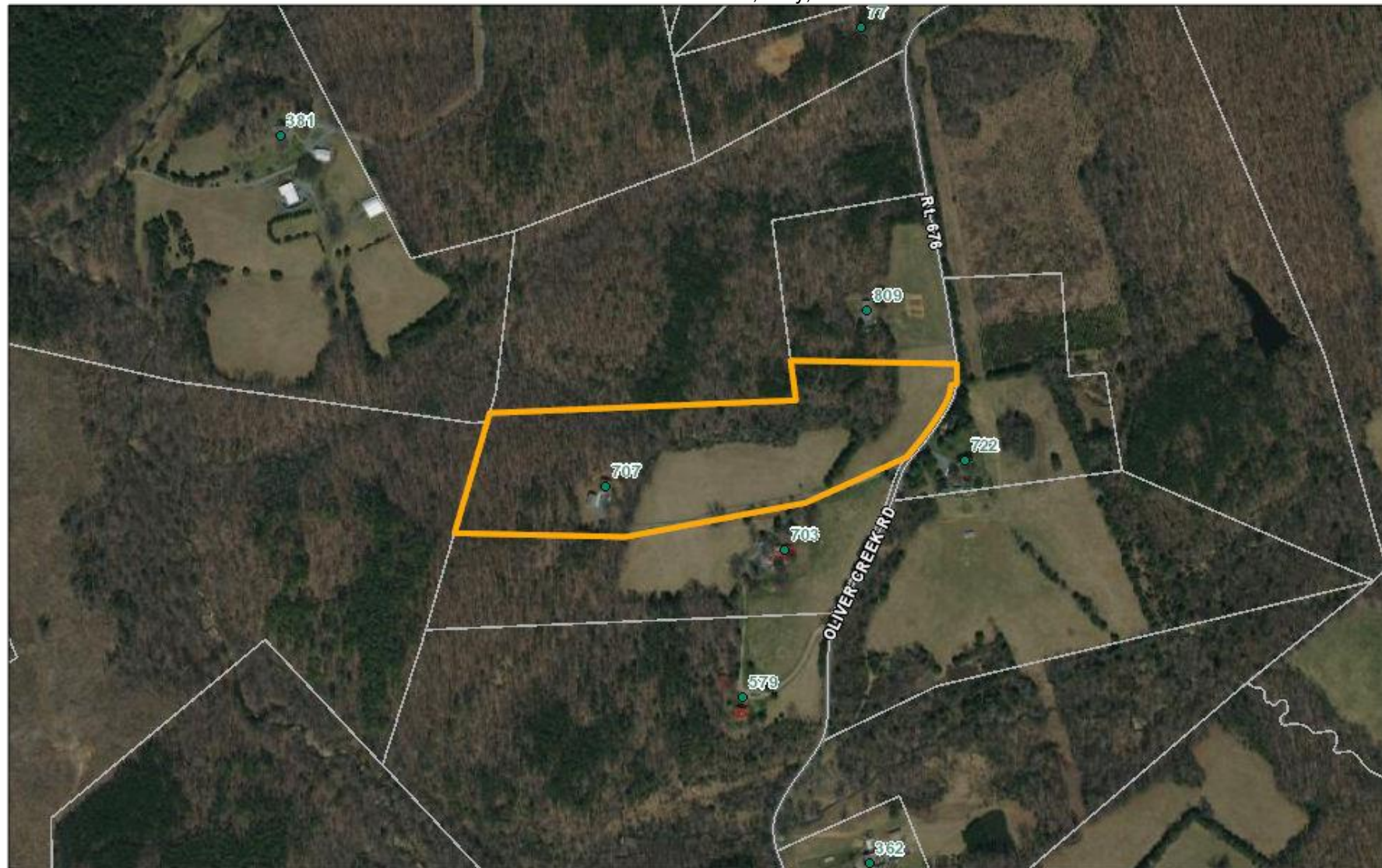
Co-owner(s)

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

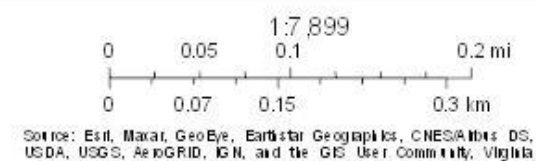
By: _____ Date _____
County Administrator

Fluvanna County, VA WebGIS Parcels - PIN: 10 A 63A

Located at 707 Oliver Creek Road, Troy, VA 22974



September 22, 2021



FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

TAB Q

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Approval of Open Space Contract for Stephen P. and Felicity G. Gooch				
MOTION(s):	I move to approve the open space contract for Stephen P. and Felicity G. Gooch for tax map parcels 4-A-48 and 10-A-63B; agreement shall remain in effect for a term of five (5) consecutive years.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				X	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
PRESENTER(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approval				
TIMING:	Immediate				
DISCUSSION:	These properties qualify for an open space contract with Fluvanna County in accordance with Code Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of the Virginia State Code.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	None				
POLICY IMPACT:	In accordance with Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of Virginia State Code.				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	- Stephen P. and Felicity G. Gooch's executed open space contract -Map of tax map parcels 4-A-48 and 10-A-63B				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other



CONTRACT FOR OPEN SPACE LAND USE ASSESSMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 30th day of August, 2021, by and between Stephen P. & Felicity G. Gooch, party(ies) of the first part, hereinafter called the Grantor, and the COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, party of the second part, hereinafter called the County:

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Grantor owns certain real estate, described below, hereinafter called the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County is the local governing body having real estate tax jurisdiction over the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County has determined:

- A. That it is in the public interest that the Property should be provided or preserved for conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife and
- B. That the property meets the applicable criteria for real estate devoted to open-space use as prescribed in Article 4 (Section 58.1-3229 et. seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia, and the standards for classifying such real estate prescribed by the Director of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation; and
- C. That the provisions of this agreement meet the requirements and standards prescribed under section 58.1-3233 of the Code of Virginia for recorded commitments by landowners not to change an open-space use to a non-qualifying use; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor is willing to make a written recorded commitment to preserve and protect the open-space uses of the Property during the term of this agreement in order for the Property to be taxed on the basis of a use assessment, and the Grantor has submitted an application for such taxation to the Commissioner of the Revenue of the County pursuant to Section 58.1-3234 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code; and

WHEREAS, the County is willing to extend the tax for the Property on the basis of a use assessment commencing with the next succeeding tax year and continuing for the term of this agreement, in consideration of the Grantor's commitment to preserve and protect the open-space

uses of the property, and on the condition that the Grantor's application is satisfactory and that all other requirements of Article 4, Chapter 32, Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code are complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the recital and the mutual benefits, covenants and terms herein contained, the parties hereby **COVENANT** and **AGREE** as follows:

1. This agreement shall apply to all the following described real estate:

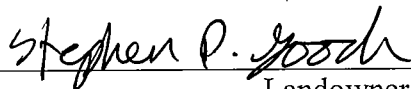
Tax Map Parcel: 4-A-48 (48.3 acres)
10-A-63B (11.57 acres)
Total Acres: 59.87 acres

2. The Grantor agrees that during the term of this agreement:

- A. There shall be no change in the use or uses of the Property that exist as of the date of this agreement to any use that would not qualify as open-space use. The qualifying use for the Property is conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife.
- B. There shall be no display of billboards, signs or other advertisements on the property except to (i) state solely the name of the Grantor and the address of the Property, (ii) advertise the sale or lease of the Property, (iii) advertise the sale of goods or services produced pursuant to the permitted use of the Property, or (iv) provide warnings. No sign shall exceed four feet by four feet.
- C. There shall be no construction, placement or maintenance of any structure on the Property unless such structure is either:
 - 1) on the Property as of the date of this agreement; or
 - 2) related to and compatible with the open-space uses of the Property which this agreement is intended to protect or provide for.
- D. There shall be no dumping or storage of trash, garbage, ashes, waste, junk, abandoned property or other unsightly or offensive material on the Property.
- E. There shall be no filling, excavating, mining, drilling, removal of topsoil, sand, gravel, rock, minerals, or other materials which alters the topography of the Property, except as required in the construction of permissible building structures and features under this agreement.
- F. There shall be no construction or placement of fences, screens, hedges, walls or other similar barriers which materially obstruct the public view of scenic areas of the Property.
- G. The Grantor may engage in agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities and remove vegetation which constitutes a safety, a health or an ecological hazard, e.g., vegetation classified as noxious weed pursuant the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended.

- H. There shall be no alteration or manipulation of natural water courses, shores, marshes, swamps, wetlands or other water bodies, nor any activities or uses which adversely affect water quality, level or flow.
 - I. On areas of the Property that are being provided or preserved for conservation of land, floodways or other natural resources, or that are to be left in a relatively natural or undeveloped state, there shall be no operation of dune buggies, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, motorbikes, snowmobiles or other motor vehicles, except to the extent necessary to inspect, protect or preserve the area.
 - J. There shall be no industrial or commercial activities, conducted on the property, except for the continuation of agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities; or activities that are conducted in a residence or an associated outbuilding such as garage, smokehouse, small shop or similar structure which is permitted on the property.
 - K. There shall be no separation or split-off of lots, pieces or parcels from the property. The Property may be sold or transferred during the term of this agreement only as the same entire parcel that is the subject to this agreement, provided, however, that the Grantor may grant to a public body or bodies open-space, conservation or historic preservation easements which apply to all or part of the Property.
3. This agreement shall be effective upon acceptance by the County, provided, however, that the real estate tax for the Property shall not be extended on the basis of its use value until the next succeeding tax year following timely application by the Grantor for the use assessment and taxation in accordance with Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code. Thereafter, this agreement shall remain in effect for a terms of Five (5) consecutive years.
 4. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as giving to the public a right to enter upon or to use the Property or any portion thereof, except as the Grantor may otherwise allow, consistent with the provisions of this agreement.
 5. The County shall have the right at all reasonable times to enter the Property to determine whether the Grantor is complying with the provisions of this agreement.
 6. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to create in the public or member thereof a right to maintain a suit for any damages against the Grantor for any violation of this agreement.
 7. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to permit Grantor to conduct any activity or to build or maintain any improvement which is otherwise prohibited by law.

8. If any provision of this agreement is determined to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the agreement shall not be affected thereby.
9. The provisions of this agreement shall run with the land and be binding upon the parties, their successors, assigns, personal representatives, and heirs.
10. Words of one gender used herein shall include the other gender, and words in the singular shall include words in the plural, whenever the sense requires.
11. This agreement may be terminated in the manner provided in Section 15.1-1513 of the Code of Virginia for withdrawal of land from an agricultural, forestal or an agricultural and forestal district.
12. Upon termination of this agreement, the Property shall thereafter be assessed and taxed at its fair market value, regardless of its actual use, unless the County determines otherwise in accordance with applicable law.
13. NOTICE: WHEN THE OPEN SPACE USE OR USES BY WHICH THE PROPERTY QUALIFIED FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ON THE BASIS OF USE CHANGES TO A NONQUALIFYING USE OR USES, OR WHEN THE ZONING FOR THE PROPERTY CHANGES TO A MORE INTENSIVE USE AT THE REQUEST OF THE GRANTOR, THE PROPERTY, OR SUCH PORTION OF THE PROPERTY WHICH NO LONGER QUALIFIES SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ROLLBACK TAXES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 58.1-3237 OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA. THE GRANTOR SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL OF THE OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITIES OF SAID CODES SECTION.


 Landowner


 Landowner

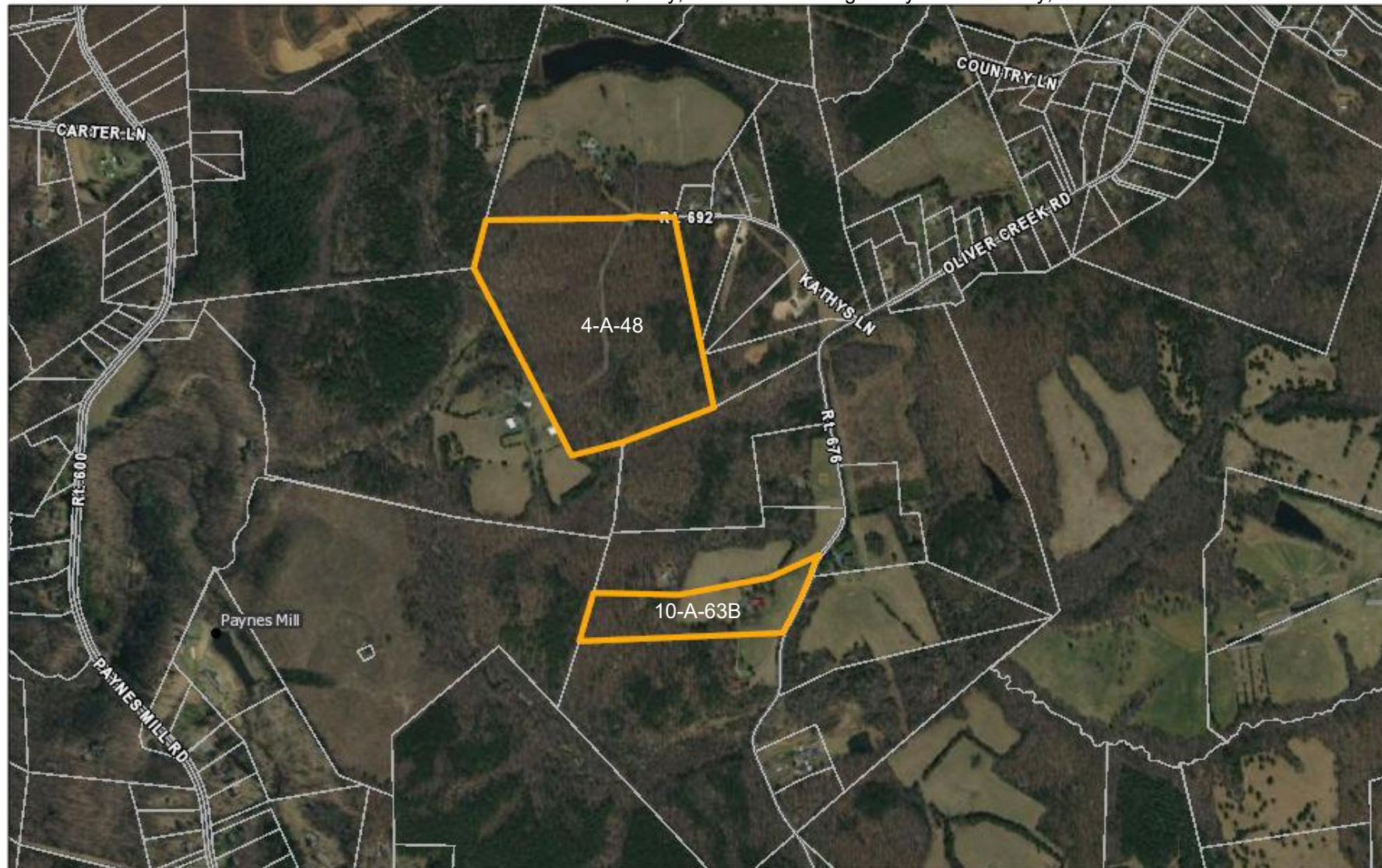
 Co-owner(s)

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

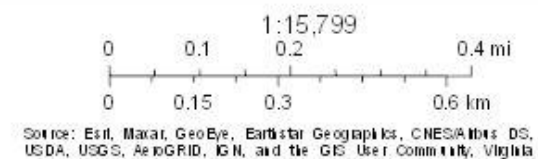
By: _____
 County Administrator Date

Fluvanna County, VA WebGIS

Located at 707 Oliver Creek Road, Troy, VA 22974 & along Kathys Lane in Troy, VA



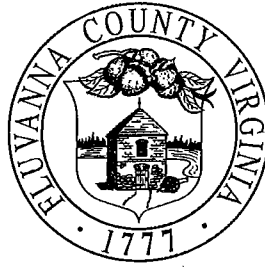
September 22, 2021



FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

TAB R

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Approval of Open Space Contract for Ernest J. & Carolyn H. Marrs				
MOTION(s):	I move to approve the open space contract for Ernest J. and Carolyn H. Marrs for tax map parcels 29-A-71 and 29-A-72; agreement shall remain in effect for a term of ten (10) consecutive years.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				X	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
PRESENTER(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approval				
TIMING:	Immediate				
DISCUSSION:	These properties qualify for an open space contract with Fluvanna County in accordance with Code Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of the Virginia State Code.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	None				
POLICY IMPACT:	In accordance with Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of Virginia State Code.				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	- Ernest J. and Carolyn H. Marrs' executed open space contract -Map of tax map parcels 29-A-71 and 29-A-72				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other



CONTRACT FOR OPEN SPACE LAND USE ASSESSMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 10th day of September, 2021, by and between Ernest J. & Carolyn H. Marrs, party(ies) of the first part, hereinafter called the Grantor, and the COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, party of the second part, hereinafter called the County:

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Grantor owns certain real estate, described below, hereinafter called the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County is the local governing body having real estate tax jurisdiction over the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County has determined:

- A. That it is in the public interest that the Property should be provided or preserved for conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife and
- B. That the property meets the applicable criteria for real estate devoted to open-space use as prescribed in Article 4 (Section 58.1-3229 et. seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia, and the standards for classifying such real estate prescribed by the Director of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation; and
- C. That the provisions of this agreement meet the requirements and standards prescribed under section 58.1-3233 of the Code of Virginia for recorded commitments by landowners not to change an open-space use to a non-qualifying use; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor is willing to make a written recorded commitment to preserve and protect the open-space uses of the Property during the term of this agreement in order for the Property to be taxed on the basis of a use assessment, and the Grantor has submitted an application for such taxation to the Commissioner of the Revenue of the County pursuant to Section 58.1-3234 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code; and

WHEREAS, the County is willing to extend the tax for the Property on the basis of a use assessment commencing with the next succeeding tax year and continuing for the term of this agreement, in consideration of the Grantor's commitment to preserve and protect the open-space

uses of the property, and on the condition that the Grantor's application is satisfactory and that all other requirements of Article 4, Chapter 32, Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code are complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the recital and the mutual benefits, covenants and terms herein contained, the parties hereby **COVENANT** and **AGREE** as follows:

1. This agreement shall apply to all the following described real estate:

Tax Map Parcel: 29-A-71 (10.0 acres)
29-A-72 (19.45 acres)
Total Acres: 29.45 acres

2. The Grantor agrees that during the term of this agreement:
 - A. There shall be no change in the use or uses of the Property that exist as of the date of this agreement to any use that would not qualify as open-space use. The qualifying use for the Property is conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife.
 - B. There shall be no display of billboards, signs or other advertisements on the property except to (i) state solely the name of the Grantor and the address of the Property, (ii) advertise the sale or lease of the Property, (iii) advertise the sale of goods or services produced pursuant to the permitted use of the Property, or (iv) provide warnings. No sign shall exceed four feet by four feet.
 - C. There shall be no construction, placement or maintenance of any structure on the Property unless such structure is either:
 - 1) on the Property as of the date of this agreement; or
 - 2) related to and compatible with the open-space uses of the Property which this agreement is intended to protect or provide for.
 - D. There shall be no dumping or storage of trash, garbage, ashes, waste, junk, abandoned property or other unsightly or offensive material on the Property.
 - E. There shall be no filling, excavating, mining, drilling, removal of topsoil, sand, gravel, rock, minerals, or other materials which alters the topography of the Property, except as required in the construction of permissible building structures and features under this agreement.
 - F. There shall be no construction or placement of fences, screens, hedges, walls or other similar barriers which materially obstruct the public view of scenic areas of the Property.
 - G. The Grantor may engage in agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities and remove vegetation which constitutes a safety, a health or an ecological hazard, e.g., vegetation classified as noxious weed pursuant the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended.

- H. There shall be no alteration or manipulation of natural water courses, shores, marshes, swamps, wetlands or other water bodies, nor any activities or uses which adversely affect water quality, level or flow.
 - I. On areas of the Property that are being provided or preserved for conservation of land, floodways or other natural resources, or that are to be left in a relatively natural or undeveloped state, there shall be no operation of dune buggies, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, motorbikes, snowmobiles or other motor vehicles, except to the extent necessary to inspect, protect or preserve the area.
 - J. There shall be no industrial or commercial activities, conducted on the property, except for the continuation of agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities; or activities that are conducted in a residence or an associated outbuilding such as garage, smokehouse, small shop or similar structure which is permitted on the property.
 - K. There shall be no separation or split-off of lots, pieces or parcels from the property. The Property may be sold or transferred during the term of this agreement only as the same entire parcel that is the subject to this agreement, provided, however, that the Grantor may grant to a public body or bodies open-space, conservation or historic preservation easements which apply to all or part of the Property.
3. This agreement shall be effective upon acceptance by the County, provided, however, that the real estate tax for the Property shall not be extended on the basis of its use value until the next succeeding tax year following timely application by the Grantor for the use assessment and taxation in accordance with Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code. Thereafter, this agreement shall remain in effect for a terms of Ten (10) consecutive years.
 4. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as giving to the public a right to enter upon or to use the Property or any portion thereof, except as the Grantor may otherwise allow, consistent with the provisions of this agreement.
 5. The County shall have the right at all reasonable times to enter the Property to determine whether the Grantor is complying with the provisions of this agreement.
 6. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to create in the public or member thereof a right to maintain a suit for any damages against the Grantor for any violation of this agreement.
 7. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to permit Grantor to conduct any activity or to build or maintain any improvement which is otherwise prohibited by law.

8. If any provision of this agreement is determined to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the agreement shall not be affected thereby.
9. The provisions of this agreement shall run with the land and be binding upon the parties, their successors, assigns, personal representatives, and heirs.
10. Words of one gender used herein shall include the other gender, and words in the singular shall include words in the plural, whenever the sense requires.
11. This agreement may be terminated in the manner provided in Section 15.1-1513 of the Code of Virginia for withdrawal of land from an agricultural, forestal or an agricultural and forestal district.
12. Upon termination of this agreement, the Property shall thereafter be assessed and taxed at its fair market value, regardless of its actual use, unless the County determines otherwise in accordance with applicable law.
13. NOTICE: WHEN THE OPEN SPACE USE OR USES BY WHICH THE PROPERTY QUALIFIED FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ON THE BASIS OF USE CHANGES TO A NONQUALIFYING USE OR USES, OR WHEN THE ZONING FOR THE PROPERTY CHANGES TO A MORE INTENSIVE USE AT THE REQUEST OF THE GRANTOR, THE PROPERTY, OR SUCH PORTION OF THE PROPERTY WHICH NO LONGER QUALIFIES SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ROLLBACK TAXES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 58.1-3237 OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA. THE GRANTOR SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL OF THE OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITIES OF SAID CODES SECTION.

