

CITY COUNCIL
Lori Wilson, Mayor
Alma Hernandez, Mayor Pro-Tem
Jane Day
Michael J. Hudson
Wanda Williams



CITY COUNCIL MEETING

First and Third Tuesday
Every Month

A G E N D A

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SUISUN CITY COUNCIL

SUISUN CITY COUNCIL ACTING AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY, AND HOUSING AUTHORITY

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 2021

5:00 P.M.

SUISUN CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS -- 701 CIVIC CENTER BOULEVARD -- SUISUN CITY, CALIFORNIA

NOTICE

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54953, Subdivision (b), and Executive Order released on March 12, 2020, the following Council/Successor Agency/Housing Authority meeting includes teleconference participation by: Council/Board Members Jane Day, Michael Hudson, Wanda Williams, Mayor Pro Tem Alma Hernandez, and Mayor/Chair Lori Wilson. Teleconference locations are on file at City Hall, 701 Civic Center Blvd., Suisun City, CA 94585.

PER CITY POLICY, MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ARE REQUIRED TO WEAR FACE MASKS WHILE IN CITY FACILITIES IF NOT FULLY VACCINATED. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A FACE MASK, ONE WILL BE PROVIDED FOR YOU.

THE CITY COUNCIL HAS RESUMED IN-PERSON MEETINGS IN ADDITION TO ZOOM. A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEATS ARE AVAILABLE, TO RESERVE A SEAT PLEASE CONTACT THE CITY CLERK AT clerk@suisun.com OR 707 421-7302.

ZOOM MEETING INFORMATION:

WEBSITE: <https://zoom.us/join>

MEETING ID: 848 1821 1631

CALL IN PHONE NUMBER: (707) 438-1720

TO VIEW TONIGHT'S MEETING ON SUISUN WEBSITE, LIVESTREAM
(URL: <https://www.suisun.com/government/meeting-video/>)

REMOTE PUBLIC COMMENT IS AVAILABLE FOR THE CITY COUNCIL MEETING
BY EMAILING CLERK@SUISUN.COM (PRIOR TO 4pm) OR
VIA WEBSITE OR PHONE APPLICATION, ZOOM

*(If attending the meeting via phone press *9 to raise your hand and *6 to