Ernest J. Marrs
Landowner

Caroleyn H. Marrs
Landowner

Co-owner(s)

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

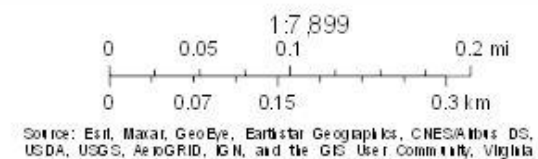
By: _____
County Administrator Date

Fluvanna County, VA WebGIS

Located at 3587 Haden Martin Road, Palmyra, VA 22963



September 22, 2021



FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

TAB S

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Approval of Open Space Contract for Betty, Doris and Overton McGehee				
MOTION(s):	I move to approve the open space contract for Betty, Doris and Overton McGehee for tax map parcels 53-14-1, 53-14-2, 53-14-3, 53-14-4, 53-2-1B, 53-2-1C and 53-2-A; agreement shall remain in effect for a term of five (5) consecutive years.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				X	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
PRESENTER(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approval				
TIMING:	Immediate				
DISCUSSION:	These properties qualify for an open space contract with Fluvanna County in accordance with Code Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of the Virginia State Code.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	None				
POLICY IMPACT:	In accordance with Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of Virginia State Code.				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	- Betty, Doris and Overton McGehee's executed open space contract -Map of tax map parcels 53-14-1, 53-14-2, 53-14-3, 53-14-4, 53-2-1B, 53-2-1C and 53-2-A				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other



CONTRACT FOR OPEN SPACE LAND USE ASSESSMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 26 day of September, 2021, by and between **Betty, Doris & Overton McGehee**, party(ies) of the first part, hereinafter called the Grantor, and the COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, party of the second part, hereinafter called the County:

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Grantor owns certain real estate, described below, hereinafter called the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County is the local governing body having real estate tax jurisdiction over the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County has determined:

- A. That it is in the public interest that the Property should be provided or preserved for conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife and
- B. That the property meets the applicable criteria for real estate devoted to open-space use as prescribed in Article 4 (Section 58.1-3229 et. seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia, and the standards for classifying such real estate prescribed by the Director of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation; and
- C. That the provisions of this agreement meet the requirements and standards prescribed under section 58.1-3233 of the Code of Virginia for recorded commitments by landowners not to change an open-space use to a non-qualifying use; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor is willing to make a written recorded commitment to preserve and protect the open-space uses of the Property during the term of this agreement in order for the Property to be taxed on the basis of a use assessment, and the Grantor has submitted an application for such taxation to the Commissioner of the Revenue of the County pursuant to Section 58.1-3234 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code; and

WHEREAS, the County is willing to extend the tax for the Property on the basis of a use assessment commencing with the next succeeding tax year and continuing for the term of this agreement, in consideration of the Grantor's commitment to preserve and protect the open-space

uses of the property, and on the condition that the Grantor's application is satisfactory and that all other requirements of Article 4, Chapter 32, Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code are complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the recital and the mutual benefits, covenants and terms herein contained, the parties hereby **COVENANT** and **AGREE** as follows:

1. This agreement shall apply to all the following described real estate:

Tax Map Parcel: 53-14-1 (15.0 acres)	53-2-1B (5.905 acres)
53-14-2 (11.942 acres)	53-2-1C (7.0 acres)
53-14-3 (12.0 acres)	53-2-A (2.5 acres)
53-14-4 (12.0 acres)	Total Acreage: 66.347

2. The Grantor agrees that during the term of this agreement:

- A. There shall be no change in the use or uses of the Property that exist as of the date of this agreement to any use that would not qualify as open-space use. The qualifying use for the Property is conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife.
- B. There shall be no display of billboards, signs or other advertisements on the property except to (i) state solely the name of the Grantor and the address of the Property, (ii) advertise the sale or lease of the Property, (iii) advertise the sale of goods or services produced pursuant to the permitted use of the Property, or (iv) provide warnings. No sign shall exceed four feet by four feet.
- C. There shall be no construction, placement or maintenance of any structure on the Property unless such structure is either:
 - 1) on the Property as of the date of this agreement; or
 - 2) related to and compatible with the open-space uses of the Property which this agreement is intended to protect or provide for.
- D. There shall be no dumping or storage of trash, garbage, ashes, waste, junk, abandoned property or other unsightly or offensive material on the Property.
- E. There shall be no filling, excavating, mining, drilling, removal of topsoil, sand, gravel, rock, minerals, or other materials which alters the topography of the Property, except as required in the construction of permissible building structures and features under this agreement.
- F. There shall be no construction or placement of fences, screens, hedges, walls or other similar barriers which materially obstruct the public view of scenic areas of the Property.
- G. The Grantor may engage in agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities and remove vegetation which constitutes a safety, a health or an ecological hazard, e.g., vegetation classified as noxious weed pursuant the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended.

- H. There shall be no alteration or manipulation of natural water courses, shores, marshes, swamps, wetlands or other water bodies, nor any activities or uses which adversely affect water quality, level or flow.
 - I. On areas of the Property that are being provided or preserved for conservation of land, floodways or other natural resources, or that are to be left in a relatively natural or undeveloped state, there shall be no operation of dune buggies, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, motorbikes, snowmobiles or other motor vehicles, except to the extent necessary to inspect, protect or preserve the area.
 - J. There shall be no industrial or commercial activities, conducted on the property, except for the continuation of agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities; or activities that are conducted in a residence or an associated outbuilding such as garage, smokehouse, small shop or similar structure which is permitted on the property.
 - K. There shall be no separation or split-off of lots, pieces or parcels from the property. The Property may be sold or transferred during the term of this agreement only as the same entire parcel that is the subject to this agreement, provided, however, that the Grantor may grant to a public body or bodies open-space, conservation or historic preservation easements which apply to all or part of the Property.
3. This agreement shall be effective upon acceptance by the County, provided, however, that the real estate tax for the Property shall not be extended on the basis of its use value until the next succeeding tax year following timely application by the Grantor for the use assessment and taxation in accordance with Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code. Thereafter, this agreement shall remain in effect for a terms of five (5) consecutive years.
 4. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as giving to the public a right to enter upon or to use the Property or any portion thereof, except as the Grantor may otherwise allow, consistent with the provisions of this agreement.
 5. The County shall have the right at all reasonable times to enter the Property to determine whether the Grantor is complying with the provisions of this agreement.
 6. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to create in the public or member thereof a right to maintain a suit for any damages against the Grantor for any violation of this agreement.
 7. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to permit Grantor to conduct any activity or to build or maintain any improvement which is otherwise prohibited by law.

8. If any provision of this agreement is determined to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the agreement shall not be affected thereby.
9. The provisions of this agreement shall run with the land and be binding upon the parties, their successors, assigns, personal representatives, and heirs.
10. Words of one gender used herein shall include the other gender, and words in the singular shall include words in the plural, whenever the sense requires.
11. This agreement may be terminated in the manner provided in Section 15.1-1513 of the Code of Virginia for withdrawal of land from an agricultural, forestal or an agricultural and forestal district.
12. Upon termination of this agreement, the Property shall thereafter be assessed and taxed at its fair market value, regardless of its actual use, unless the County determines otherwise in accordance with applicable law.
13. NOTICE: WHEN THE OPEN SPACE USE OR USES BY WHICH THE PROPERTY QUALIFIED FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ON THE BASIS OF USE CHANGES TO A NONQUALIFYING USE OR USES, OR WHEN THE ZONING FOR THE PROPERTY CHANGES TO A MORE INTENSIVE USE AT THE REQUEST OF THE GRANTOR, THE PROPERTY, OR SUCH PORTION OF THE PROPERTY WHICH NO LONGER QUALIFIES SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ROLLBACK TAXES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 58.1-3237 OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA. THE GRANTOR SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL OF THE OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITIES OF SAID CODES SECTION.

Betty McGehee

B McGehee

Landowner

Doris Edmund McGehee

Doris Edmund McGehee

Landowner

W. Overton McGehee

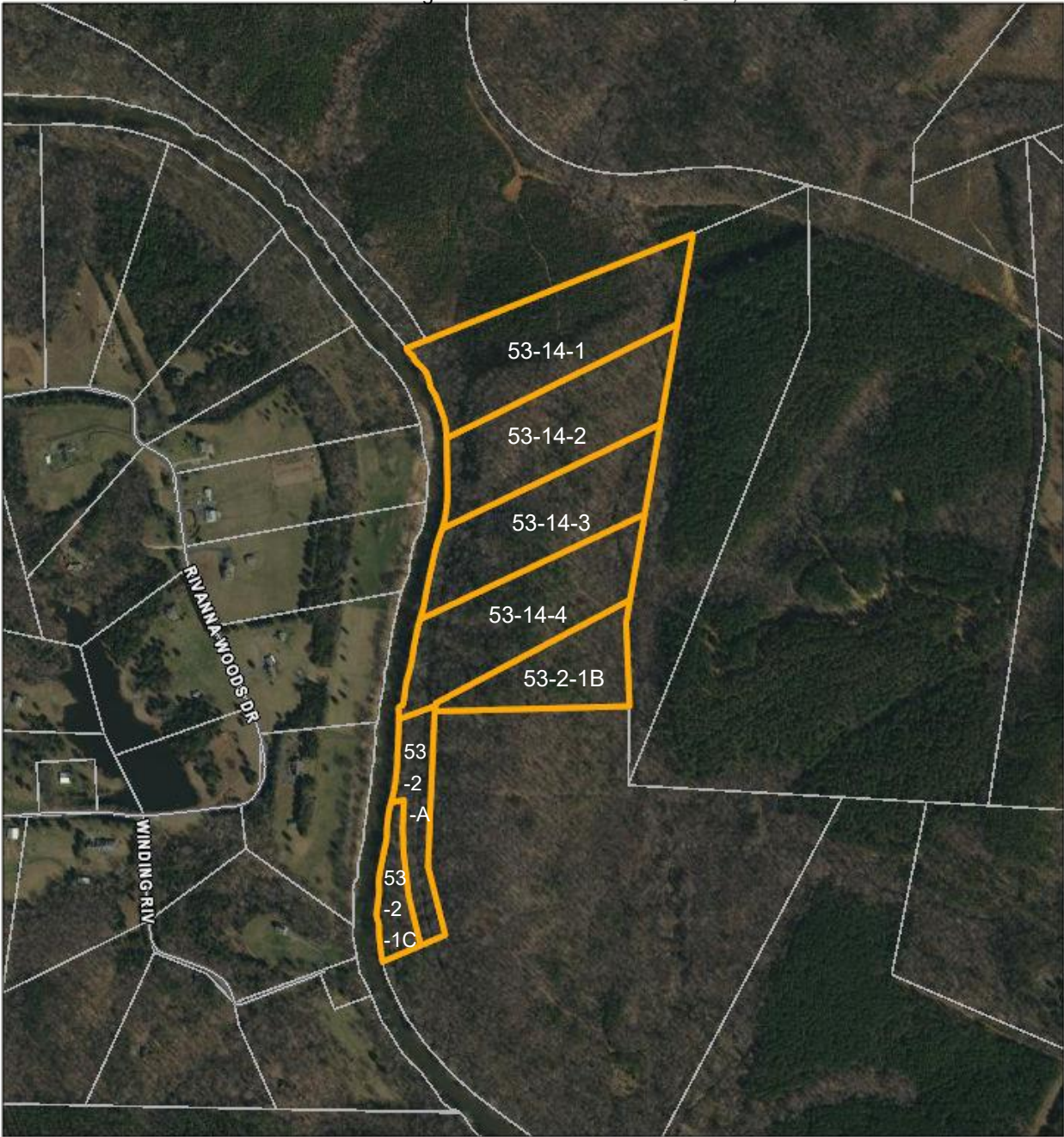
W. Overton McGehee

Co-owner(s)

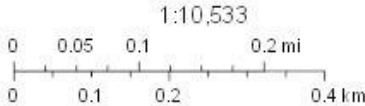
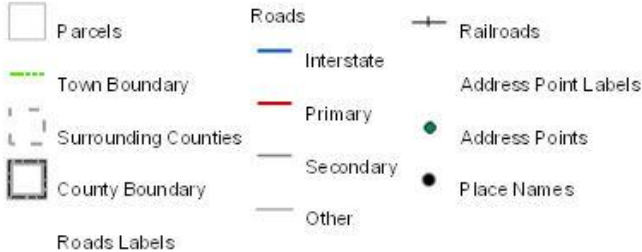
COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

By: _____
County Administrator Date

Fluvanna County, VA WebGIS
Located along the Rivanna River in Fork Union, VA.



September 28, 2021

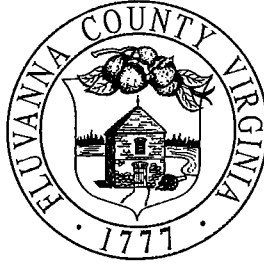


Source: Esri, Mapbox, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN)

FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

TAB T

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Approval of Open Space Contract for Pardee Virginia Timber 2 LLC				
MOTION(s):	I move to approve the open space contract for Pardee Virginia Timber 2 LLC for tax map parcels 32-15-5A, 32-15-5B, 32-15-5D, 32-15-5E, 32-A-9B, 32-A-9C and 32-A-9D; agreement shall remain in effect for a term of five (5) consecutive years.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				X	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
PRESENTER(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approval				
TIMING:	Immediate				
DISCUSSION:	These properties qualify for an open space contract with Fluvanna County in accordance with Code Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of the Virginia State Code.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	None				
POLICY IMPACT:	In accordance with Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of Virginia State Code.				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	- Pardee Virginia Timber 2 LLC's executed open space contract -Map of tax map parcels 32-15-5A, 32-15-5B, 32-15-5D, 32-15-5E, 32-A-9B, 32-A-C and 32-A-9D				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other



CONTRACT FOR OPEN SPACE LAND USE ASSESSMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 31st day of August, 2021, by and between **Pardee Virginia Timber 2 LLC**, party(ies) of the first part, hereinafter called the Grantor, and the COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, party of the second part, hereinafter called the County:

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Grantor owns certain real estate, described below, hereinafter called the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County is the local governing body having real estate tax jurisdiction over the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County has determined:

- A. That it is in the public interest that the Property should be provided or preserved for conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife and
- B. That the property meets the applicable criteria for real estate devoted to open-space use as prescribed in Article 4 (Section 58.1-3229 et. seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia, and the standards for classifying such real estate prescribed by the Director of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation; and
- C. That the provisions of this agreement meet the requirements and standards prescribed under section 58.1-3233 of the Code of Virginia for recorded commitments by landowners not to change an open-space use to a non-qualifying use; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor is willing to make a written recorded commitment to preserve and protect the open-space uses of the Property during the term of this agreement in order for the Property to be taxed on the basis of a use assessment, and the Grantor has submitted an application for such taxation to the Commissioner of the Revenue of the County pursuant to Section 58.1-3234 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code; and

WHEREAS, the County is willing to extend the tax for the Property on the basis of a use assessment commencing with the next succeeding tax year and continuing for the term of this agreement, in consideration of the Grantor's commitment to preserve and protect the open-space

uses of the property, and on the condition that the Grantor's application is satisfactory and that all other requirements of Article 4, Chapter 32, Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code are complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the recital and the mutual benefits, covenants and terms herein contained, the parties hereby **COVENANT** and **AGREE** as follows:

1. This agreement shall apply to all the following described real estate:

Tax Map Parcels:

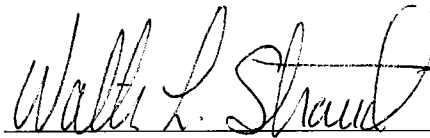
32-15-5A (<u>11.76</u> acres)	32-A-9B (<u>19.14</u> acres)
32-15-5B (<u>11.88</u> acres)	32-A-9C (<u>15.06</u> acres)
32-15-5D (<u>10.79</u> acres)	32-A-9D (<u>19.40</u> acres)
32-15-5E (<u>12.32</u> acres)	Total Acreage: <u>100.5</u>

2. The Grantor agrees that during the term of this agreement:

- A. There shall be no change in the use or uses of the Property that exist as of the date of this agreement to any use that would not qualify as open-space use. The qualifying use for the Property is conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife.
- B. There shall be no display of billboards, signs or other advertisements on the property except to (i) state solely the name of the Grantor and the address of the Property, (ii) advertise the sale or lease of the Property, (iii) advertise the sale of goods or services produced pursuant to the permitted use of the Property, or (iv) provide warnings. No sign shall exceed four feet by four feet.
- C. There shall be no construction, placement or maintenance of any structure on the Property unless such structure is either:
 - 1) on the Property as of the date of this agreement; or
 - 2) related to and compatible with the open-space uses of the Property which this agreement is intended to protect or provide for.
- D. There shall be no dumping or storage of trash, garbage, ashes, waste, junk, abandoned property or other unsightly or offensive material on the Property.
- E. There shall be no filling, excavating, mining, drilling, removal of topsoil, sand, gravel, rock, minerals, or other materials which alters the topography of the Property, except as required in the construction of permissible building structures and features under this agreement.
- F. There shall be no construction or placement of fences, screens, hedges, walls or other similar barriers which materially obstruct the public view of scenic areas of the Property.
- G. The Grantor may engage in agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities and remove vegetation which constitutes a safety, a health or an ecological hazard, e.g., vegetation classified as noxious weed pursuant the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended.

- H. There shall be no alteration or manipulation of natural water courses, shores, marshes, swamps, wetlands or other water bodies, nor any activities or uses which adversely affect water quality, level or flow.
 - I. On areas of the Property that are being provided or preserved for conservation of land, floodways or other natural resources, or that are to be left in a relatively natural or undeveloped state, there shall be no operation of dune buggies, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, motorbikes, snowmobiles or other motor vehicles, except to the extent necessary to inspect, protect or preserve the area.
 - J. There shall be no industrial or commercial activities, conducted on the property, except for the continuation of agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities; or activities that are conducted in a residence or an associated outbuilding such as garage, smokehouse, small shop or similar structure which is permitted on the property.
 - K. There shall be no separation or split-off of lots, pieces or parcels from the property. The Property may be sold or transferred during the term of this agreement only as the same entire parcel that is the subject to this agreement, provided, however, that the Grantor may grant to a public body or bodies open-space, conservation or historic preservation easements which apply to all or part of the Property.
3. This agreement shall be effective upon acceptance by the County, provided, however, that the real estate tax for the Property shall not be extended on the basis of its use value until the next succeeding tax year following timely application by the Grantor for the use assessment and taxation in accordance with Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code. Thereafter, this agreement shall remain in effect for a terms of FIVE (5) consecutive years.
 4. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as giving to the public a right to enter upon or to use the Property or any portion thereof, except as the Grantor may otherwise allow, consistent with the provisions of this agreement.
 5. The County shall have the right at all reasonable times to enter the Property to determine whether the Grantor is complying with the provisions of this agreement.
 6. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to create in the public or member thereof a right to maintain a suit for any damages against the Grantor for any violation of this agreement.
 7. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to permit Grantor to conduct any activity or to build or maintain any improvement which is otherwise prohibited by law.

8. If any provision of this agreement is determined to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the agreement shall not be affected thereby.
9. The provisions of this agreement shall run with the land and be binding upon the parties, their successors, assigns, personal representatives, and heirs.
10. Words of one gender used herein shall include the other gender, and words in the singular shall include words in the plural, whenever the sense requires.
11. This agreement may be terminated in the manner provided in Section 15.1-1513 of the Code of Virginia for withdrawal of land from an agricultural, forestal or an agricultural and forestal district.
12. Upon termination of this agreement, the Property shall thereafter be assessed and taxed at its fair market value, regardless of its actual use, unless the County determines otherwise in accordance with applicable law.
13. NOTICE: WHEN THE OPEN SPACE USE OR USES BY WHICH THE PROPERTY QUALIFIED FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ON THE BASIS OF USE CHANGES TO A NONQUALIFYING USE OR USES, OR WHEN THE ZONING FOR THE PROPERTY CHANGES TO A MORE INTENSIVE USE AT THE REQUEST OF THE GRANTOR, THE PROPERTY, OR SUCH PORTION OF THE PROPERTY WHICH NO LONGER QUALIFIES SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ROLLBACK TAXES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 58.1-3237 OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA. THE GRANTOR SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL OF THE OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITIES OF SAID CODES SECTION.



Landowner

Pardee Virginia Timber2 LLC
by Pardee & Curtin Holding Company
LLC
its Sole Member
by Walter L. Stroud its Vice President

Landowner

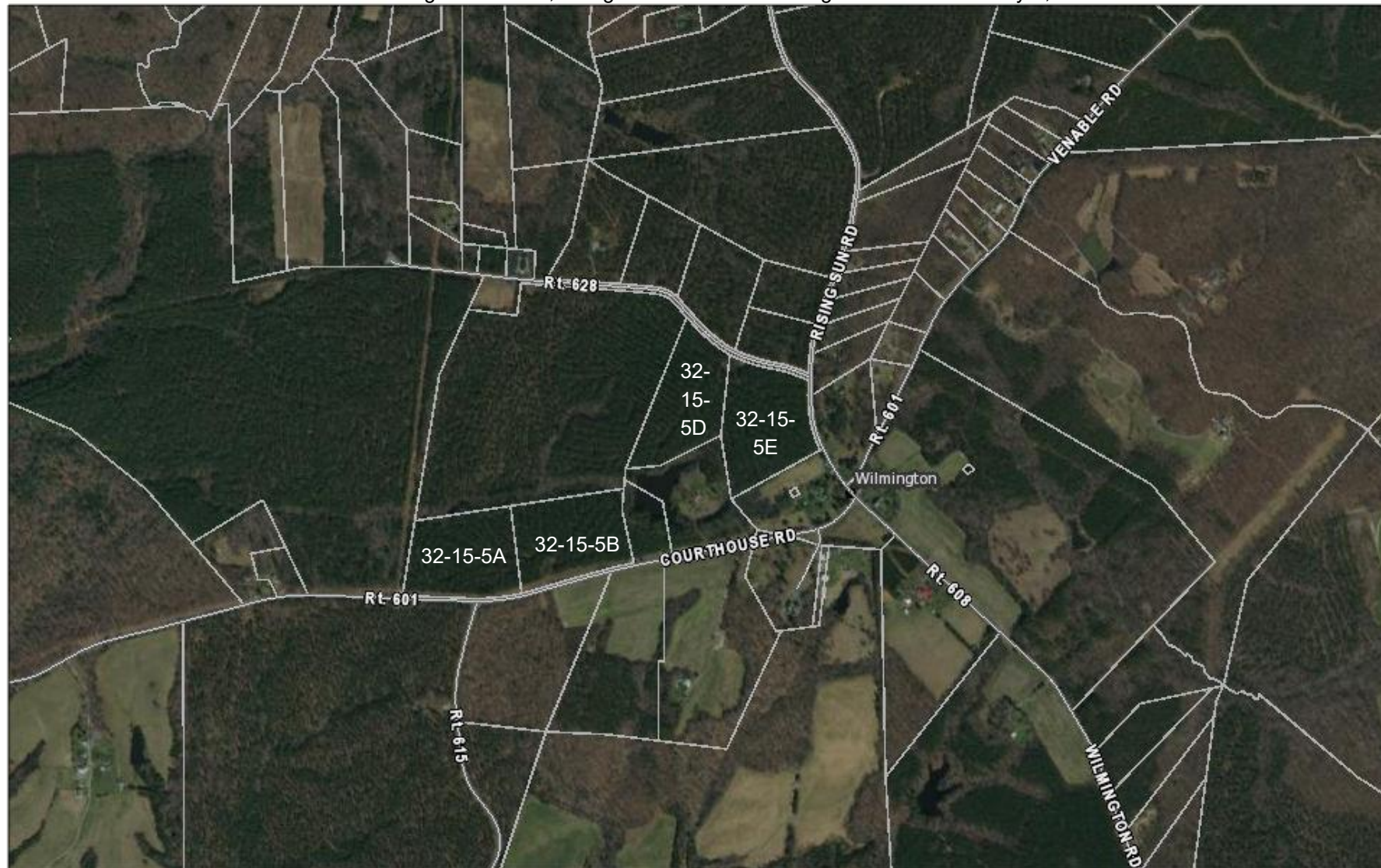
Co-owner(s)

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

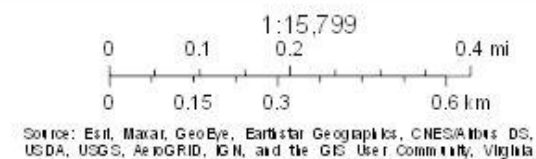
By: _____
County Administrator Date

Fluvanna County, VA WebGIS

Located along Courthouse, Evergreen Church and Rising Sun Roads in Palmyra, VA



September 22, 2021

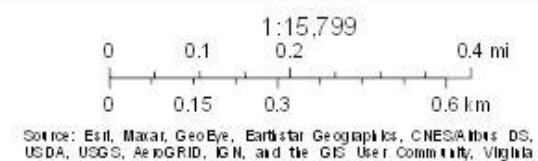


Fluvanna County, VA WebGIS

Located along Rising Sun Road in Palmyra, VA



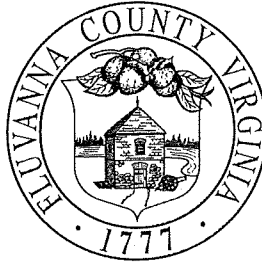
September 22, 2021



FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

TAB U

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Approval of Open Space Contract for Frances W. Settle				
MOTION(s):	I move to approve the open space contract for Frances W. Settle for tax map parcel 26-A-34A; agreement shall remain in effect for a term of five (5) consecutive years.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				X	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
PRESENTER(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approval				
TIMING:	Immediate				
DISCUSSION:	This property qualifies for an open space contract with Fluvanna County in accordance with Code Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of the Virginia State Code.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	None				
POLICY IMPACT:	In accordance with Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of Virginia State Code.				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	-Frances W. Settle's executed open space contract -Map of tax map parcel 26-A-34A				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other



CONTRACT FOR OPEN SPACE LAND USE ASSESSMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 15 day of 2021 September 2021, by and between **Frances W. Settle**, party(ies) of the first part, hereinafter called the Grantor, and the COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, party of the second part, hereinafter called the County:

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Grantor owns certain real estate, described below, hereinafter called the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County is the local governing body having real estate tax jurisdiction over the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County has determined:

- A. That it is in the public interest that the Property should be provided or preserved for conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife and
- B. That the property meets the applicable criteria for real estate devoted to open-space use as prescribed in Article 4 (Section 58.1-3229 et. seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia, and the standards for classifying such real estate prescribed by the Director of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation; and
- C. That the provisions of this agreement meet the requirements and standards prescribed under section 58.1-3233 of the Code of Virginia for recorded commitments by landowners not to change an open-space use to a non-qualifying use; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor is willing to make a written recorded commitment to preserve and protect the open-space uses of the Property during the term of this agreement in order for the Property to be taxed on the basis of a use assessment, and the Grantor has submitted an application for such taxation to the Commissioner of the Revenue of the County pursuant to Section 58.1-3234 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code; and

WHEREAS, the County is willing to extend the tax for the Property on the basis of a use assessment commencing with the next succeeding tax year and continuing for the term of this agreement, in consideration of the Grantor's commitment to preserve and protect the open-space

uses of the property, and on the condition that the Grantor's application is satisfactory and that all other requirements of Article 4, Chapter 32, Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code are complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the recital and the mutual benefits, covenants and terms herein contained, the parties hereby **COVENANT** and **AGREE** as follows:

1. This agreement shall apply to all the following described real estate:

Tax Map Parcel: 26-A-34A (14.89 acres)

2. The Grantor agrees that during the term of this agreement:

- A. There shall be no change in the use or uses of the Property that exist as of the date of this agreement to any use that would not qualify as open-space use. The qualifying use for the Property is conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife.
- B. There shall be no display of billboards, signs or other advertisements on the property except to (i) state solely the name of the Grantor and the address of the Property, (ii) advertise the sale or lease of the Property, (iii) advertise the sale of goods or services produced pursuant to the permitted use of the Property, or (iv) provide warnings. No sign shall exceed four feet by four feet.
- C. There shall be no construction, placement or maintenance of any structure on the Property unless such structure is either:
 - 1) on the Property as of the date of this agreement; or
 - 2) related to and compatible with the open-space uses of the Property which this agreement is intended to protect or provide for.
- D. There shall be no dumping or storage of trash, garbage, ashes, waste, junk, abandoned property or other unsightly or offensive material on the Property.
- E. There shall be no filling, excavating, mining, drilling, removal of topsoil, sand, gravel, rock, minerals, or other materials which alters the topography of the Property, except as required in the construction of permissible building structures and features under this agreement.
- F. There shall be no construction or placement of fences, screens, hedges, walls or other similar barriers which materially obstruct the public view of scenic areas of the Property.
- G. The Grantor may engage in agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities and remove vegetation which constitutes a safety, a health or an ecological hazard, e.g., vegetation classified as noxious weed pursuant the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended.

- H. There shall be no alteration or manipulation of natural water courses, shores, marshes, swamps, wetlands or other water bodies, nor any activities or uses which adversely affect water quality, level or flow.
 - I. On areas of the Property that are being provided or preserved for conservation of land, floodways or other natural resources, or that are to be left in a relatively natural or undeveloped state, there shall be no operation of dune buggies, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, motorbikes, snowmobiles or other motor vehicles, except to the extent necessary to inspect, protect or preserve the area.
 - J. There shall be no industrial or commercial activities, conducted on the property, except for the continuation of agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities; or activities that are conducted in a residence or an associated outbuilding such as garage, smokehouse, small shop or similar structure which is permitted on the property.
 - K. There shall be no separation or split-off of lots, pieces or parcels from the property. The Property may be sold or transferred during the term of this agreement only as the same entire parcel that is the subject to this agreement, provided, however, that the Grantor may grant to a public body or bodies open-space, conservation or historic preservation easements which apply to all or part of the Property.
3. This agreement shall be effective upon acceptance by the County, provided, however, that the real estate tax for the Property shall not be extended on the basis of its use value until the next succeeding tax year following timely application by the Grantor for the use assessment and taxation in accordance with Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code. Thereafter, this agreement shall remain in effect for a terms of Five (5) consecutive years.
 4. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as giving to the public a right to enter upon or to use the Property or any portion thereof, except as the Grantor may otherwise allow, consistent with the provisions of this agreement.
 5. The County shall have the right at all reasonable times to enter the Property to determine whether the Grantor is complying with the provisions of this agreement.
 6. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to create in the public or member thereof a right to maintain a suit for any damages against the Grantor for any violation of this agreement.
 7. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to permit Grantor to conduct any activity or to build or maintain any improvement which is otherwise prohibited by law.

8. If any provision of this agreement is determined to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the agreement shall not be affected thereby.
9. The provisions of this agreement shall run with the land and be binding upon the parties, their successors, assigns, personal representatives, and heirs.
10. Words of one gender used herein shall include the other gender, and words in the singular shall include words in the plural, whenever the sense requires.
11. This agreement may be terminated in the manner provided in Section 15.1-1513 of the Code of Virginia for withdrawal of land from an agricultural, forestal or an agricultural and forestal district.
12. Upon termination of this agreement, the Property shall thereafter be assessed and taxed at its fair market value, regardless of its actual use, unless the County determines otherwise in accordance with applicable law.
13. NOTICE: WHEN THE OPEN SPACE USE OR USES BY WHICH THE PROPERTY QUALIFIED FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ON THE BASIS OF USE CHANGES TO A NONQUALIFYING USE OR USES, OR WHEN THE ZONING FOR THE PROPERTY CHANGES TO A MORE INTENSIVE USE AT THE REQUEST OF THE GRANTOR, THE PROPERTY, OR SUCH PORTION OF THE PROPERTY WHICH NO LONGER QUALIFIES SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ROLLBACK TAXES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 58.1-3237 OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA. THE GRANTOR SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL OF THE OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITIES OF SAID CODES SECTION.



 Landowner

 Landowner

 Co-owner(s)

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

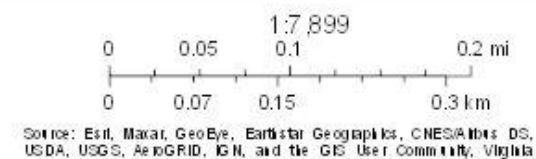
By: _____
 County Administrator Date

Fluvanna County, VA WebGIS Parcels - PIN: 26 A 34A

Located at 6224 Rolling Road South, Scottsville, VA 24590



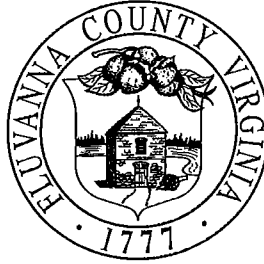
September 22, 2021



**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB V

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Approval of Open Space Contract for the Bobby and Mildred Shumake Life Estate and Leslie D. Benson				
MOTION(s):	I move to approve the open space contract for the Bobby and Mildred Shumake Life Estate and Leslie D. Benson for tax map parcel 52-A-6A; agreement shall remain in effect for a term of five (5) consecutive years.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				X	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
PRESENTER(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approval				
TIMING:	Immediate				
DISCUSSION:	This property qualifies for an open space contract with Fluvanna County in accordance with Code Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of the Virginia State Code.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	None				
POLICY IMPACT:	In accordance with Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of Virginia State Code.				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	- Bobby and Mildred Shumake Life Estate and Leslie D. Benson's executed open space contract -Map of tax map parcel 52-A-6A				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other



CONTRACT FOR OPEN SPACE LAND USE ASSESSMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 8/31/21 day of _____, _____, by and between the **Bobby & Mildred Shumake Life Estate & Leslie D. Benson**, party(ies) of the first part, hereinafter called the Grantor, and the COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, party of the second part, hereinafter called the County:

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Grantor owns certain real estate, described below, hereinafter called the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County is the local governing body having real estate tax jurisdiction over the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County has determined:

- A. That it is in the public interest that the Property should be provided or preserved for conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife and
- B. That the property meets the applicable criteria for real estate devoted to open-space use as prescribed in Article 4 (Section 58.1-3229 et. seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia, and the standards for classifying such real estate prescribed by the Director of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation; and
- C. That the provisions of this agreement meet the requirements and standards prescribed under section 58.1-3233 of the Code of Virginia for recorded commitments by landowners not to change an open-space use to a non-qualifying use; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor is willing to make a written recorded commitment to preserve and protect the open-space uses of the Property during the term of this agreement in order for the Property to be taxed on the basis of a use assessment, and the Grantor has submitted an application for such taxation to the Commissioner of the Revenue of the County pursuant to Section 58.1-3234 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code; and

WHEREAS, the County is willing to extend the tax for the Property on the basis of a use assessment commencing with the next succeeding tax year and continuing for the term of this agreement, in consideration of the Grantor's commitment to preserve and protect the open-space

uses of the property, and on the condition that the Grantor's application is satisfactory and that all other requirements of Article 4, Chapter 32, Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code are complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the recital and the mutual benefits, covenants and terms herein contained, the parties hereby **COVENANT** and **AGREE** as follows:

1. This agreement shall apply to all the following described real estate:

Tax Map Parcel: 52-A-6A (19.576 acres)

2. The Grantor agrees that during the term of this agreement:

- A. There shall be no change in the use or uses of the Property that exist as of the date of this agreement to any use that would not qualify as open-space use. The qualifying use for the Property is conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife.
- B. There shall be no display of billboards, signs or other advertisements on the property except to (i) state solely the name of the Grantor and the address of the Property, (ii) advertise the sale or lease of the Property, (iii) advertise the sale of goods or services produced pursuant to the permitted use of the Property, or (iv) provide warnings. No sign shall exceed four feet by four feet.
- C. There shall be no construction, placement or maintenance of any structure on the Property unless such structure is either:
 - 1) on the Property as of the date of this agreement; or
 - 2) related to and compatible with the open-space uses of the Property which this agreement is intended to protect or provide for.
- D. There shall be no dumping or storage of trash, garbage, ashes, waste, junk, abandoned property or other unsightly or offensive material on the Property.
- E. There shall be no filling, excavating, mining, drilling, removal of topsoil, sand, gravel, rock, minerals, or other materials which alters the topography of the Property, except as required in the construction of permissible building structures and features under this agreement.
- F. There shall be no construction or placement of fences, screens, hedges, walls or other similar barriers which materially obstruct the public view of scenic areas of the Property.
- G. The Grantor may engage in agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities and remove vegetation which constitutes a safety, a health or an ecological hazard, e.g., vegetation classified as noxious weed pursuant the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended.

- H. There shall be no alteration or manipulation of natural water courses, shores, marshes, swamps, wetlands or other water bodies, nor any activities or uses which adversely affect water quality, level or flow.
 - I. On areas of the Property that are being provided or preserved for conservation of land, floodways or other natural resources, or that are to be left in a relatively natural or undeveloped state, there shall be no operation of dune buggies, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, motorbikes, snowmobiles or other motor vehicles, except to the extent necessary to inspect, protect or preserve the area.
 - J. There shall be no industrial or commercial activities, conducted on the property, except for the continuation of agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities; or activities that are conducted in a residence or an associated outbuilding such as garage, smokehouse, small shop or similar structure which is permitted on the property.
 - K. There shall be no separation or split-off of lots, pieces or parcels from the property. The Property may be sold or transferred during the term of this agreement only as the same entire parcel that is the subject to this agreement, provided, however, that the Grantor may grant to a public body or bodies open-space, conservation or historic preservation easements which apply to all or part of the Property.
3. This agreement shall be effective upon acceptance by the County, provided, however, that the real estate tax for the Property shall not be extended on the basis of its use value until the next succeeding tax year following timely application by the Grantor for the use assessment and taxation in accordance with Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code. Thereafter, this agreement shall remain in effect for a terms of five (5) consecutive years.
 4. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as giving to the public a right to enter upon or to use the Property or any portion thereof, except as the Grantor may otherwise allow, consistent with the provisions of this agreement.
 5. The County shall have the right at all reasonable times to enter the Property to determine whether the Grantor is complying with the provisions of this agreement.
 6. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to create in the public or member thereof a right to maintain a suit for any damages against the Grantor for any violation of this agreement.
 7. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to permit Grantor to conduct any activity or to build or maintain any improvement which is otherwise prohibited by law.

8. If any provision of this agreement is determined to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the agreement shall not be affected thereby.
9. The provisions of this agreement shall run with the land and be binding upon the parties, their successors, assigns, personal representatives, and heirs.
10. Words of one gender used herein shall include the other gender, and words in the singular shall include words in the plural, whenever the sense requires.
11. This agreement may be terminated in the manner provided in Section 15.1-1513 of the Code of Virginia for withdrawal of land from an agricultural, forestal or an agricultural and forestal district.
12. Upon termination of this agreement, the Property shall thereafter be assessed and taxed at its fair market value, regardless of its actual use, unless the County determines otherwise in accordance with applicable law.
13. NOTICE: WHEN THE OPEN SPACE USE OR USES BY WHICH THE PROPERTY QUALIFIED FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ON THE BASIS OF USE CHANGES TO A NONQUALIFYING USE OR USES, OR WHEN THE ZONING FOR THE PROPERTY CHANGES TO A MORE INTENSIVE USE AT THE REQUEST OF THE GRANTOR, THE PROPERTY, OR SUCH PORTION OF THE PROPERTY WHICH NO LONGER QUALIFIES SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ROLLBACK TAXES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 58.1-3237 OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA. THE GRANTOR SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL OF THE OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITIES OF SAID CODES SECTION.

Leslie Benson poa for Mildred Shumate

Landowner

Leslie Benson poa for Bobby Shumate

Landowner

Leslie Benson

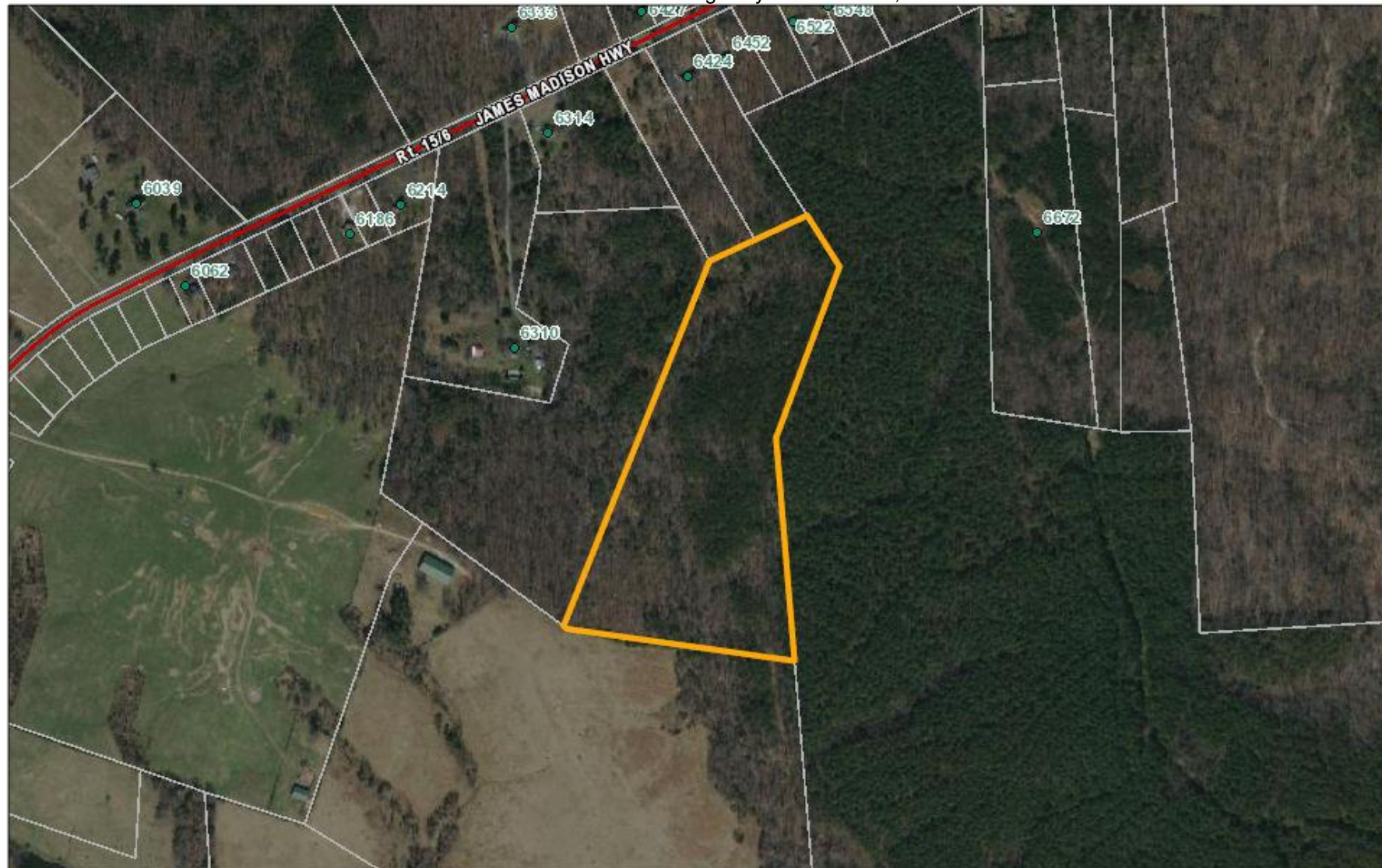
Co-owner(s)

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

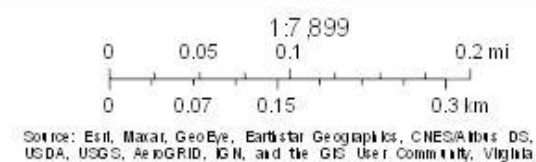
By: _____
County Administrator Date

Fluvanna County, VA WebGIS Parcels - PIN: 52 A 6A

Located off James Madison Highway in Fork Union, VA



September 22, 2021



FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

TAB W

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Approval of Open Space Contract for the Howard L. Staton				
MOTION(s):	I move to approve the open space contract for Howard L. Staton for tax map parcel 29-A-64; agreement shall remain in effect for a term of five (5) consecutive years.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				X	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
PRESENTER(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approval				
TIMING:	Immediate				
DISCUSSION:	This property qualifies for an open space contract with Fluvanna County in accordance with Code Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of the Virginia State Code.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	None				
POLICY IMPACT:	In accordance with Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of Virginia State Code.				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	- Howard L. Staton's executed open space contract -Map of tax map parcel 29-A-64				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other



CONTRACT FOR OPEN SPACE LAND USE ASSESSMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 22 day of September, 2021, by and between **Howard L. Staton**, party(ies) of the first part, hereinafter called the Grantor, and the COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, party of the second part, hereinafter called the County:

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Grantor owns certain real estate, described below, hereinafter called the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County is the local governing body having real estate tax jurisdiction over the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County has determined:

- A. That it is in the public interest that the Property should be provided or preserved for conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife and
- B. That the property meets the applicable criteria for real estate devoted to open-space use as prescribed in Article 4 (Section 58.1-3229 et. seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia, and the standards for classifying such real estate prescribed by the Director of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation; and
- C. That the provisions of this agreement meet the requirements and standards prescribed under section 58.1-3233 of the Code of Virginia for recorded commitments by landowners not to change an open-space use to a non-qualifying use; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor is willing to make a written recorded commitment to preserve and protect the open-space uses of the Property during the term of this agreement in order for the Property to be taxed on the basis of a use assessment, and the Grantor has submitted an application for such taxation to the Commissioner of the Revenue of the County pursuant to Section 58.1-3234 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code; and

WHEREAS, the County is willing to extend the tax for the Property on the basis of a use assessment commencing with the next succeeding tax year and continuing for the term of this agreement, in consideration of the Grantor's commitment to preserve and protect the open-space

uses of the property, and on the condition that the Grantor's application is satisfactory and that all other requirements of Article 4, Chapter 32, Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code are complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the recital and the mutual benefits, covenants and terms herein contained, the parties hereby **COVENANT** and **AGREE** as follows:

1. This agreement shall apply to all the following described real estate:

Tax Map Parcel: 29-A-64 (13 acres)

2. The Grantor agrees that during the term of this agreement:
 - A. There shall be no change in the use or uses of the Property that exist as of the date of this agreement to any use that would not qualify as open-space use. The qualifying use for the Property is conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife.
 - B. There shall be no display of billboards, signs or other advertisements on the property except to (i) state solely the name of the Grantor and the address of the Property, (ii) advertise the sale or lease of the Property, (iii) advertise the sale of goods or services produced pursuant to the permitted use of the Property, or (iv) provide warnings. No sign shall exceed four feet by four feet.
 - C. There shall be no construction, placement or maintenance of any structure on the Property unless such structure is either:
 - 1) on the Property as of the date of this agreement; or
 - 2) related to and compatible with the open-space uses of the Property which this agreement is intended to protect or provide for.
 - D. There shall be no dumping or storage of trash, garbage, ashes, waste, junk, abandoned property or other unsightly or offensive material on the Property.
 - E. There shall be no filling, excavating, mining, drilling, removal of topsoil, sand, gravel, rock, minerals, or other materials which alters the topography of the Property, except as required in the construction of permissible building structures and features under this agreement.
 - F. There shall be no construction or placement of fences, screens, hedges, walls or other similar barriers which materially obstruct the public view of scenic areas of the Property.
 - G. The Grantor may engage in agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities and remove vegetation which constitutes a safety, a health or an ecological hazard, e.g., vegetation classified as noxious weed pursuant the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended.

- H. There shall be no alteration or manipulation of natural water courses, shores, marshes, swamps, wetlands or other water bodies, nor any activities or uses which adversely affect water quality, level or flow.
 - I. On areas of the Property that are being provided or preserved for conservation of land, floodways or other natural resources, or that are to be left in a relatively natural or undeveloped state, there shall be no operation of dune buggies, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, motorbikes, snowmobiles or other motor vehicles, except to the extent necessary to inspect, protect or preserve the area.
 - J. There shall be no industrial or commercial activities, conducted on the property, except for the continuation of agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities; or activities that are conducted in a residence or an associated outbuilding such as garage, smokehouse, small shop or similar structure which is permitted on the property.
 - K. There shall be no separation or split-off of lots, pieces or parcels from the property. The Property may be sold or transferred during the term of this agreement only as the same entire parcel that is the subject to this agreement, provided, however, that the Grantor may grant to a public body or bodies open-space, conservation or historic preservation easements which apply to all or part of the Property.
3. This agreement shall be effective upon acceptance by the County, provided, however, that the real estate tax for the Property shall not be extended on the basis of its use value until the next succeeding tax year following timely application by the Grantor for the use assessment and taxation in accordance with Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code. Thereafter, this agreement shall remain in effect for a terms of 5 years () consecutive years.
 4. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as giving to the public a right to enter upon or to use the Property or any portion thereof, except as the Grantor may otherwise allow, consistent with the provisions of this agreement.
 5. The County shall have the right at all reasonable times to enter the Property to determine whether the Grantor is complying with the provisions of this agreement.
 6. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to create in the public or member thereof a right to maintain a suit for any damages against the Grantor for any violation of this agreement.
 7. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to permit Grantor to conduct any activity or to build or maintain any improvement which is otherwise prohibited by law.

8. If any provision of this agreement is determined to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the agreement shall not be affected thereby.
9. The provisions of this agreement shall run with the land and be binding upon the parties, their successors, assigns, personal representatives, and heirs.
10. Words of one gender used herein shall include the other gender, and words in the singular shall include words in the plural, whenever the sense requires.
11. This agreement may be terminated in the manner provided in Section 15.1-1513 of the Code of Virginia for withdrawal of land from an agricultural, forestal or an agricultural and forestal district.
12. Upon termination of this agreement, the Property shall thereafter be assessed and taxed at its fair market value, regardless of its actual use, unless the County determines otherwise in accordance with applicable law.
13. NOTICE: WHEN THE OPEN SPACE USE OR USES BY WHICH THE PROPERTY QUALIFIED FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ON THE BASIS OF USE CHANGES TO A NONQUALIFYING USE OR USES, OR WHEN THE ZONING FOR THE PROPERTY CHANGES TO A MORE INTENSIVE USE AT THE REQUEST OF THE GRANTOR, THE PROPERTY, OR SUCH PORTION OF THE PROPERTY WHICH NO LONGER QUALIFIES SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ROLLBACK TAXES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 58.1-3237 OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA. THE GRANTOR SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL OF THE OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITIES OF SAID CODES SECTION.



 Landowner

 Landowner

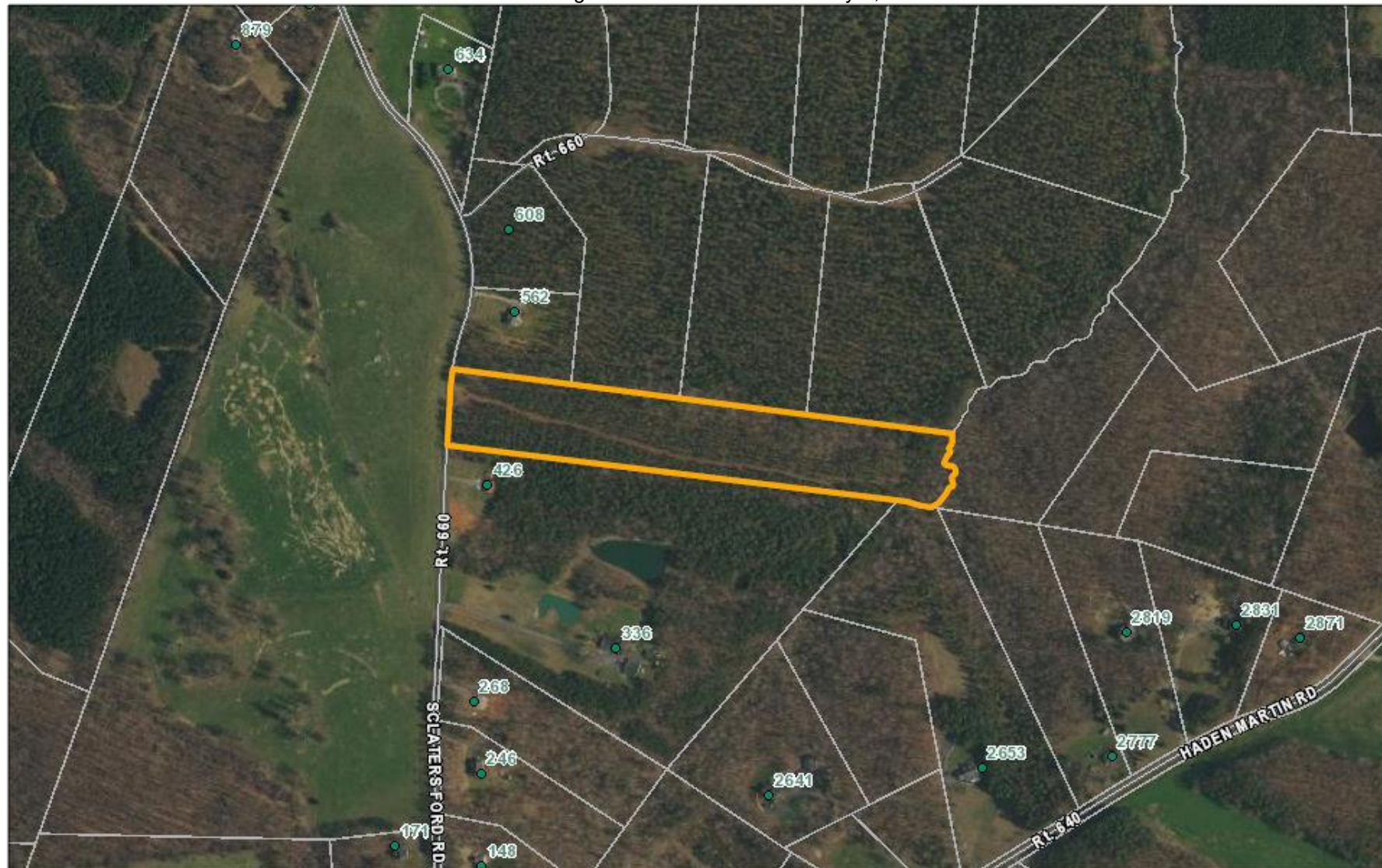
 Co-owner(s)

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

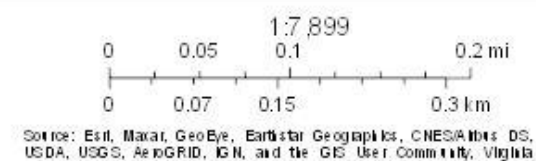
By: _____
 County Administrator Date

Fluvanna County, VA WebGIS Parcels - PIN: 29 A 64

Located along Sclaters Ford Road in Palmyra, VA



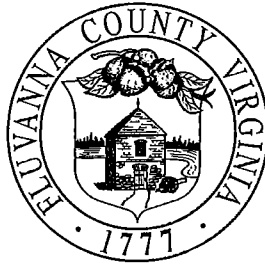
September 22, 2021



FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

TAB X

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Approval of Open Space Contract for Valentine Associates LLC				
MOTION(s):	I move to approve the open space contract for Valentine Associates LLC for tax map parcels 54-A-69, 54-A-71 and 54-A-75; agreement shall remain in effect for a term of ten (10) consecutive years.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				X	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
PRESENTER(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approval				
TIMING:	Immediate				
DISCUSSION:	These properties qualify for an open space contract with Fluvanna County in accordance with Code Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of the Virginia State Code.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	None				
POLICY IMPACT:	In accordance with Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of Virginia State Code.				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	- Valentine Associates LLC's executed open space contract -Map of tax map parcels 54-A-69, 54-A-71 and 54-A-75				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other



CONTRACT FOR OPEN SPACE LAND USE ASSESSMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 15th day of Sept. 2021, _____, by and between the **Valentine Associates LLC**, party(ies) of the first part, hereinafter called the Grantor, and the COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, party of the second part, hereinafter called the County:

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Grantor owns certain real estate, described below, hereinafter called the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County is the local governing body having real estate tax jurisdiction over the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County has determined:

- A. That it is in the public interest that the Property should be provided or preserved for conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife and
- B. That the property meets the applicable criteria for real estate devoted to open-space use as prescribed in Article 4 (Section 58.1-3229 et. seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia, and the standards for classifying such real estate prescribed by the Director of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation; and
- C. That the provisions of this agreement meet the requirements and standards prescribed under section 58.1-3233 of the Code of Virginia for recorded commitments by landowners not to change an open-space use to a non-qualifying use; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor is willing to make a written recorded commitment to preserve and protect the open-space uses of the Property during the term of this agreement in order for the Property to be taxed on the basis of a use assessment, and the Grantor has submitted an application for such taxation to the Commissioner of the Revenue of the County pursuant to Section 58.1-3234 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code; and

WHEREAS, the County is willing to extend the tax for the Property on the basis of a use assessment commencing with the next succeeding tax year and continuing for the term of this agreement, in consideration of the Grantor's commitment to preserve and protect the open-space

uses of the property, and on the condition that the Grantor's application is satisfactory and that all other requirements of Article 4, Chapter 32, Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code are complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the recital and the mutual benefits, covenants and terms herein contained, the parties hereby **COVENANT** and **AGREE** as follows:

1. This agreement shall apply to all the following described real estate:

Tax Map Parcel: 54-A-69 (14.033 acres)

54-A-71 (1.5 acres)

54-A-75 (3.5 acres)

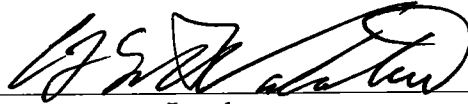
Total Acreage: 19.033 acres

2. The Grantor agrees that during the term of this agreement:

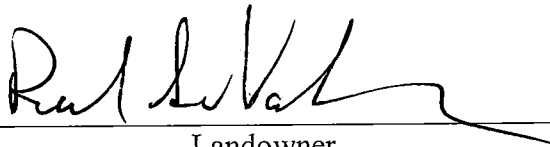
- A. There shall be no change in the use or uses of the Property that exist as of the date of this agreement to any use that would not qualify as open-space use. The qualifying use for the Property is conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife.
- B. There shall be no display of billboards, signs or other advertisements on the property except to (i) state solely the name of the Grantor and the address of the Property, (ii) advertise the sale or lease of the Property, (iii) advertise the sale of goods or services produced pursuant to the permitted use of the Property, or (iv) provide warnings. No sign shall exceed four feet by four feet.
- C. There shall be no construction, placement or maintenance of any structure on the Property unless such structure is either:
 - 1) on the Property as of the date of this agreement; or
 - 2) related to and compatible with the open-space uses of the Property which this agreement is intended to protect or provide for.
- D. There shall be no dumping or storage of trash, garbage, ashes, waste, junk, abandoned property or other unsightly or offensive material on the Property.
- E. There shall be no filling, excavating, mining, drilling, removal of topsoil, sand, gravel, rock, minerals, or other materials which alters the topography of the Property, except as required in the construction of permissible building structures and features under this agreement.
- F. There shall be no construction or placement of fences, screens, hedges, walls or other similar barriers which materially obstruct the public view of scenic areas of the Property.
- G. The Grantor may engage in agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities and remove vegetation which constitutes a safety, a health or an ecological hazard, e.g., vegetation classified as noxious weed pursuant the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended.

- H. There shall be no alteration or manipulation of natural water courses, shores, marshes, swamps, wetlands or other water bodies, nor any activities or uses which adversely affect water quality, level or flow.
 - I. On areas of the Property that are being provided or preserved for conservation of land, floodways or other natural resources, or that are to be left in a relatively natural or undeveloped state, there shall be no operation of dune buggies, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, motorbikes, snowmobiles or other motor vehicles, except to the extent necessary to inspect, protect or preserve the area.
 - J. There shall be no industrial or commercial activities, conducted on the property, except for the continuation of agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities; or activities that are conducted in a residence or an associated outbuilding such as garage, smokehouse, small shop or similar structure which is permitted on the property.
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8. If any provision of this agreement is determined to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the agreement shall not be affected thereby.
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Landowner



Landowner

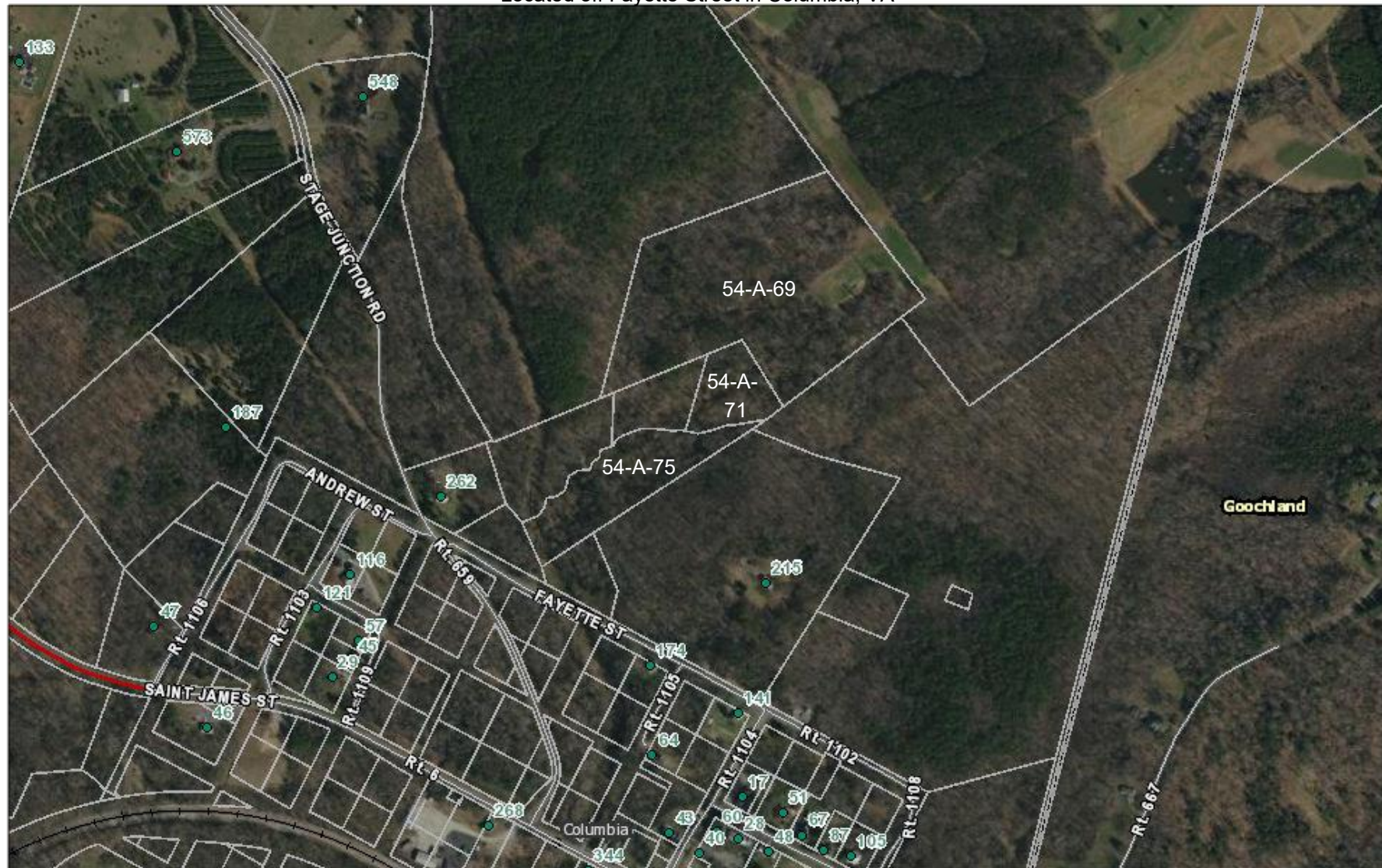
 Co-owner(s)

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

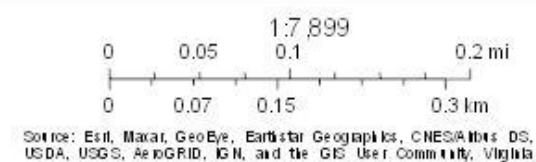
By: _____ Date _____
 County Administrator

Fluvanna County, VA WebGIS

Located off Fayette Street in Columbia, VA



September 22, 2021



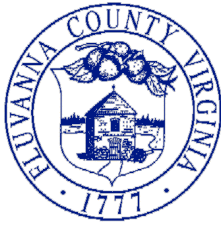
FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT

TAB Y

MEETING DATE:	October 6, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Burn Building Update				
MOTION(s):	N/A				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
					X
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator				
PRESENTER(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator				
RECOMMENDATION:	N/A				
TIMING:	Routine				
DISCUSSION:	Discuss current status of burn building project and additional funding request with the Virginia Fire Services Board.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	N/A				
POLICY IMPACT:	N/A				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	N/A				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other

FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEETING PACKAGE ATTACHMENTS

Incl?	Item
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BOS Contingency Balance Report
<input type="checkbox"/>	Building Inspections Report
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Capital Reserve Balances Memo
<input type="checkbox"/>	CARES Fund Balance Memo
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fluvanna County Bank Balance and Investment Report
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unassigned Fund Balance Report
<input type="checkbox"/>	VDOT Monthly Report & 2020 Resurfacing List
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ARPA Fund Balance Memo
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	American Rescue Plan Act - Fact Sheet
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	American Rescue Plan Act - FAQs
<input type="checkbox"/>	



COUNTY OF FLUVANNA

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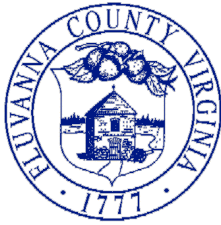
BOS2021-10-06 p.229/290
P.O. Box 540
Palmyra, VA 22963
(434) 591-1910
Fax (434) 591-1911
www.fluvannacounty.org

MEMORANDUM

Date: October 06, 2021
From: Tori Melton – Management Analyst
To: Board of Supervisors
Subject: FY22 BOS Contingency Balance

The FY22 BOS Contingency line balance is as follows:

Beginning Original Budget:	\$163,898
Available:	\$163,898



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MEMORANDUM

Date: October 06, 2021
From: Tori Melton – Management Analyst
To: Board of Supervisors
Subject: FY22 Capital Reserve Balances

The FY22 Capital Reserve account balances are as follows:

County Capital Reserve:

FY21 Carryover	\$387,085
FY22 Budget Allocation:	\$200,000
Total FY22 Budget:	\$587,085
Add: Closed CRM Project	\$155
Less: Courts Building Sally Port Door – 08.04.21	-\$7,185
Less: Courts Building Replacement of Leaking Water Lines 09.01.2021	-17,418
Less: Pleasant Grove House HVAC Replacement 09.01.2021	-6,975
FY22 Available:	\$555,662

Schools Capital Reserve:

FY21 Carryover	\$330,159
FY22 Budget Allocation:	\$200,000
Total FY22 Budget:	\$530,159
Add: Closed CRM Project – 06/30/2021	\$1,096
Less: FCHS HVAC Chiller Descaling and Cleaning	-27,700
FY22 Available:	\$503,555



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MEMORANDUM

Date: October 06, 2021
From: Tori Melton – Management Analyst
To: Board of Supervisors
Subject: Unassigned Fund Balance

*FY21 Year End (Unaudited) Unassigned Fund Balance:	\$7,615,939
Current (Unaudited) Unassigned Fund Balance:	\$7,615,939

*Audited FY21 Year End Unassigned Fund Balance will be available upon completion of the FY21 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Culpeper District, Louisa Residency
Fluvanna County Monthly Report: October 2021

Fluvanna Mileage, Structures

PRIMARY MILES	SECONDARY MILES	STRUCTURES	TOTAL MILES
102.34	598.62	75	700.96

Fatal Accidents

DATE	LOCATION	ALCOHOL	RESTRAINT
8/1/2021	Route 250, 0.4 Mile West of Route 1030	No	Yes
9/2/2021	Route 612, 0.1 Miles West of 671	No	Bicyclist
<p>*Of the 819 fatalities in VA in 2018, 126 were related to distracted driving and 298 were motor vehicle occupants not wearing a seatbelt. **10% of all drivers do not wear a seatbelt. Of all driver fatalities, 50% are from the 10% that do not wear a seatbelt if the option was available.</p>			

[Link to Smart Scale Information](#)

[Link to Smart Scale Projects \(Filter for Fluvanna Co. Projects\)](#)

Fluvanna County Smart Scale Applications:

- Rt. 53/1015 Turkeysag Roundabout
- Rt. 600/618 Lake Monticello Left Turn Lane; *funded*
- Rt. 250/631 Troy Rd Roundabout; *funded*



Smart Scale Round 5 Key Dates:

- Fall 2021, Project Review with Fluvanna County
- March - April, 2022, Pre-application Deadline
- August 11, 2022, Application Deadline
- June 2023, CTB approval of Six Year Improvement Plan

Projects:

PROJECT	LAST MILESTONE	NEXT MILESTONE	AD DATE
Rt. 656 Bridge Rehabilitations (0656-032-6070, SR01)	CN Begins	Expected Completion Oct 5, 2021	
Rt. 600/618 Intersection Improvements (UPC 111739)	Scoping Meeting	Preliminary Design	FEB 2023/4

Additional Road Projects:

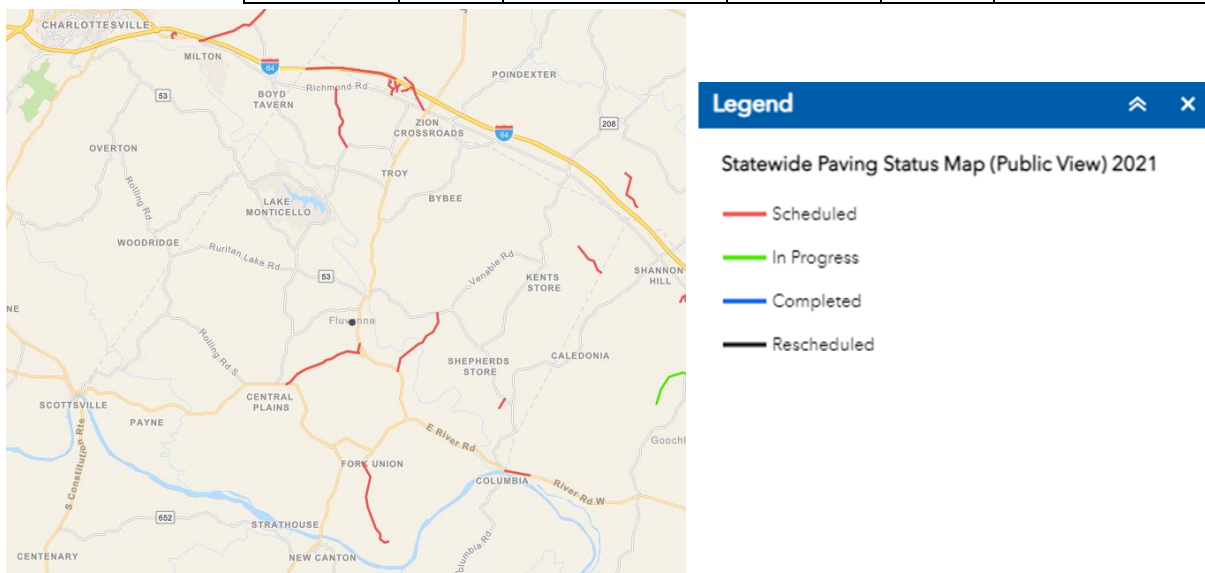
- **On-Call Pipe Replacements** PR07-967-255, (UPC 106020)
- **District Wide Guardrail Repair and/or Replacement** GR07-967-269, (UPC 106849)
- **District Wide ADA Compliance** ADA7-967-317, (UPC 108027)
- **On-Call District Wide Pavement Marking** TS07-967-325 (UPC 108282)
- **District Wide Bridge Deck Cleaning and Washing** BRDG-967-241, (UPC 105980);
- **District Wide Bridge Maintenance** BRDG-967-240, (UPC 105979);
- **Route 623 over Venable Creek, Completed;**
- **Route 53, .5 miles S of Lake Monticello Rd - Emergency Pipe Replacement; Completed;**
- **Route 616 Soil Nailing Slope Repair; Completed;**
- **Rt. 15 N and S of CVEC – Pipe Replacements; Completed;**
- **Rt. 250 W of Correctional Center – Pipe Replacement; Completed;**
- **Rt. 15 Entrance Pipe over Raccoon Creek; Completed;**
- **Rt. 6 E of Rt. 624 – Pipe Replacement; Completed;**
- **Rt. 6 E of Scottsville – Pipe Replacements; Under Review;**

Resurfacing Projects:

VDOT's Contractor is preparing to begin resurfacing roads in Fluvanna County. Customers can view VDOT's resurfacing schedule and route status on VDOT's public website via the following link:

<http://www.virginiaroads.org/> (Select "Web Maps" and "Statewide Paving Status")

Fluvanna County Resurfacing					
Plant Mix			Surface Treatment		
Schedule	Miles	Cost/Estimate	Schedule	Miles	Cost/Estimate
2019	4.94	\$863.675	2019	43.65	\$590,849
2020	---	---	2020	55.52	\$421,558
2021	---	---	2021	16.07	\$229,394



Studies under Review:

- Route 250 speed study, from Route 631 to Route 15
- Route 1040, Broken Island Rd Centerline Removal due to installment issues
- Route 616 Corridor Safety Study
- Route 676, Diamond Road, Speed Study
- Rt. 612 Winnsville Dr, Reviewing options to reduce truck traffic
- Rt. 659 Stage Junction, Curve Warning sign review

Completed Studies:

- Route 53 High School Speed Limit Reduction; pursuing study agreements from School Board
- Route 600 speed study, from Abbey Rd to Broken Island Rd
 - Speed limit reduction not warranted
- Route 649, Central Plains Road Speed Study
 - Recommended 50/45mph for trucks; signs installed 6/25/2021
- Route 250/600 Stop Sign Review
 - LED Stop Sign not recommended

County Safety and Operational Improvements:

- Route 53 at Route 660 (Cunningham): VDOT continues to evaluate this intersection for interim and long-term safety improvements
- Route 656/624: Request for curve warning signage and improvements to visibility
 - Unable to reach property owner
- Rt. 53/660 & Rt. 600/618 Stop Bar installed
- Radar Feedback Signs (ongoing)
 - Currently on Rt. 6 in Columbia
 - Previously on Rt. 15, 600, 616
- Rt. 6/659 Sight Distance Review; in progress
- Rt. 6 Pothole and Pipe review in Columbia in progress

Local Assistance Programs

- Transportation Alternatives Program
 - Palmyra Sidewalk, Parking, and Traffic Improvements
 - Application Due October 1

Area Land Use

Residency Area Land Use Staff have issued **48** permits in 2021

There were No Plan/Plat Reviews- Received August-September 2021.

- [Zion Crossroads Corridor Improvement Study \(link\)](#) – The webpage is live for the Zion Crossroads Corridor Improvement Study (Routes 15 and 250), Fluvanna & Louisa Counties. This small area study, which is

supported by stakeholders from VDOT, Fluvanna and Louisa counties and the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission. The study is evaluating vehicle, transit, bicycle, and pedestrian accommodations along Route 15 (James Madison Highway) between the intersections of Sommerfield Drive and Starlite Park as well as along Route 250 (Three Notch Road/Richmond Road) between Route 631 (Troy Road) and Route 613 (Poindexter Road). The purpose of the study is to develop short-, mid-, and long-term community-supported transportation solutions to provide safe travel for all uses and users of the roadway. The results from this study will be reviewed and potential transportation projects will be developed and presented for feedback in early 2021. The study is scheduled for completion in mid-2021.

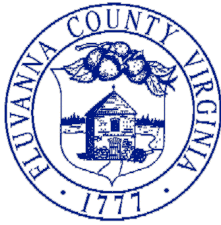
Maintenance Activities

- VDOT crews in Palmyra and Zion Crossroads Area HQ have responded to **133** Work Orders in FY22. Top activities have been dead animal removal and fallen tree/limb clearing.

BOS Manual:

http://www.virginiadot.org/business/resources/local_assistance/BOSmanual.pdf

E. Alan Saunders, P.E., CCM
Resident Engineer
VDOT Louisa Residency
540-967-3710



COUNTY OF FLUVANNA

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BOS2021-10-06 p.239/290
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MEMORANDUM

Date: October 06, 2021
From: Tori Melton – Management Analyst
To: Board of Supervisors
Subject: ARPA Fund Balance

ARPA Fund Total Appropriation: \$5,296,878 – 50% received	\$2,648,439
Less: FUMA Wastewater Treatment Plant Evaluation 08.04.21	-\$39,870
Less: FUSD Morris and Omohundro Well Rehabilitation 09.01.21	-290,250
Current ARPA Fund Balance	\$2,318,319

FACT SHEET: The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Will Deliver \$350 Billion for State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal Governments to Respond to the COVID-19 Emergency and Bring Back Jobs

May 10, 2021

Aid to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments will help turn the tide on the pandemic, address its economic fallout, and lay the foundation for a strong and equitable recovery

Today, the U.S. Department of the Treasury announced the launch of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, established by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, to provide \$350 billion in emergency funding for eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments. Treasury also released details on how these funds can be used to respond to acute pandemic response needs, fill revenue shortfalls among these governments, and support the communities and populations hardest-hit by the COVID-19 crisis. With the launch of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, eligible jurisdictions will be able to access this funding in the coming days to address these needs.

State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments have been on the frontlines of responding to the immense public health and economic needs created by this crisis – from standing up vaccination sites to supporting small businesses – even as these governments confronted revenue shortfalls during the downturn. As a result, these governments have endured unprecedented strains, forcing many to make untenable choices between laying off educators, firefighters, and other frontline workers or failing to provide other services that communities rely on. Faced with these challenges, state and local governments have cut over 1 million jobs since the beginning of the crisis. The experience of prior economic downturns has shown that budget pressures like these often result in prolonged fiscal austerity that can slow an economic recovery.

To support the immediate pandemic response, bring back jobs, and lay the groundwork for a strong and equitable recovery, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 established the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, designed to deliver \$350 billion to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to bolster their response to the COVID-19 emergency and its economic impacts. Today, Treasury is launching this much-needed relief to:

- Support urgent COVID-19 response efforts to continue to decrease spread of the virus and bring the pandemic under control;
- Replace lost public sector revenue to strengthen support for vital public services and help retain jobs;
- Support immediate economic stabilization for households and businesses; and,
- Address systemic public health and economic challenges that have contributed to the inequal impact of the pandemic on certain populations.

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide substantial flexibility for each jurisdiction to meet local needs—including support for households, small businesses, impacted industries, essential workers, and the communities hardest-hit by the crisis. These funds also deliver resources that recipients can invest in building, maintaining, or upgrading their water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure.

Starting today, eligible state, territorial, metropolitan city, county, and Tribal governments may request Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds through the Treasury Submission Portal. Concurrent with this program launch, Treasury has published an Interim Final Rule that implements the provisions of this program.

FUNDING AMOUNTS

The American Rescue Plan provides a total of \$350 billion in Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to help eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments meet their present needs and build the foundation for a strong recovery. Congress has allocated this funding to tens of thousands of jurisdictions. These allocations include:

Type	Amount (\$ billions)
States & District of Columbia	\$195.3
Counties	\$65.1
Metropolitan Cites	\$45.6
Tribal Governments	\$20.0
Territories	\$4.5
Non-Entitlement Units of Local Government	\$19.5

Treasury expects to distribute these funds directly to each state, territorial, metropolitan city, county, and Tribal government. Local governments that are classified as non-entitlement units will receive this funding through their applicable state government. Treasury expects to provide further guidance on distributions to non-entitlement units next week.

Local governments should expect to receive funds in two tranches, with 50% provided beginning in May 2021 and the balance delivered 12 months later. States that have experienced a net increase in the unemployment rate of more than 2 percentage points from February 2020 to the latest available data as of the date of certification will receive their full allocation of funds in a single payment; other states will receive funds in two equal tranches. Governments of U.S. territories will receive a single payment. Tribal governments will receive two payments, with the first payment available in May and the second payment, based on employment data, to be delivered in June 2021.

USES OF FUNDING

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments with a substantial infusion of resources to meet pandemic response needs and rebuild a stronger, more equitable economy as the country recovers. Within the categories of eligible uses, recipients have broad flexibility to decide how best to use this funding to meet the needs of their communities. Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to:

- **Support public health expenditures**, by funding COVID-19 mitigation efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and certain public health and safety staff;
- **Address negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency**, including economic harms to workers, households, small businesses, impacted industries, and the public sector;
- **Replace lost public sector revenue**, using this funding to provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic;
- **Provide premium pay for essential workers**, offering additional support to those who have borne and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical infrastructure sectors; and,
- **Invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure**, making necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water, support vital wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, and to expand access to broadband internet.

Within these overall categories, Treasury's Interim Final Rule provides guidelines and principles for determining the types of programs and services that this funding can support, together with examples of allowable uses that recipients may consider. As described below, Treasury has also designed these provisions to take into consideration the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency on those hardest-hit by the pandemic.

1. Supporting the public health response

Mitigating the impact of COVID-19 continues to require an unprecedented public health response from state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments. Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide resources to meet these needs through the provision of care for those impacted by the virus and through services that address disparities in public health that have been exacerbated by the pandemic. Recipients may use this funding to address a broad range of public health needs across COVID-19 mitigation, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and public health resources. Among other services, these funds can help support:

- **Services and programs to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID-19, including:**
 - ✓ Vaccination programs
 - ✓ Medical expenses
 - ✓ Testing
 - ✓ Contact tracing
 - ✓ Isolation or quarantine
 - ✓ PPE purchases
 - ✓ Support for vulnerable populations to access medical or public health services
 - ✓ Public health surveillance (e.g., monitoring for variants)
 - ✓ Enforcement of public health orders
 - ✓ Public communication efforts
 - ✓ Enhancement of healthcare capacity, including alternative care facilities
 - ✓ Support for prevention, mitigation, or other services in congregate living facilities and schools
 - ✓ Enhancement of public health data systems
 - ✓ Capital investments in public facilities to meet pandemic operational needs
 - ✓ Ventilation improvements in key settings like healthcare facilities

- **Services to address behavioral healthcare needs exacerbated by the pandemic, including:**
 - ✓ Mental health treatment
 - ✓ Substance misuse treatment
 - ✓ Other behavioral health services
 - ✓ Hotlines or warmlines
 - ✓ Crisis intervention
 - ✓ Services or outreach to promote access to health and social services
- **Payroll and covered benefits expenses** for public health, healthcare, human services, public safety and similar employees, to the extent that they work on the COVID-19 response. For public health and safety workers, recipients can use these funds to cover the full payroll and covered benefits costs for employees or operating units or divisions primarily dedicated to the COVID-19 response.

2. **Addressing the negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency**

The COVID-19 public health emergency resulted in significant economic hardship for many Americans. As businesses closed, consumers stayed home, schools shifted to remote education, and travel declined precipitously, over 20 million jobs were lost between February and April 2020. Although many have since returned to work, as of April 2021, the economy remains more than 8 million jobs below its pre-pandemic peak, and more than 3 million workers have dropped out of the labor market altogether since February 2020.

To help alleviate the economic hardships caused by the pandemic, Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds enable eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to provide a wide range of assistance to individuals and households, small businesses, and impacted industries, in addition to enabling governments to rehire public sector staff and rebuild capacity. Among these uses include:

- **Delivering assistance to workers and families**, including aid to unemployed workers and job training, as well as aid to households facing food, housing, or other financial insecurity. In addition, these funds can support survivor's benefits for family members of COVID-19 victims.
- **Supporting small businesses**, helping them to address financial challenges caused by the pandemic and to make investments in COVID-19 prevention and mitigation tactics, as well as to provide technical assistance. To achieve these goals, recipients may employ this funding to execute a broad array of loan, grant, in-kind assistance, and counseling programs to enable small businesses to rebound from the downturn.
- **Speeding the recovery of the tourism, travel, and hospitality sectors**, supporting industries that were particularly hard-hit by the COVID-19 emergency and are just now beginning to mend. Similarly impacted sectors within a local area are also eligible for support.
- **Rebuilding public sector capacity**, by rehiring public sector staff and replenishing unemployment insurance (UI) trust funds, in each case up to pre-pandemic levels. Recipients may also use this funding to build their internal capacity to successfully implement economic relief programs, with investments in data analysis, targeted outreach, technology infrastructure, and impact evaluations.

3. Serving the hardest-hit communities and families

While the pandemic has affected communities across the country, it has disproportionately impacted low-income families and communities of color and has exacerbated systemic health and economic inequities. Low-income and socially vulnerable communities have experienced 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.

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds allow for a broad range of uses to address the disproportionate public health and economic impacts of the crisis on the hardest-hit communities, populations, and households. Eligible services include:

- **Addressing health disparities and the social determinants of health**, through funding for community health workers, public benefits navigators, remediation of lead hazards, and community violence intervention programs;
- **Investments in housing and neighborhoods**, such as services to address individuals experiencing homelessness, affordable housing development, housing vouchers, and residential counseling and housing navigation assistance to facilitate moves to neighborhoods with high economic opportunity;
- **Addressing educational disparities** through new or expanded early learning services, providing additional resources to high-poverty school districts, and offering educational services like tutoring or afterschool programs as well as services to address social, emotional, and mental health needs; and,
- **Promoting healthy childhood environments**, including new or expanded high quality childcare, home visiting programs for families with young children, and enhanced services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth.

Governments may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to support these additional services if they are provided:

- within a Qualified Census Tract (a low-income area as designated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development);
- to families living in Qualified Census Tracts;
- by a Tribal government; or,
- to other populations, households, or geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

4. Replacing lost public sector revenue

State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments that are facing budget shortfalls may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to avoid cuts to government services. With these additional resources, recipients can continue to provide valuable public services and ensure that fiscal austerity measures do not hamper the broader economic recovery.

Many state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments have experienced significant budget shortfalls, which can yield a devastating impact on their respective communities. Faced with budget shortfalls and pandemic-related uncertainty, state and local governments cut staff in all 50 states. These budget shortfalls and staff cuts are particularly problematic at present, as these entities are on the front lines of battling the COVID-19 pandemic and helping citizens weather the economic downturn.

Recipients may use these funds to replace lost revenue. Treasury's Interim Final Rule establishes a methodology that each recipient can use to calculate its reduction in revenue. Specifically, recipients will compute the extent of their reduction in revenue by comparing their actual revenue to an alternative representing what could have been expected to occur in the absence of the pandemic. Analysis of this expected trend begins with the last full fiscal year prior to the public health emergency and projects forward at either (a) the recipient's average annual revenue growth over the three full fiscal years prior to the public health emergency or (b) 4.1%, the national average state and local revenue growth rate from 2015-18 (the latest available data).

For administrative convenience, Treasury's Interim Final Rule allows recipients to presume that any diminution in actual revenue relative to the expected trend is due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Upon receiving Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, recipients may immediately calculate the reduction in revenue that occurred in 2020 and deploy funds to address any shortfall. Recipients will have the opportunity to re-calculate revenue loss at several points through the program, supporting those entities that experience a lagged impact of the crisis on revenues.

Importantly, once a shortfall in revenue is identified, recipients will have broad latitude to use this funding to support government services, up to this amount of lost revenue.

5. Providing premium pay for essential workers

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide resources for eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to recognize the heroic contributions of essential workers. Since the start of the public health emergency, essential workers have put their physical well-being at risk to meet the daily needs of their communities and to provide care for others.

Many of these essential workers have not received compensation for the heightened risks they have faced and continue to face. Recipients may use this funding to provide premium pay directly, or through grants to private employers, to a broad range of essential workers who must be physically present at their jobs including, among others:

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

Treasury's Interim Final Rule emphasizes the need for recipients to prioritize premium pay for lower income workers. Premium pay that would increase a worker's total pay above 150% of the greater of the state or county average annual wage requires specific justification for how it responds to the needs of these workers.

In addition, employers are both permitted and encouraged to use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to offer retrospective premium pay, recognizing that many essential workers have not yet received additional compensation for work performed. Staff working for third-party contractors in eligible sectors are also eligible for premium pay.

6. Investing in water and sewer infrastructure

Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to invest in necessary improvements to their water and sewer infrastructures, including projects that address the impacts of climate change.

Recipients may use this funding to invest in an array of drinking water infrastructure projects, such as building or upgrading facilities and transmission, distribution, and storage systems, including the replacement of lead service lines.

Recipients may also use this funding to invest in wastewater infrastructure projects, including constructing publicly-owned treatment infrastructure, managing and treating stormwater or subsurface drainage water, facilitating water reuse, and securing publicly-owned treatment works.

To help jurisdictions expedite their execution of these essential investments, Treasury's Interim Final Rule aligns types of eligible projects with the wide range of projects that can be supported by the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Recipients retain substantial flexibility to identify those water and sewer infrastructure investments that are of the highest priority for their own communities.

Treasury's Interim Final Rule also 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.

7. Investing in broadband infrastructure

The pandemic has underscored the importance of access to universal, high-speed, reliable, and affordable broadband coverage. Over the past year, millions of Americans relied on the internet to participate in remote school, healthcare, and work.

Yet, by at least one measure, 30 million Americans live in areas where there is no broadband service or where existing services do not deliver minimally acceptable speeds. For millions of other Americans, the high cost of broadband access may place it out of reach. The American Rescue Plan aims to help remedy these shortfalls, providing recipients with flexibility to use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to invest in broadband infrastructure.

Recognizing the acute need in certain communities, Treasury's Interim Final Rule provides that investments in broadband be made in areas that are currently unserved or underserved—in other words, lacking a wireline connection that reliably delivers minimum speeds of 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload. Recipients are also encouraged to prioritize projects that achieve last-mile connections to households and businesses.

Using these funds, recipients generally should build broadband infrastructure with modern technologies in mind, specifically those projects that deliver services offering reliable 100 Mbps download and 100

Mbps upload speeds, unless impracticable due to topography, geography, or financial cost. In addition, recipients are encouraged to pursue fiber optic investments.

In view of the wide disparities in broadband access, assistance to households to support internet access or digital literacy is an eligible use to respond to the public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic, as detailed above.

8. Ineligible Uses

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide substantial resources to help eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments manage the public health and economic consequences of COVID-19. Recipients have considerable flexibility to use these funds to address the diverse needs of their communities.

To ensure that these funds are used for their intended purposes, the American Rescue Plan Act also specifies two ineligible uses of funds:

- **States and territories may not use this funding to directly or indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue due to a change in law from March 3, 2021 through the last day of the fiscal year in which the funds provided have been spent.** The American Rescue Plan ensures that funds needed to provide vital services and support public employees, small businesses, and families struggling to make it through the pandemic are not used to fund reductions in net tax revenue. Treasury's Interim Final Rule implements this requirement. If a state or territory cuts taxes, they must demonstrate how they paid for the tax cuts from sources other than Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds—by enacting policies to raise other sources of revenue, by cutting spending, or through higher revenue due to economic growth. If the funds provided have been used to offset tax cuts, the amount used for this purpose must be paid back to the Treasury.
- **No recipient may use this funding to make a deposit to a pension fund.** Treasury's Interim Final Rule defines a "deposit" as an extraordinary contribution to a pension fund for the purpose of reducing an accrued, unfunded liability. While pension deposits are prohibited, recipients may use funds for routine payroll contributions for employees whose wages and salaries are an eligible use of funds.

Treasury's Interim Final Rule identifies several other ineligible uses, including funding debt service, legal settlements or judgments, and deposits to rainy day funds or financial reserves. Further, general infrastructure spending is not covered as an eligible use outside of water, sewer, and broadband investments or above the amount allocated under the revenue loss provision. While the program offers broad flexibility to recipients to address local conditions, these restrictions will help ensure that funds are used to augment existing activities and address pressing needs.

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Frequently Asked Questions

AS OF JULY 19, 2021

This document contains answers to frequently asked questions regarding the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSFRF / CLFRF, or Fiscal Recovery Funds). Treasury will be updating this document periodically in response to questions received from stakeholders. Recipients and stakeholders should consult the [Interim Final Rule](#) for additional information.

- For overall information about the program, including information on requesting funding, please see <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/assistance-for-state-local-and-tribal-governments>
- For general questions about CSFRF / CLFRF, please email SLFRP@treasury.gov
- Treasury is seeking comment on all aspects of the Interim Final Rule. Stakeholders are encouraged to submit comments electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal (<https://www.regulations.gov/document/TREAS-DO-2021-0008-0002>) on or before July 16, 2021. Please be advised that comments received will be part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Do not disclose any information in your comment or supporting materials that you consider confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure.

Questions added 5/27/21: 1.5, 1.6, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 3.9, 4.5, 4.6, 10.3, 10.4 (noted with “[5/27]”)

Questions added 6/8/21: 2.16, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12, 4.7, 6.7, 8.2, 9.4, 9.5, 10.5 (noted with “[6/8]”)

Questions added 6/17/21: 6.8, 6.9, 6.10, 6.11 (noted with “[6/17]”)

Questions added 6/23/21: 1.7, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19, 2.20, 3.1 (appendix), 3.13, 4.8, 6.12 (noted with “[6/23]”)

Question added 6/24/21: 2.21 (noted with “[6/24]”)

Questions added 7/14/21: 1.8, 3.14, 3.15, 4.9, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 6.13, 6.14, 6.15, 6.16, 6.17, 10.3 updated (noted with “[7/14]”)

Answers to frequently asked questions on distribution of funds to non-entitlement units of local government (NEUs) can be found in this [FAQ supplement](#), which is regularly updated.

1. Eligibility and Allocations

1.1. Which governments are eligible for funds?

The following governments are eligible:

- States and the District of Columbia
- Territories
- Tribal governments
- Counties
- Metropolitan cities
- Non-entitlement units, or smaller local governments

1.2. Which governments receive funds directly from Treasury?

Treasury will distribute funds directly to each eligible state, territory, metropolitan city, county, or Tribal government. Smaller local governments that are classified as non-entitlement units will receive funds through their applicable state government.

1.3. Are special-purpose units of government eligible to receive funds?

Special-purpose units of local government will not receive funding allocations; however, a state, territory, local, or Tribal government may transfer funds to a special-purpose unit of government. Special-purpose districts perform specific functions in the community, such as fire, water, sewer or mosquito abatement districts.

1.4. How are funds being allocated to Tribal governments, and how will Tribal governments find out their allocation amounts?¹

\$20 billion of Fiscal Recovery Funds was reserved for Tribal governments. The American Rescue Plan Act specifies that \$1 billion will be allocated evenly to all eligible Tribal governments. The remaining \$19 billion will be distributed using an allocation methodology based on enrollment and employment.

There will be two payments to Tribal governments. Each Tribal government's first payment will include (i) an amount in respect of the \$1 billion allocation that is to be divided equally among eligible Tribal governments and (ii) each Tribal government's pro rata share of the Enrollment Allocation. Tribal governments will be notified of their allocation amount and delivery of payment 4-5 days after completing request for funds in the Treasury Submission Portal. The deadline to make the initial request for funds is June 21, 2021.

The second payment will include a Tribal government's pro rata share of the Employment Allocation. There is a \$1,000,000 minimum employment allocation for Tribal governments. In late-June, Tribal governments will receive an email notification to re-enter the Treasury Submission Portal to confirm or amend their 2019 employment numbers that were submitted to the Department of the Treasury for the CARES Act's Coronavirus Relief Fund. To receive an Employment Allocation, including the minimum employment allocation, Tribal governments must confirm employment numbers by July

¹ The answer to this question was updated on July 19, 2021.

23, 2021. Treasury will calculate employment allocations for those Tribal governments that confirmed or submitted amended employment numbers by the deadline. In August, Treasury will communicate to Tribal governments the amount of their portion of the Employment Allocation and the anticipated date for the second payment.

1.5. My county is a unit of general local government with population under 50,000. Will my county receive funds directly from Treasury? [5/27]

Yes. All counties that are units of general local government will receive funds directly from Treasury and should apply via the [online portal](#). The list of county allocations is available [here](#).

1.6. My local government expected to be classified as a non-entitlement unit. Instead, it was classified as a metropolitan city. Why? [5/27]

The American Rescue Plan Act defines, for purposes of the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (CLFRF), metropolitan cities to include those that are currently metropolitan cities under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program but also those cities that relinquish or defer their status as a metropolitan city for purposes of the CDBG program. This would include, by way of example, cities that are principal cities of their metropolitan statistical area, even if their population is less than 50,000. In other words, a city that is eligible to be a metropolitan city under the CDBG program is eligible as a metropolitan city under the CLFRF, regardless of how that city has elected to participate in the CDBG program.

Unofficial allocation estimates produced by other organizations may have classified certain local governments as non-entitlement units of local government. However, based on the statutory definitions, some of these local governments should have been classified as metropolitan cities.

1.7. In order to receive and use Fiscal Recovery Funds, must a recipient government maintain a declaration of emergency relating to COVID-19? [6/23]

No. Neither the statute establishing the CSFRF/CLFRF nor the Interim Final Rule requires recipients to maintain a local declaration of emergency relating to COVID-19.

1.8. Can non-profit or private organizations receive funds? If so, how? [7/14]

Yes. Under section 602(c)(3) of the Social Security Act, 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.” 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, and recipients may transfer funds to constituent units of government or private entities beyond those

specified in the statute. A transferee receiving a transfer from a recipient under sections 602(c)(3) and 603(c)(3) will be considered to be a subrecipient and will be expected to comply with all subrecipient reporting requirements.

The ARPA does not authorize Treasury to provide CSFRF/CLFRF funds directly to non-profit or private organizations. Thus, non-profit or private organizations should seek funds from CSFRF/CLFRF recipient(s) in their jurisdiction (e.g., a State, local, territorial, or Tribal government).

2. Eligible Uses – Responding to the Public Health Emergency / Negative Economic Impacts

2.1. What types of COVID-19 response, mitigation, and prevention activities are eligible?

A broad range of services are needed to contain COVID-19 and are eligible uses, including 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; ventilation improvements in congregate settings, health care settings, or other key locations; enhancement of public health data systems; and other public health responses. Capital investments in public facilities to meet pandemic operational needs are also eligible, such as physical plant improvements to public hospitals and health clinics or adaptations to public buildings to implement COVID-19 mitigation tactics.

2.2. If a use of funds was allowable under the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) to respond to the public health emergency, may recipients presume it is also allowable under CSFRF/CLFRF?

Generally, funding uses eligible under CRF as a response to the direct public health impacts of COVID-19 will continue to be eligible under CSFRF/CLFRF, with the following two exceptions: (1) the standard for eligibility of public health and safety payrolls has been updated; and (2) expenses related to the issuance of tax-anticipation notes are not an eligible funding use.

2.3. If a use of funds is not explicitly permitted in the Interim Final Rule as a response to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts, does that mean it is prohibited?

The Interim Final Rule contains 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 Fiscal Recovery Funds not explicitly listed. The Interim Final Rule also provides flexibility for recipients to use Fiscal Recovery Funds for programs or services that are not identified on these non-exclusive lists but which meet the objectives of section 602(c)(1)(A) or 603(c)(1)(A) by responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 or its negative economic impacts.

2.4. May recipients use funds to respond to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts by replenishing state unemployment funds?

Consistent with the approach taken in the CRF, recipients may make deposits into the state account of the Unemployment Trust Fund 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 for the payment of benefits between January 27, 2020 and the date when the Interim Final Rule is published in the Federal Register.

2.5. What types of services are eligible as responses to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic?

Eligible uses in this category include assistance to households; small businesses and non-profits; and aid to impacted industries.

Assistance to households includes, but is not limited to: food assistance; rent, mortgage, or utility assistance; counseling and legal aid to prevent eviction or homelessness; cash assistance; 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.

Assistance to small business and non-profits includes, but is not limited to:

- 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 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

2.6. May recipients use funds to respond to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts by providing direct cash transfers to households?

Yes, provided the recipient considers whether, and the extent to which, the household has experienced a negative economic impact from the pandemic. Additionally, 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 appropriate size of permissible cash transfers made in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency, state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments may consider and take guidance from the per person amounts previously provided by the federal government in response to the COVID crisis.

2.7. May funds be used to reimburse recipients for costs incurred by state and local governments in responding to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts prior to passage of the American Rescue Plan?

Use of Fiscal Recovery Funds is generally forward looking. The Interim Final Rule permits funds to be used to cover costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021.

2.8. May recipients use funds for general economic development or workforce development?

Generally, not. Recipients must demonstrate that funding uses directly address a negative economic impact of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including funds used for economic or workforce development. For example, job training for unemployed workers may be used to address negative economic impacts of the public health emergency and be eligible.

2.9. How can recipients use funds to assist the travel, tourism, and hospitality industries?

Aid provided to tourism, travel, and hospitality industries should respond to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic. For example, a recipient may provide aid to support safe reopening of businesses in the tourism, travel and hospitality industries and to districts that were closed during the COVID-19 public health emergency, as well as aid a planned expansion or upgrade of tourism, travel and hospitality facilities delayed due to the pandemic.

Tribal development districts are considered the commercial centers for tribal hospitality, gaming, tourism and entertainment industries.

2.10. May recipients use funds to assist impacted industries other than travel, tourism, and hospitality?

Yes, provided that recipients consider the extent of the impact in such industries as compared to tourism, travel, and hospitality, the industries enumerated in the statute. For example, nationwide the leisure and hospitality industry has experienced an

approximately 17 percent decline in employment and 24 percent decline in revenue, on net, due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. 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.

Recipients 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.

2.11. How does the Interim Final Rule help address the disparate impact of COVID-19 on certain populations and geographies?

In recognition of the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 virus on health and economic outcomes in low-income and Native American communities, the Interim Final Rule identifies a broader range of services and programs that are considered to be in response to the public health emergency when provided in these communities. Specifically, Treasury will presume that certain types of services are eligible uses when provided in a Qualified Census Tract (QCT), to families living in QCTs, or when these services are provided by Tribal governments.

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 for how the pandemic disproportionately impacted the populations, households, or geographic areas to be served.

Eligible services include:

- 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;
- 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;
- 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
- 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.

2.12. May recipients use funds to pay for vaccine incentive programs (e.g., cash or in-kind transfers, lottery programs, or other incentives for individuals who get vaccinated)?

Yes. Under the Interim Final Rule, recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency, including expenses related to COVID-19 vaccination programs. See 31 CFR 35.6(b)(1)(i). Programs that provide incentives reasonably expected to increase the number of people who choose to get vaccinated, or that motivate people to get vaccinated sooner than they otherwise would have, are an allowable use of funds so long as such costs are reasonably proportional to the expected public health benefit.

2.13. May recipients use funds to pay “back to work incentives” (e.g., cash payments for newly employed workers after a certain period of time on the job)? [5/27]

Yes. Under the Interim Final Rule, recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide assistance to unemployed workers. See 31 CFR 35.6(b)(4). This assistance can include job training or other efforts to accelerate rehiring and thus reduce unemployment, such as childcare assistance, assistance with transportation to and from a jobsite or interview, and incentives for newly employed workers.

2.14. The Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) included as an eligible use: "Payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency." What has changed in CSFRF/CLFRF, and what type of documentation is required under CSFRF/CLFRF? [5/27]

Many of the expenses authorized under the Coronavirus Relief Fund are also eligible uses under the CSFRF/CLFRF. However, in the case of payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees (hereafter, public health and safety staff), the CSFRF/CLFRF does differ from the CRF. This change reflects the differences between the ARPA and CARES Act and recognizes that the response to the COVID-19 public health emergency has changed and will continue to change over time. In particular, funds may be used for payroll and covered benefits expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees, including first responders, to the extent that the employee's time that is dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

For administrative convenience, the recipient may consider a public health and safety employee 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 (e.g., more than half of the employee's time is dedicated) to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Recipients may use presumptions for assessing whether an employee, division, or operating unit is primarily dedicated to COVID-19 response. The recipient should

maintain records to support its assessment, such as payroll records, attestations from supervisors or staff, or regular work product or correspondence demonstrating work on the COVID-19 response. Recipients need not routinely track staff hours. Recipients should periodically reassess their determinations.

2.15. What staff are included in “public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees”? Would this include, for example, 911 operators, morgue staff, medical examiner staff, or EMS staff? [5/27]

As discussed in the Interim Final Rule, funds may be used for payroll and covered benefits expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees, for the portion of the employee’s time that is dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Public safety employees would include police officers (including state police officers), sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, firefighters, emergency medical responders, correctional and detention officers, and those who directly support such employees such as dispatchers and supervisory personnel. Public health employees would include employees involved in providing medical and other health services to patients and supervisory personnel, including medical staff assigned to schools, prisons, and other such institutions, and other support services essential for patient care (e.g., laboratory technicians, medical examiner or morgue staff) as well as employees of public health departments directly engaged in matters related to public health and related supervisory personnel. Human services staff include employees providing or administering social services; public benefits; child welfare services; and child, elder, or family care, as well as others.

2.16. May recipients use funds to establish a public jobs program? [6/8]

Yes. The Interim Final Rule permits a broad range of services to unemployed or underemployed workers and other individuals that suffered negative economic impacts from the pandemic. That can include public jobs programs, subsidized employment, combined education and on-the-job training programs, or job training to accelerate rehiring or address negative economic or public health impacts experienced due to a worker’s occupation or level of training. The broad range of permitted services can also include other employment supports, such as childcare assistance or assistance with transportation to and from a jobsite or interview.

The Interim Final Rule includes as an eligible use re-hiring public sector staff up to the government’s level of pre-pandemic employment. “Public sector staff” would not include individuals participating in a job training or subsidized employment program administered by the recipient.

2.17. The Interim Final Rule states that “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.” Are recipients

required to demonstrate that each individual or business experienced a negative economic impact for that individual or business to receive assistance? [6/23]

Not necessarily. The Interim Final Rule allows recipients to demonstrate a negative economic impact on a population or group and to provide assistance to households or businesses that fall within that population or group. In such cases, the recipient need only demonstrate that the household or business is within the population or group that experienced a negative economic impact.

For assistance to households, the Interim Final Rule states, “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.” This would allow, for example, an internet access assistance program for all low- or moderate-income households, but would not require the recipient to demonstrate or document that each individual low- or -moderate income household experienced a negative economic impact from the COVID-19 public health emergency apart from being low- or -moderate income.

For assistance to small businesses, the Interim Final Rule states that assistance may be provided to small businesses, including loans, grants, in-kind assistance, technical assistance or other services, to respond to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency. In providing assistance to small businesses, recipients must design a program that responds to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including by identifying how the program addresses the identified need or impact faced by small businesses. This can include assistance to adopt safer operating procedures, weather periods of closure, or mitigate financial hardship resulting from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

As part of program design and to ensure that the program responds to the identified need, recipients may consider additional criteria to target assistance to businesses in need, including to small businesses. Assistance may be targeted to businesses facing financial insecurity, with substantial declines in gross receipts (e.g., comparable to measures used to assess eligibility for the Paycheck Protection Program), or facing 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. For example, a recipient could find based on local data or research that the smallest businesses faced sharply increased risk of bankruptcy and develop a program to respond; such a program would only need to document a population or group-level negative economic impact, and eligibility criteria to limit access to the program to that population or group (in this case, the smallest businesses).

In addition, recognizing the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on disadvantaged communities, the Interim Final Rule also identifies a set of services that are presumptively eligible when provided in a Qualified Census Tract (QCT); to families and individuals living in QCTs; to other populations, households, or geographic areas

identified by the recipient as disproportionately impacted by the pandemic; or when these services are provided by Tribal governments. For more information on the set of presumptively eligible services, see the Interim Final Rule section on *Building Stronger Communities through Investments in Housing and Neighborhoods* and FAQ 2.11.

2.18. Would investments in improving outdoor spaces (e.g. parks) be an eligible use of funds as a response to the public health emergency and/or its negative economic impacts? [6/23]

There are multiple ways that investments in improving outdoor spaces could qualify as eligible uses; several are highlighted below, though there may be other ways that a specific investment in outdoor spaces would meet eligible use criteria.

First, in recognition of the disproportionate negative economic impacts on certain communities and populations, the Interim Final Rule identifies certain types of services that are eligible uses when provided in a Qualified Census Tract (QCT), to families and individuals living in QCTs, or when these services are provided by Tribal governments. Recipients may also provide these services to other populations, households, or geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

These programs and services include services designed to build stronger neighborhoods and communities and to address health disparities and the social determinants of health. The Interim Final Rule provides a non-exhaustive list of eligible services to respond to the needs of communities disproportionately impacted by the pandemic, and recipients may identify other uses of funds that do so, consistent with the Rule's framework. For example, investments in parks, public plazas, and other public outdoor recreation spaces may be responsive to the needs of disproportionately impacted communities by promoting healthier living environments and outdoor recreation and socialization to mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

Second, recipients may provide assistance to small businesses in all communities. Assistance to small businesses could include support to enhance outdoor spaces for COVID-19 mitigation (e.g., restaurant patios) or to improve the built environment of the neighborhood (e.g., façade improvements).

Third, many governments saw significantly increased use of parks during the pandemic that resulted in damage or increased maintenance needs. The Interim Final Rule recognizes that “decrease[s to] a state or local government’s ability to effectively administer services” can constitute a negative economic impact of the pandemic.

2.19. Would expenses to address a COVID-related backlog in court cases be an eligible use of funds as a response to the public health emergency? [6/23]

The Interim Final Rule recognizes that “decrease[s to] a state or local government’s ability to effectively administer services,” such as cuts to public sector staffing levels, can constitute a negative economic impact of the pandemic. During the COVID-19 public

health emergency, many courts were unable to operate safely during the pandemic and, as a result, now face significant backlogs. Court backlogs resulting from inability of courts to safely operate during the COVID-19 pandemic decreased the government's ability to administer services. Therefore, steps to reduce these backlogs, such as implementing COVID-19 safety measures to facilitate court operations, hiring additional court staff or attorneys to increase speed of case resolution, and other expenses to expedite case resolution are eligible uses.

2.20. Can funds be used to assist small business startups as a response to the negative economic impact of COVID-19? [6/23]

As discussed in the Interim Final Rule, recipients may provide assistance to small businesses that responds to the negative economic impacts of COVID-19. The Interim Final Rule provides a non-exclusive list of potential assistance mechanisms, as well as considerations for ensuring that such assistance is responsive to the negative economic impacts of COVID-19.

Treasury acknowledges a range of potential circumstances in which assisting small business startups could be responsive to the negative economic impacts of COVID-19, including for small businesses and individuals seeking to start small businesses after the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency. For example:

- A recipient could assist small business startups with additional costs associated with COVID-19 mitigation tactics (e.g., barriers or partitions; enhanced cleaning; or physical plant changes to enable greater use of outdoor space).
- A recipient could identify and respond to a negative economic impact of COVID-19 on new small business startups; for example, if it could be shown that small business startups in a locality were facing greater difficulty accessing credit than prior to the pandemic, faced increased costs to starting the business due to the pandemic, or that the small business had lost expected startup capital due to the pandemic.
- The Interim Final Rule also discusses eligible uses that provide support for individuals who have experienced a negative economic impact from the COVID-19 public health emergency, including uses that provide job training for unemployed individuals. These initiatives also may support small business startups and individuals seeking to start small businesses.

2.21. Can funds be used for eviction prevention efforts or housing stability services? [6/24]

Yes. Responses to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic include “rent, mortgage, or utility assistance [and] counseling and legal aid to prevent eviction or homelessness.” This includes housing stability services that enable eligible households to maintain or obtain housing, such as housing counseling, fair housing counseling, case management related to housing stability, outreach to households at risk of eviction or promotion of housing support programs, housing related services for survivors of

domestic abuse or human trafficking, and specialized services for individuals with disabilities or seniors that supports their ability to access or maintain housing.

This also includes legal aid such as legal services or attorney's fees related to eviction proceedings and maintaining housing stability, court-based eviction prevention or eviction diversion programs, and other legal services that help households maintain or obtain housing.

Recipients may transfer funds to, or execute grants or contracts with, court systems, non-profits, and a wide range of other organizations to implement these strategies.

3. Eligible Uses – Revenue Loss

3.1. How is revenue defined for the purpose of this provision? [appendix added 6/23]

The Interim Final Rule adopts a definition of “General Revenue” that is based on, but not identical, to the Census Bureau’s concept of “General Revenue from Own Sources” in the Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances.

General Revenue includes revenue from taxes, current charges, and miscellaneous general revenue. It excludes refunds and other correcting transactions, proceeds from issuance of debt or the sale of investments, agency or private trust transactions, and revenue generated by utilities and insurance trusts. General revenue also 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 locality pursuant to the CRF or the Fiscal Recovery Funds.

Tribal governments may include all revenue from Tribal enterprises and gaming operations in the definition of General Revenue.

Please see the appendix for a diagram of the Interim Final Rule’s definition of General Revenue within the Census Bureau’s revenue classification structure.

3.2. Will revenue be calculated on an entity-wide basis or on a source-by-source basis (e.g. property tax, income tax, sales tax, etc.)?

Recipients should calculate revenue on an entity-wide basis. This approach minimizes the administrative burden for recipients, provides for greater consistency across recipients, and presents a more accurate representation of the net impact of 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.

3.3. Does the definition of revenue include outside concessions that contract with a state or local government?

Recipients should classify revenue sources as they would if responding to the U.S. Census Bureau’s Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances. According to the Census Bureau’s [Government Finance and Employment Classification manual](#), the following is an example of current charges that would be included in a state or local government’s general revenue from own sources: “Gross revenue of facilities operated by a government (swimming pools, recreational marinas and piers, golf courses, skating rinks, museums, zoos, etc.); auxiliary facilities in public recreation areas (camping areas, refreshment stands, gift shops, etc.); lease or use fees from stadiums, auditoriums, and community and convention centers; and rentals from concessions at such facilities.”

3.4. What is the time period for estimating revenue loss? Will revenue losses experienced prior to the passage of the Act be considered?

Recipients are permitted to calculate the extent of reduction in revenue as of four points in time: December 31, 2020; December 31, 2021; December 31, 2022; and December 31, 2023. This approach recognizes that some recipients may experience lagged effects of the pandemic on revenues.

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

3.5. What is the formula for calculating the reduction in revenue?

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 General Revenue collected in 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 calculation date.

3.6. Are recipients expected to demonstrate that reduction in revenue is due to the COVID-19 public health emergency?

In the Interim Final Rule, any diminution in actual revenue calculated using the formula above would be presumed to have been “due to” the COVID-19 public health emergency. This presumption is made for administrative ease and in recognition of the broad-based economic damage that the pandemic has wrought.

3.7. May recipients use pre-pandemic projections as a basis to estimate the reduction in revenue?

No. Treasury is disallowing the use of projections to ensure consistency and comparability across recipients and to streamline verification. However, in estimating the revenue shortfall using the formula above, recipients may incorporate their average annual revenue growth rate in the three full fiscal years prior to the public health emergency.

3.8. Once a recipient has identified a reduction in revenue, are there any restrictions on how recipients use funds up to the amount of the reduction?

The Interim Final Rule gives recipients broad latitude to use funds for the provision of government services to the extent of reduction in revenue. Government services can include, but are not limited to, maintenance of infrastructure or pay-go spending for building new 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, paying interest or principal on outstanding debt, replenishing rainy day or other reserve funds, or paying settlements or judgments would not be considered provision of a government service, since these uses of funds do not entail direct provision of services to citizens. This restriction on paying interest or principal on any outstanding debt instrument, includes, for example, short-term revenue or tax anticipation notes, or paying fees or issuance costs associated with the issuance of new debt. In addition, the overarching restrictions on all program funds (e.g., restriction on pension deposits, restriction on using funds for non-federal match where barred by regulation or statute) would apply.

3.9. How do I know if a certain type of revenue should be counted for the purpose of computing revenue loss? [5/27]

As discussed in FAQ #3.1, the Interim Final Rule adopts a definition of “General Revenue” that is based on, but not identical, to the Census Bureau’s concept of “General Revenue from Own Sources” in the Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances.

Recipients should refer to the definition of “General Revenue” included in the Interim Final Rule. See 31 CFR 35.3. If a recipient is unsure whether a particular revenue source is included in the Interim Final Rule’s definition of “General Revenue,” the recipient may consider the classification and instructions used to complete the Census Bureau’s Annual Survey.

For example, parking fees would be classified as a Current Charge for the purpose of the Census Bureau’s Annual Survey, and the Interim Final Rule’s concept of “General Revenue” includes all Current Charges. Therefore, parking fees would be included in the Interim Final Rule’s concept of “General Revenue.”

The Census Bureau’s Government Finance and Employment Classification manual is available [here](#).

3.10. In calculating revenue loss, are recipients required to use audited financials? [6/8]

Where audited data is not available, recipients are not required to obtain audited data. Treasury expects all information submitted to be complete and accurate. See 31 CFR 35.4(c).

3.11. In calculating revenue loss, should recipients use their own data, or Census data? [6/8]

Recipients should use their own data sources to calculate general revenue, and do not need to rely on published revenue data from the Census Bureau. Treasury acknowledges that due to differences in timing, data sources, and definitions, recipients’ self-reported general revenue figures may differ somewhat from those published by the Census Bureau.

3.12. Should recipients calculate revenue loss on a cash basis or an accrual basis? [6/8]

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.

3.13. In identifying intergovernmental revenue for the purpose of calculating General Revenue, should recipients exclude all federal funding, or just federal funding related to the COVID-19 response? How should local governments treat federal funds that are passed through states or other entities, or federal funds that are intermingled with other funds? [6/23]

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 Coronavirus Relief Fund or Fiscal Recovery Funds. 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.

3.14. What entities constitute a government for the purpose of calculating revenue loss? [7/14]

In determining whether a particular entity is part of a recipient's government for purposes of measuring a recipient's government revenue, recipients should identify all the entities included in their government and the general revenue attributable to these entities on a best-efforts basis. Recipients are encouraged to consider how their administrative structure is organized under state and local statutes. In cases in which the autonomy of certain authorities, commissions, boards, districts, or other entities is not readily distinguishable from the recipient's government, recipients may adopt the Census Bureau's criteria for judging whether an entity is independent from, or a constituent of, a given government. For an entity to be independent, it generally meets all four of the following conditions:

- The entity is an organized entity and possesses corporate powers, such as perpetual succession, the right to sue and be sued, having a name, the ability to make contracts, and the ability to acquire and dispose of property.
- The entity has governmental character, meaning that it provides public services, or wields authority through a popularly elected governing body or officers appointed by public officials. A high degree of responsibility to the public, demonstrated by public reporting requirements or by accessibility of records for public inspection, also evidences governmental character.
- The entity has substantial fiscal independence, meaning it can determine its budget without review and modification by other governments. For instance, the entity can determine its own taxes, charges, and debt issuance without another government's supervision.
- The entity has substantial administrative independence, meaning it has a popularly elected governing body, or has a governing body representing two or more governments, or, in the event its governing body is appointed by another government, the entity performs functions that are essentially different from those of, and are not subject to specification by, its creating government.

If an entity does not meet all four of these conditions, a recipient may classify the entity as part of the recipient's government and assign the portion of General Revenue that corresponds to the entity.

To further assist recipients in applying the forgoing criteria, recipients may refer to the Census Bureau's [*Individual State Descriptions: 2017 Census of Governments*](#) publication, which lists specific entities and classes of entities classified as either independent (defined by Census as "special purpose governments") or constituent (defined by Census as "dependent agencies") on a state-by-state basis. Recipients should note that the Census Bureau's lists are not exhaustive and that Census classifications are based on an analysis of state and local statutes as of 2017 and subject to the Census Bureau's judgement. Though not included in the Census Bureau's publication, state

colleges and universities are generally classified as dependent agencies of state governments by the Census Bureau.

If an entity is determined to be part of the recipient's government, the recipient must also determine whether the entity's revenue is covered by the Interim Final Rule's definition of "general revenue." For example, some cash flows may be outside the definition of "general revenue." In addition, note that the definition of general revenue includes Tribal enterprises in the case of Tribal governments. Refer to FAQ 3.1 (and the Appendix) for the components included in General Revenue.

3.15. The Interim Final Rule's definition of General Revenue excludes revenue generated by utilities. Can you please clarify the definition of utility revenue? [7/14]

As noted in FAQs 3.1 and 3.9, the Interim Final Rule adopts a definition of "general revenue" that is based on, but not identical to, the Census Bureau's concept of "General Revenue from Own Sources" in the Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances. Recipients should refer to the definition of "general revenue" included in the Interim Final Rule. See 31 CFR 35.3. If a recipient is unsure whether a particular revenue source is included in the Interim Final Rule's definition of "general revenue," the recipient may consider the classification and instructions used to complete the Census Bureau's Annual Survey.

According to the Census Bureau's [Government Finance and Employment Classification manual](#), utility revenue is defined as "[g]ross receipts from sale of utility commodities or services to the public or other governments by publicly-owned and controlled utilities." This includes revenue from operations of publicly-owned and controlled water supply systems, electric power systems, gas supply systems, and public mass transit systems (see pages 4-45 and 4-46 of the manual for more detail).

Except for these four types of utilities, revenues from all commercial-type activities of a recipient's government (e.g., airports, educational institutions, lotteries, public hospitals, public housing, parking facilities, port facilities, sewer or solid waste systems, and toll roads and bridges) are covered by the Interim Final Rule's definition of "general revenue." If a recipient is unsure whether a particular entity performing one of these commercial-type activities can be considered part of the recipient's government, please see FAQ 3.14.

4. Eligible Uses – General

4.1. May recipients use funds to replenish a budget stabilization fund, rainy day fund, or similar reserve account?

No. Funds made available to respond to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts are intended to help meet pandemic response needs and provide immediate stabilization for households and businesses. Contributions to rainy day funds

and similar reserves funds would not address these needs or respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency, but would rather be savings for future spending needs. Similarly, funds made available for the provision of governmental services (to the extent of reduction in revenue) are intended to support direct provision of services to citizens. Contributions to rainy day funds are not considered provision of government services, since such expenses do not directly relate to the provision of government services.

4.2. May recipients use funds to invest in infrastructure other than water, sewer, and broadband projects (e.g. roads, public facilities)?

Under 602(c)(1)(C) or 603(c)(1)(C), recipients may use funds for maintenance of infrastructure or pay-go spending for building of new infrastructure as part of the general provision of government services, to the extent of the estimated reduction in revenue due to the public health emergency.

Under 602(c)(1)(A) or 603(c)(1)(A), a general infrastructure project typically would not be considered a response to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts unless the project responds to a specific pandemic-related public health need (e.g., investments in facilities for the delivery of vaccines) or a specific negative economic impact of the pandemic (e.g., affordable housing in a Qualified Census Tract).

4.3. May recipients use funds to pay interest or principal on outstanding debt?

No. Expenses related to financing, including servicing or redeeming notes, would not address the needs of pandemic response or its negative economic impacts. Such expenses would also not be considered provision of government services, as these financing expenses do not directly provide services or aid to citizens.

This applies to paying interest or principal on any outstanding debt instrument, including, for example, short-term revenue or tax anticipation notes, or paying fees or issuance costs associated with the issuance of new debt.

4.4. May recipients use funds to satisfy nonfederal matching requirements under the Stafford Act? May recipients use funds to satisfy nonfederal matching requirements generally?

Fiscal Recovery Funds are subject to pre-existing limitations 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, expenses for the state share of Medicaid are not an eligible use. For information on FEMA programs, please [see here](#).

4.5. Are governments required to submit proposed expenditures to Treasury for approval? [5/27]

No. Recipients are not required to submit planned expenditures for prior approval by Treasury. Recipients are subject to the requirements and guidelines for eligible uses contained in the Interim Final Rule.

4.6. How do I know if a specific use is eligible? [5/27]

Fiscal Recovery Funds must be used in one of the four eligible use categories specified in the American Rescue Plan Act and implemented in the Interim Final Rule:

- 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.

Recipients should consult Section II of the Interim Final Rule for additional information on eligible uses. For recipients evaluating potential uses under (a), the Interim Final Rule contains 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 Fiscal Recovery Funds not explicitly listed. See Section II of the Interim Final Rule for additional discussion.

For recipients evaluating potential uses under (c), the Interim Final Rule gives recipients broad latitude to use funds for the provision of government services to the extent of reduction in revenue. See FAQ #3.8 for additional discussion.

For recipients evaluating potential uses under (b) and (d), see Sections 5 and 6.

4.7. Do restrictions on using Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to cover costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021 apply to costs incurred by the recipient (e.g., a State, local, territorial, or Tribal government) or to costs incurred by households, businesses, and individuals benefiting from assistance provided using Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds? [6/8]

The Interim Final Rule permits funds to be used to cover costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021. This limitation applies to costs incurred by the recipient (i.e., the state, local, territorial, or Tribal government receiving funds). However, recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide assistance to households, businesses, and individuals within the eligible use categories described in the Interim

Final Rule for economic harms experienced by those households, businesses, and individuals prior to March 3, 2021. For example,

- Public Health/Negative Economic Impacts – Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide assistance to households – such as rent, mortgage, or utility assistance – for economic harms experienced or costs incurred by the household prior to March 3, 2021 (e.g., rental arrears from preceding months), provided that the cost of providing assistance to the household was not incurred by the recipient prior to March 3, 2021.
- 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.
- Revenue Loss – The Interim Final Rule gives recipients broad latitude to use funds for the provision of government services to the extent of reduction in revenue. The 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. However, use of funds for government services must be forward looking for costs incurred by the recipient after March 3, 2021.
- Investments in Water, Sewer, and Broadband – Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to make necessary investments in water, sewer, and broadband. See FAQ Section 6. Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to cover costs incurred for eligible projects planned or started prior to March 3, 2021, provided that the project costs covered by the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds were incurred after March 3, 2021.

4.8. How can I use CSFRF/CLFRF funds to prevent and respond to crime, and support public safety in my community? [6/23]

Under Treasury’s Interim Final Rule, there are many ways in which the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (“Funds”) under the American Rescue Plan Act can support communities working to reduce and respond to increased violence due to the pandemic. Among the eligible uses of the Funds are restoring of public sector staff to their pre-pandemic levels and responses to the public health crisis and negative economic impacts resulting from the pandemic. The Interim Final Rule provides several ways for recipients to “respond to” this pandemic-related gun violence, ranging from community violence intervention programs to mental health services to hiring of public safety personnel.

Below are some examples of how Fiscal Recovery Funds can be used to address public safety:

- In all communities, recipients may use resources to rehire police officers and other public servants to restore law enforcement and courts to their pre-pandemic levels.

Additionally, Funds can be used for expenses to address COVID-related court backlogs, including hiring above pre-pandemic levels, as a response to the public health emergency. See FAQ 2.19.

- In communities where an increase in violence or increased difficulty in accessing or providing services to respond to or mitigate the effects of violence, is a result of the pandemic they may use funds to address that harm. This spending may include:
 - Hiring law enforcement officials – even above pre-pandemic levels – or paying overtime where the funds are directly focused on advancing community policing strategies in those communities experiencing an increase in gun violence associated with the pandemic
 - Community Violence Intervention (CVI) programs, including capacity building efforts at CVI programs like funding and training additional intervention workers
 - Additional enforcement efforts to reduce gun violence exacerbated by the pandemic, including prosecuting gun traffickers, dealers, and other parties contributing to the supply of crime guns, as well as collaborative federal, state, and local efforts to identify and address gun trafficking channels
 - Investing in technology and equipment to allow law enforcement to more efficiently and effectively respond to the rise in gun violence resulting from the pandemic

As discussed in the Interim Final Rule, uses of CSFRF/CLFRF funds that respond to an identified harm 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.

- Recipients may also use funds up to the level of revenue loss for government services, including those outlined above.

Recognizing that the pandemic exacerbated mental health and substance use disorder needs in many communities, eligible public health services include mental health and other behavioral health services, which are a critical component of a holistic public safety approach. This could include:

- Mental health services and substance use disorder services, including for individuals experiencing trauma exacerbated by the pandemic, such as:
 - Community-based mental health and substance use disorder programs that deliver evidence-based psychotherapy, crisis support services, medications for opioid use disorder, and/or recovery support
 - School-based social-emotional support and other mental health services
- Referrals to trauma recovery services for crime victims.

Recipients also may use Funds to respond to the negative economic impacts of the public health emergency, including:

- Assistance programs to households or populations facing negative economic impacts of the public health emergency, including:

- Assistance to support economic security, including for the victims of crime;
 - Housing assistance, including rent, utilities, and relocation assistance;
 - Assistance with food, including Summer EBT and nutrition programs; and
 - Employment or job training services to address negative economic or public health impacts experienced due to a worker's occupation or level of training.
- Assistance to unemployed workers, including:
 - Subsidized jobs, including for young people. Summer youth employment programs directly address the negative economic impacts of the pandemic on young people and their families and communities;
 - Programs that provide paid training and/or work experience targeted primarily to (1) formerly incarcerated individuals, and/or (2) communities experiencing high levels of violence exacerbated by the pandemic;
 - Programs that provide workforce readiness training, apprenticeship or pre-apprenticeship opportunities, skills development, placement services, and/or coaching and mentoring; and
 - Associated wraparound services, including for housing, health care, and food.

Recognizing the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on certain communities, a broader range of services are eligible in those communities than would otherwise be available in communities not experiencing a pandemic-related increase in crime or gun violence. These eligible uses aim to address the pandemic's exacerbation of public health and economic disparities and include services to address health and educational disparities, support neighborhoods and affordable housing, and promote healthy childhood environments. The Interim Final Rule provides a non-exhaustive list of eligible services in these categories.

These services automatically qualify as eligible uses when provided in Qualified Census Tracts (QCTs), low-income areas designated by HUD; to families in QCTs; or by Tribal governments. Outside of these areas, recipient governments can also identify and serve households, populations, and geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

Services under this category could include:

- Programs or services that address or mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency on education, childhood health and welfare, including:
 - Summer education and enrichment programs in these communities, which include many communities currently struggling with high levels of violence;
 - Programs that address learning loss and keep students productively engaged;
 - Enhanced services for foster youths and home visiting programs; and
 - Summer camps and recreation.
- Programs or services that provide or facilitate access to health and social services and address health disparities exacerbated by the pandemic. This includes Community Violence Intervention (CVI) programs, such as:
 - Evidence-based practices like focused deterrence, street outreach, violence interrupters, and hospital-based violence intervention models, complete with

- wraparound services such as behavioral therapy, trauma recovery, job training, education, housing and relocation services, and financial assistance; and,
- Capacity-building efforts at CVI programs like funding more intervention workers; increasing their pay; providing training and professional development for intervention workers; and hiring and training workers to administer the programs.

Please refer to Treasury's Interim Final Rule for additional information.

4.9. May recipients pool funds for regional projects? [7/14]

Yes, provided that the project is itself an eligible use of funds and that recipients can track the use of funds in line with the reporting and compliance requirements of the CSFRF/CLFRF. In general, when pooling funds for regional projects, recipients may expend funds directly on the project or transfer funds to another government that is undertaking the project on behalf of multiple recipients. To the extent recipients undertake regional projects via transfer to another government, recipients would need to comply with the rules on transfers specified in the Interim Final Rule, Section V. A recipient may transfer funds to a government outside its boundaries (e.g., county transfers to a neighboring county), provided that the recipient can document that its jurisdiction receives a benefit proportionate to the amount contributed.

4.10. May recipients fund a project with both ARP funds and other sources of funding (e.g., blending, braiding, or other pairing funding sources), including in conjunction with financing provided through a debt issuance? [7/14]

Cost sharing or matching funds are not required under CSFRF/CLFRF. Funds may be used in conjunction with other funding sources, provided that the costs are eligible costs under each source program and are compliant with all other related statutory and regulatory requirements and policies. The recipient must comply with applicable reporting requirements for all sources of funds supporting the CSFRF/CLFRF projects, and with any requirements and restrictions on the use of funds from the supplemental funding sources and the CSFRF/CLFRF program. Specifically,

- All funds provided under the CSFRF/CLFRF program must be used for projects, investments, or services that are eligible under the CSFRF/CLFRF statute, Treasury's Interim Final Rule, and guidance. See 31 CFR 35.6-8; FAQ 4.6. CSFRF/CLFRF funds may not be used to fund an activity that is not, in its entirety, an eligible use under the CSFRF/CLFRF statute, Treasury's Interim Final Rule, and guidance. For example,
 - CSFRF/CLFRF funds may be used in conjunction with other sources of funds to make an investment in water infrastructure, which is eligible under the CSLFRF statute, and Treasury's Interim Final Rule.
 - CSFRF/CLFRF funds could not be used to fund the entirety of a water infrastructure project that was partially, although not entirely, an eligible use under Treasury's Interim Final Rule. However, the recipient could use CSFRF/CLFRF funds only for a smaller component project that does

constitute an eligible use, while using other funds for the remaining portions of the larger planned water infrastructure project that do not constitute an eligible use. In this case, the “project” under this program would be only the eligible use component of the larger project.

- In addition, because CSFRF/CLFRF funds must be obligated by December 31, 2024, and expended by December 31, 2026, recipients must be able to, at a minimum, determine and report to Treasury on the amount of CSFRF/CLFRF funds obligated and expended and when such funds were obligated and expended.

**4.11. May Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds be used to make loans or other extensions of credit (“loans”), including loans to small businesses and loans to finance necessary investments in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure?
[7/14]**

Yes. Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (“Funds”) may be used to make loans, provided that the loan is an eligible use and the cost of the loan is tracked and reported in accordance with the points below. See 31 CFR 35.6. For example, a recipient may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to make loans to small businesses. See 31 CFR 35.6(b)(6). In addition, a recipient may use Funds to finance a necessary investment in water, sewer or broadband, as described in the Interim Final Rule. See 31 CFR 35.6(e).

Funds must be used to cover “costs incurred” by the recipient between March 3, 2021, and December 31, 2024, and Funds must be expended by December 31, 2026. See Section III.D of the Interim Final Rule; 31 CFR 35.5. Accordingly, recipients must be able to determine the amount of Funds used to make a loan.

- For loans that mature or are forgiven on or before December 31, 2026, the recipient must account for the use of funds on a cash flow basis, consistent with the approach to loans taken in the Coronavirus Relief Fund.
 - Recipients may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to fund the principal of the loan and in that case must track repayment of principal and interest (i.e., “program income,” as defined under 2 CFR 200).
 - When the loan is made, recipients must report the principal of the loan as an expense.
 - Repayment of principal may be re-used only for eligible uses, and subject to restrictions on timing of use of funds. Interest payments received prior to the end of the period of performance will be considered an addition to the total award and may be used for any purpose that is an eligible use of funds under the statute and IFR. Recipients are not subject to restrictions under 2 CFR 200.307(e)(1) with respect to such payments.
- For loans with maturities longer than December 31, 2026, the recipient may use Fiscal Recovery Funds for only the projected cost of the loan. Recipients may estimate the subsidy cost of the loan, which equals the expected cash flows associated

with the loan discounted at the recipient's cost of funding. A recipient's cost of funding can be determined based on the interest rates of securities with a similar maturity to the cash flow being discounted that were either (i) recently issued by the recipient or (ii) recently issued by a unit of state, local, or Tribal government similar to the recipient. Recipients that have adopted the Current Expected Credit Loss (CECL) standard may also treat the cost of the loan as equal to the CECL-based expected credit losses over the life of the loan. Recipients may measure projected losses either once, at the time the loan is extended, or annually over the covered period.

Under either approach for measuring the amount of funds used to make loans with maturities longer than December 31, 2026, recipients would not be subject to restrictions under 2 CFR 200.307(e)(1) and need not separately track repayment of principal or interest.

Any contribution of Fiscal Recovery Funds to a revolving loan fund must follow the approach described above for loans with maturities longer than December 31, 2026. In other words, a recipient could contribute Fiscal Recovery Funds to a revolving loan fund, provided that the revolving loan fund makes loans that are eligible uses and the Fiscal Recovery Funds contributed represent the projected cost of loans made over the life of the revolving loan fund.

4.12. May funds be used for outreach to increase uptake of federal assistance like the Child Tax Credit or federal programs like SNAP? [7/14]

Yes. Eligible uses to address negative economic impacts include work “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.” See 31 CFR 35.6(b)(10). Of note, per the CSFRF/CLFRF [Reporting Guidance](#), allowable use of funds for evaluations may also include other types of program evaluations focused on program improvement and evidence building. In addition, recipients may use funds to facilitate access to health and social services in populations and communities disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, including benefits navigators or marketing efforts to increase consumer uptake of federal tax credits, benefits, or assistance programs that respond to negative economic impacts of the pandemic. See 31 CFR 35.6(b)(12).

5. Eligible Uses – Premium Pay

5.1. What criteria should recipients use in identifying essential workers to receive premium pay?

Essential workers are those in critical infrastructure sectors who regularly perform in-person work, interact with others at work, or physically handle items handled by others.

Critical infrastructure sectors include healthcare, education and childcare, transportation, sanitation, grocery and food production, and public health and safety, among others, as provided in the Interim Final Rule. Governments receiving Fiscal Recovery Funds have the discretion to add additional sectors to this list, so long as the sectors are considered critical to protect the health and well-being of residents.

The Interim Final Rule emphasizes the need for recipients to prioritize premium pay for lower income workers. Premium pay that would increase a worker's total pay above 150% of the greater of the state or county average annual wage requires specific justification for how it responds to the needs of these workers.

5.2. What criteria should recipients use in identifying third-party employers to receive grants for the purpose of providing premium pay to essential workers?

Any third-party employers of essential workers are eligible. Third-party contractors who employ essential workers in eligible sectors are also eligible for grants to provide premium pay. Selection of third-party employers and contractors who receive grants is at the discretion of recipients.

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.

5.3. May recipients provide premium pay retroactively for work already performed?

Yes. Treasury encourages recipients to consider providing premium pay retroactively for work performed during the pandemic, recognizing that many essential workers have not yet received additional compensation for their service during the pandemic.

6. Eligible Uses – Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure

6.1. What types of water and sewer projects are eligible uses of funds?

The Interim Final Rule generally aligns eligible uses of the 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 Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).

Under the DWSRF, categories of [eligible projects](#) include: treatment, transmission and distribution (including lead service line replacement), source rehabilitation and decontamination, storage, consolidation, and new systems development.

Under the CWSRF, categories of [eligible projects](#) include: construction of publicly-owned treatment works, nonpoint source pollution management, national estuary program projects, decentralized wastewater treatment systems, stormwater systems, water

conservation, efficiency, and reuse measures, watershed pilot projects, energy efficiency measures for publicly-owned treatment works, water reuse projects, security measures at publicly-owned treatment works, and technical assistance to ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act.

As mentioned in the Interim Final Rule, eligible projects under the DWSRF and CWSRF support efforts to address climate change, as well as to meet cybersecurity needs to protect water and sewer infrastructure. Given the lifelong impacts of lead exposure for children, and the widespread nature of lead service lines, Treasury also encourages recipients to consider projects to replace lead service lines.

6.2. May construction on eligible water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure projects continue past December 31, 2024, assuming funds have been obligated prior to that date?

Yes. Treasury is interpreting the requirement that costs be incurred by December 31, 2024 to only require that recipients have obligated the funds by such date. The period of performance will run until December 31, 2026, which will provide recipients a reasonable amount of time to complete projects funded with Fiscal Recovery Funds.

6.3. May recipients use funds as a non-federal match for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)?

Recipients may not use funds as a state match for the CWSRF and DWSRF due to prohibitions in utilizing federal funds as a state match in the authorizing statutes and regulations of the CWSRF and DWSRF.

6.4. Does the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) apply to eligible infrastructure projects?

NEPA does not apply to Treasury's administration of the Funds. Projects supported with payments from the Funds may still be subject to NEPA review if they are also funded by other federal financial assistance programs.

6.5. What types of broadband projects are eligible?

The Interim Final Rule requires eligible projects to reliably deliver minimum speeds of 100 Mbps download and 100 Mbps upload. In cases where it is impracticable due to geography, topography, or financial cost to meet those standards, projects must reliably deliver at least 100 Mbps download speed, at least 20 Mbps upload speed, and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download speed and 100 Mbps upload speed.

Projects must also be designed to serve unserved or underserved households and businesses, defined as those that are not currently served by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed.

6.6. For broadband investments, may recipients use funds for related programs such as cybersecurity or digital literacy training?

Yes. Recipients may use funds to provide assistance to households facing negative economic impacts due to Covid-19, including digital literacy training and other programs that promote access to the Internet. Recipients may also use funds for modernization of cybersecurity, including hardware, software, and protection of critical infrastructure, as part of provision of government services up to the amount of revenue lost due to the public health emergency.

6.7. How do I know if a water, sewer, or broadband project is an eligible use of funds? Do I need pre-approval? [6/8]

Recipients do not need approval from Treasury to determine whether an investment in a water, sewer, or broadband project is eligible under CSFRF/CLFRF. Each recipient should review the Interim Final Rule (IFR), along with the preamble to the Interim Final Rule, in order to make its own assessment of whether its intended project meets the eligibility criteria in the IFR. A recipient that makes its own determination that a project meets the eligibility criteria as outlined in the IFR may pursue the project as a CSFRF/CLFRF project without pre-approval from Treasury. Local government recipients similarly do not need state approval to determine that a project is eligible under CSFRF/CLFRF. However, recipients should be cognizant of other federal or state laws or regulations that may apply to construction projects independent of CSFRF/CLFRF funding conditions and that may require pre-approval.

For water and sewer projects, the IFR refers to the EPA [Drinking Water](#) and [Clean Water](#) State Revolving Funds (SRFs) for the categories of projects and activities that are eligible for funding. Recipients should look at the relevant federal statutes, regulations, and guidance issued by the EPA to determine whether a water or sewer project is eligible. Of note, the IFR does not incorporate any other requirements contained in the federal statutes governing the SRFs or any conditions or requirements that individual states may place on their use of SRFs.

6.8. For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement that infrastructure “be designed to” provide service to unserved or underserved households and businesses mean? [6/17]

Designing infrastructure investments to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses means prioritizing deployment of infrastructure that will bring service to households or businesses that are not currently serviced by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed. To meet this requirement, states and localities should use funds to deploy broadband infrastructure projects whose objective is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. These unserved or underserved households or businesses do not need to be the only ones in the service area funded by the project.

6.9. For broadband infrastructure to provide service to “unserved or underserved households or businesses,” must every house or business in the service area be unserved or underserved? [6/17]

No. It suffices that an objective of the project is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. Doing so may involve a holistic approach that provides service to a wider area in order, for example, to make the ongoing service of unserved or underserved households or businesses within the service area economical. Unserved or underserved households or businesses need not be the *only* households or businesses in the service area receiving funds.

6.10. May recipients use payments from the Funds for “middle mile” broadband projects? [6/17]

Yes. Under the Interim Final Rule, recipients may use payments from the Funds for “middle-mile projects,” but Treasury encourages recipients to focus on projects that will achieve last-mile connections—whether by focusing on funding last-mile projects or by ensuring that funded middle-mile projects have potential or partnered last-mile networks that could or would leverage the middle-mile network.

6.11. For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement to “reliably” meet or exceed a broadband speed threshold mean? [6/17]

In the Interim Final Rule, the term “reliably” is used in two places: to identify areas that are eligible to be the subject of broadband infrastructure investments and to identify expectations for acceptable service levels for broadband investments funded by the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. In particular:

- The IFR defines “unserved or underserved households or businesses” to mean one or more households or businesses that are not currently served by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speeds and 3 Mbps of upload speeds.
- The IFR provides that a recipient may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to make investments in broadband infrastructure that are designed to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses and that are designed to, upon completion: (i) reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download speed and upload speeds; or (ii) in limited cases, reliably meet or exceed 100 Mbps download speed and between 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speed and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download and upload speeds.

The use of “reliably” in the IFR provides recipients with significant discretion to assess whether the households and businesses in the area to be served by a project have access to wireline broadband service that can actually and consistently meet the specified thresholds of at least 25Mbps/3Mbps—i.e., to consider the actual experience of current

wireline broadband customers that subscribe to services at or above the 25 Mbps/3 Mbps threshold. Whether there is a provider serving the area that advertises or otherwise claims to offer speeds that meet the 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload speed thresholds is not dispositive.

When making these assessments, recipients may choose to consider any available data, including but not limited to documentation of existing service performance, federal and/or state-collected broadband data, user speed test results, interviews with residents and business owners, and any other information they deem relevant. In evaluating such data, recipients may take into account a variety of factors, including whether users actually receive service at or above the speed thresholds at all hours of the day, whether factors other than speed such as latency or jitter, or deterioration of the existing connections make the user experience unreliable, and whether the existing service is being delivered by legacy technologies, such as copper telephone lines (typically using Digital Subscriber Line technology) or early versions of cable system technology (DOCSIS 2.0 or earlier).

The IFR also provides recipients with significant discretion as to how they will assess whether the project itself has been designed to provide households and businesses with broadband services that meet, or even exceed, the speed thresholds provided in the rule.

6.12. May recipients use Funds for pre-project development for eligible water, sewer, and broadband projects? [6/23]

Yes. To determine whether Funds can be used on pre-project development for an eligible water or sewer project, recipients should consult whether the pre-project development use or cost is eligible under the Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRF and DWSRF, respectively). Generally, the CWSRF and DWSRF often allow for pre-project development costs that are tied to an eligible project, as well as those that are reasonably expected to lead to a project. For example, the DWSRF [allows](#) for planning and evaluations uses, as well as numerous pre-project development costs, including costs associated with obtaining project authorization, planning and design, and project start-up like training and warranty for equipment. Likewise, the CWSRF [allows](#) for broad pre-project development, including planning and assessment activities, such as cost and effectiveness analyses, water/energy audits and conservation plans, and capital improvement plans.

Similarly, pre-project development uses and costs for broadband projects should be tied to an eligible broadband project or reasonably expected to lead to such a project. For example, pre-project costs associated with planning and engineering for an eligible broadband infrastructure build-out is considered an eligible use of funds, as well as technical assistance and evaluations that would reasonably be expected to lead to commencement of an eligible project (e.g., broadband mapping for the purposes of finding an eligible area for investment).

All funds must be obligated within the statutory period between March 3, 2021 and December 31, 2024, and expended to cover such obligations by December 31, 2026.

6.13. May State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds be used to support energy or electrification infrastructure that would be used to power new water treatment plants and wastewater systems? [7/14]

The EPA's [Overview of Clean Water State Revolving Fund Eligibilities](#) describes eligible energy-related projects. This includes a "[p]ro rata share of capital costs of offsite clean energy facilities that provide power to a treatment works." Thus, State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used to finance the generation and delivery of clean power to a wastewater system or a water treatment plant on a pro-rata basis. If the wastewater system or water treatment plant is the sole user of the clean energy, the full cost would be considered an eligible use of funds. If the clean energy provider provides power to other entities, only the proportionate share used by the water treatment plant or wastewater system would be an eligible use of State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.

6.14. How should states and local governments assess whether a stormwater management project, such as a culvert replacement, is an eligible project for State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds? [7/14]

FAQ 6.7 describes the overall approach that recipients may take to evaluate the eligibility of water or sewer projects. For stormwater management projects specifically, as noted in the EPA's [Overview of Clean Water State Revolving Fund Eligibilities](#), "Stormwater projects must have a water quality benefit." Thus, to be eligible under CSFRF/CLFRF, stormwater management projects should be designed to incorporate water quality benefits consistent with the goals of the Clean Water Act. [Summary of the Clean Water Act.](#)

6.15. May recipients use Funds for road repairs and upgrades that occur in connection with an eligible water or sewer project? [7/14]

Yes, recipients may use State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds for road repairs and upgrades directly related to an eligible water or sewer project. For example, a recipient could use Funds to repair or re-pave a road following eligible sewer repair work beneath it. However, use of Funds for general infrastructure projects is subject to the limitations described in FAQ 4.2. Water and sewer infrastructure projects are often a single component of a broader transportation infrastructure project, for example, the implementation of stormwater infrastructure to meet Clean Water Act established water quality standards. In this example, the components of the infrastructure project that interact directly with the stormwater infrastructure project may be funded by Fiscal Recovery Funds.

6.16. May Funds be used to build or upgrade broadband connections to schools or libraries? [7/14]

As outlined in the IFR, recipients may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to invest in broadband infrastructure that, wherever it is practicable to do so, is designed to deliver service that reliably meets or exceeds symmetrical upload and download speeds of 100 Mbps to households or businesses that are not currently serviced by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed. Treasury interprets “businesses” in this context broadly to include non-residential users of broadband, including private businesses and institutions that serve the public, such as schools, libraries, healthcare facilities, and public safety organizations.

6.17. Are eligible infrastructure projects subject to the Davis-Bacon Act? [7/14]

The Davis-Bacon Act requirements (prevailing wage rates) do not apply to projects funded solely with award funds from the CSFRF/CLFRF program, except for CSFRF/CLFRF-funded construction projects undertaken by the District of Columbia. The Davis-Bacon Act specifically applies to the District of Columbia when it uses federal funds (CSFRF/CLFRF funds or otherwise) to enter into contracts over \$2,000 for the construction, alteration, or repair (including painting and decorating) of public buildings or public works. Recipients may be otherwise subject to the requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act, when CSFRF/CLFRF award funds are used on a construction project in conjunction with funds from another federal program that requires enforcement of the Davis-Bacon Act. Additionally, corollary state prevailing-wage-in-construction laws (commonly known as “baby Davis-Bacon Acts”) may apply to projects. Please refer to FAQ 4.10 concerning projects funded with both CSFRF/CLFRF funds and other sources of funding.

Treasury has indicated in its Interim Final Rule that 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.

Treasury has also indicated in its reporting guidance that recipients will need to provide documentation of wages and labor standards for infrastructure projects over \$10 million, and that these requirements can be met with certifications that the project is in compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act (or related state laws, commonly known as “baby Davis-Bacon Acts”) and subject to a project labor agreement. Please refer to the Reporting and Compliance Guidance, page 21, for more detailed information on the reporting requirement.

7. Non-Entitlement Units (NEUs)

Answers to frequently asked questions on distribution of funds to NEUs can be found in this [FAQ supplement](#), which is regularly updated.

8. Ineligible Uses

8.1. What is meant by a pension “deposit”? Can governments use funds for routine pension contributions for employees whose payroll and covered benefits are eligible expenses?

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. 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.

8.2. May recipients use Fiscal Recovery Funds to fund Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)? [6/8]

OPEB refers to benefits other than pensions (see, e.g., [Governmental Accounting Standards Board, “Other Post-Employment Benefits”](#)). Treasury has determined that Sections 602(c)(2)(B) and 603(c)(2), which refer only to pensions, do not prohibit CSFRF/CLFRF recipients from funding OPEB. Recipients of either the CSFRF/CLFRF may use funds for eligible uses, and a recipient seeking to use CSFRF/CLFRF funds for OPEB contributions would need to justify those contributions under one of the four eligible use categories.

9. Reporting

On June 17, 2021, Treasury released [Guidance on Recipient Compliance and Reporting Responsibilities for the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds](#). Recipients should consult this guidance for additional detail and clarification on recipients’ compliance and reporting responsibilities. A users’ guide will be provided with additional information on how and where to submit required reports.

9.1. What records must be kept by governments receiving funds?

Financial records and supporting documents related to the award must be retained for a period of five years after all funds have been expended or returned to Treasury, whichever is later. This includes those which demonstrate the award funds were used for eligible purposes in accordance with the ARPA, Treasury's regulations implementing those sections, and Treasury's guidance on eligible uses of funds.

9.2. What reporting will be required, and when will the first report be due?

Recipients will be required to submit an interim report, quarterly project and expenditure reports, and annual Recovery Plan Performance Reports as specified below, regarding their utilization of Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.

Interim reports: States (defined to include the District of Columbia), territories, metropolitan cities, counties, and Tribal governments will be required to submit one interim report. The interim report will include a recipient's expenditures by category at the summary level and for states, information related to distributions to non-entitlement units of local government must also be included in the interim report. The interim report will cover activity from the date of award to July 31, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by August 31, 2021. Non-entitlement units of local government are not required to submit an interim report.

Quarterly Project and Expenditure reports: State (defined to include the District of Columbia), territorial, metropolitan city, county, and Tribal governments will be required to submit quarterly project and expenditure reports. This report 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 award funds. Reports will be required quarterly with the exception of non-entitlement units, which will report annually. An interim report is due on August 31, 2021. The reports will include the same general data as those submitted by recipients of the Coronavirus Relief Fund, with some modifications to expenditure categories and the addition of data elements related to specific eligible uses. 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.

Non-entitlement units of local government will be required to submit the project and expenditure report annually. The initial annual Project and Expenditure report for non-entitlement 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.

Recovery Plan Performance Reports: States (defined to include the District of Columbia), 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. This report will include descriptions of the projects funded and information on the performance indicators and objectives of each award, helping local residents understand how their governments are using the substantial resources provided by Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds program. The initial Recovery Plan Performance Report will cover activity from date of award to July 31, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by August 31, 2021. Thereafter, the 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 non-entitlement units of local government are not required to develop a Recovery Plan Performance Report.

Please see the [Guidance on Recipient Compliance and Reporting Responsibilities](#) for more information.

9.3. What provisions of the Uniform Guidance for grants apply to these funds? Will the Single Audit requirements apply?

Most of the provisions of the Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200) apply to this program, including the Cost Principles and Single Audit Act requirements. Recipients should refer to the Assistance Listing for detail on the specific provisions of the Uniform Guidance that do not apply to this program. The Assistance Listing will be available on beta.SAM.gov.

9.4. Once a recipient has identified a reduction in revenue, how will Treasury track use of funds for the provision of government services? [6/8]

The ARPA establishes four categories of eligible uses and further restrictions on the use of funds to ensure that Fiscal Recovery Funds are used within the four eligible use categories. The Interim Final Rule implements these restrictions, including the scope of the eligible use categories and further restrictions on tax cuts and deposits into pensions. Reporting requirements will align with this structure.

Consistent with the broad latitude provided to recipients to use funds for government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue, recipients will be required to submit a description of services provided. As discussed in IFR, these services can include a broad range of services but may not be used directly for pension deposits, contributions to reserve funds, or debt service. Recipients may use sources of funding other than Fiscal Recovery Funds to make deposits to pension funds, contribute to reserve funds, and pay debt service, including during the period of performance for the Fiscal Recovery Fund award.

For recipients using Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide government services to the extent of reduction in revenue, the description of government services reported to Treasury may be 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 personnel costs and \$50 were used for pay-go building of sidewalk infrastructure.

In addition to describing the government services provided to the extent of reduction in revenue, all recipients will also be required to indicate that Fiscal Recovery Funds are not used directly to make a deposit in a pension fund. Further, recipients subject to the tax offset provision will be required to provide information necessary to implement the Interim Final Rule, as described in the Interim Final Rule. Treasury does not anticipate requiring other types of reporting or recordkeeping on spending in pensions, debt service, or contributions to reserve funds.

These requirements are further detailed in the guidance on reporting requirements for the Fiscal Recovery Funds available [here](#).

9.5. What is the Assistance Listing and Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number for the program? [6/8]

The [Assistance Listing](#) for the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLFRF) was published May 28, 2021 on SAM.gov. This includes the final CFDA Number for the program, 21.027.

The assistance listing includes helpful information including program purpose, statutory authority, eligibility requirements, and compliance requirements for recipients. The CFDA number is the unique 5-digit code for each type of federal assistance, and can be used to search for 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 CFDA number. If you have already received funds or captured the initial CFDA number in your records, please update your systems and reporting to reflect the final CFDA number 21.027. **Recipients must use the final CFDA number for all financial accounting, audits, subawards, and associated program reporting requirements.**

To ensure public trust, Treasury expects all recipients to serve as strong stewards of these funds. This includes ensuring funds are used for intended purposes and recipients have in place effective financial management, internal controls, and reporting for transparency and accountability.

Please see [Treasury's Interim Final Rule](#) and the [Guidance on Recipient Compliance and Reporting Responsibilities](#) for more information.

10. Miscellaneous

10.1. May governments retain assets purchased with Fiscal Recovery Funds? If so, what rules apply to the proceeds of disposition or sale of such assets?

Yes, if the purchase of the asset was consistent with the limitations on the eligible use of funds. If such assets are disposed of prior to December 31, 2024, the proceeds would be subject to the restrictions on the eligible use of payments.

10.2. Can recipients use funds for administrative purposes?

Recipients may use funds to cover the portion of payroll and benefits of employees corresponding to time spent on administrative work necessary due to the COVID–19 public health emergency and its negative economic impacts. This includes, but is not limited to, costs related to disbursing payments of Fiscal Recovery Funds and managing new grant programs established using Fiscal Recovery Funds.

10.3. Are recipients required to remit interest earned on CSFRF/CLFRF payments made by Treasury? [5/27, updated 7/14]

No. CSFRF/CLFRF payments made by Treasury to states, territories, and the District of Columbia are not subject to the requirement of the Cash Management Improvement Act and Treasury’s implementing regulations at 31 CFR part 205 to remit interest to Treasury. CSFRF/CLFRF payments made by Treasury to local governments and Tribes are not subject to the requirement of 2 CFR 200.305(b)(8)–(9) to maintain balances in an interest-bearing account and remit payments to Treasury. Moreover, interest earned on CSFRF/CLFRF payments is not subject to program restrictions. Finally, States may retain interest on payments made by Treasury to the State for distribution to NEUs that is earned before funds are distributed to NEUs, provided that the State adheres to the statutory requirements and Treasury’s guidance regarding the distribution of funds to NEUs. Such interest is also not subject to program restrictions.

Among other things, States and other recipients may use earned income to defray the administrative expenses of the program, including with respect to NEUs.

10.4. Is there a deadline to apply for funds? [5/27]

The Interim Final Rule requires that costs be incurred by December 31, 2024. Direct recipients are encouraged to apply as soon as possible. For direct recipients other than Tribal governments, there is not a specific application deadline.

Tribal governments do have deadlines to complete the application process and should visit www.treasury.gov/SLFRPTribal for guidance on applicable deadlines.

Non-entitlement units of local government should contact their state government for information on applicable deadlines.

10.5. May recipients use funds to cover the costs of consultants to assist with managing and administering the funds? [6/8]

Yes. Recipients may use funds for administering the CSFRF/CLFRF program, including costs of consultants to support effective management and oversight, including consultation for ensuring compliance with legal, regulatory, and other requirements.

11. Operations

11.1. How do I know if my entity is eligible?

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 set forth the jurisdictions eligible to receive funds under the program, which are:

- States and the District of Columbia
- Territories
- Tribal governments
- Counties
- Metropolitan cities (typically, but not always, those with populations over 50,000)
- Non-entitlement units of local government, or smaller local governments (typically, but not always, those with populations under 50,000)

11.2. How does an eligible entity request payment?

Eligible entities (other than non-entitlement units) must submit their information to the [Treasury Submission Portal](#). Please visit the [Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund website](#) for more information on the submission process.

11.3. I cannot log into the Treasury Submission Portal or am having trouble navigating it. Who can help me?

If you have questions about the Treasury Submission Portal or for technical support, please email covidreliefitsupport@treasury.gov.

11.4. What do I need to do to receive my payment?

All eligible payees are required to have a DUNS Number previously issued by Dun & Bradstreet (<https://www.dnb.com/>).

All eligible payees are also required to have an active registration with the System for Award Management (SAM) (<https://www.sam.gov>).

And eligible payees must have a bank account enabled for Automated Clearing House (ACH) direct deposit. Payees with a Wire account are encouraged to provide that information as well.

More information on these and all program pre-submission requirements can be found on the [Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund website](#).

11.5. Why is Treasury employing id.me for the Treasury Submission Portal?

ID.me is a trusted technology partner to multiple government agencies and healthcare providers. It provides secure digital identity verification to those government agencies and healthcare providers to make sure you're you – and not someone pretending to be you – when you request access to online services. All personally identifiable information provided to ID.me is encrypted and disclosed only with the express consent of the user. Please refer to ID.me Contact Support for assistance with your ID.me account. Their support website is <https://help.id.me>.

11.6. Why is an entity not on the list of eligible entities in Treasury Submission Portal?

The ARPA statute lays out which governments are eligible for payments. The list of entities within the Treasury Submission Portal includes entities eligible to receive a direct payment of funds from Treasury, which include states (defined to include the District of Columbia), territories, Tribal governments, counties, and metropolitan cities.

Eligible non-entitlement units of local government will receive a distribution of funds from their respective state government and should not submit information to the Treasury Submission Portal.

If you believe an entity has been mistakenly left off the eligible entity list, please email SLFRP@treasury.gov.

11.7. What is an Authorized Representative?

An Authorized Representative is an individual with legal authority to bind the government entity (e.g., the Chief Executive Officer of the government entity). An Authorized Representative must sign the Acceptance of Award terms for it to be valid.

11.8. How does a Tribal government determine their allocation?

Tribal governments will receive information about their allocation when the submission to the Treasury Submission Portal is confirmed to be complete and accurate.

11.9. How do I know the status of my request for funds (submission)?

Entities can check the status of their submission at any time by logging into [Treasury Submission Portal](#).

11.10. My Treasury Submission Portal submission requires additional information/correction. What is the process for that?

If your Authorized Representative has not yet signed the award terms, you can edit your submission with in the into [Treasury Submission Portal](#). If your Authorized Representative has signed the award terms, please email SLFRP@treasury.gov to request assistance with updating your information.

11.11. My request for funds was denied. How do I find out why it was denied or appeal the decision?

Please check to ensure that no one else from your entity has applied, causing a duplicate submission. Please also review the list of all eligible entities on the [Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund website](#).

If you still have questions regarding your submission, please email SLFRP@treasury.gov.

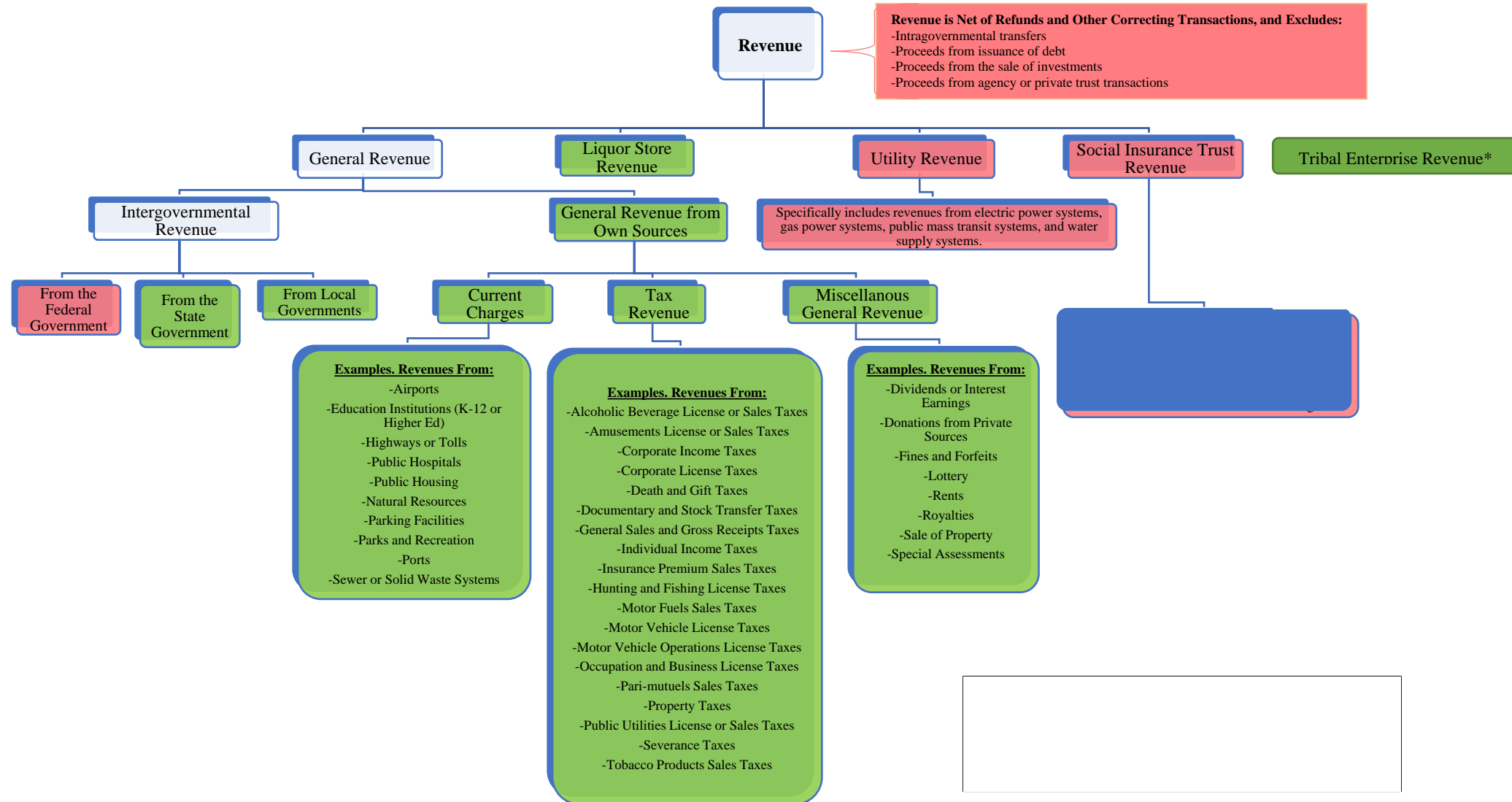
11.12. When will entities get their money?

Before Treasury is able to execute a payment, a representative of an eligible government must submit the government's information for verification through the [Treasury Submission Portal](#). The verification process takes approximately four business days. If any errors are identified, the designated point of contact for the government will be contacted via email to correct the information before the payment can proceed. Once verification is complete, the designated point of contact of the eligible government will receive an email notifying them that their submission has been verified. Payments are generally scheduled for the next business day after this verification email, though funds may not be available immediately due to processing time of their financial institution.

11.13. How does a local government entity provide Treasury with a notice of transfer of funds to its State?

For more information on how to provide Treasury with notice of transfer to a state, please email SLRedirectFunds@treasury.gov.

Appendix: Interim Final Rule Definition of General Revenue Within the Census Bureau Classification Structure of Revenue



Source: [U.S. Bureau of the Census Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual, 2006](#); [Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances](#)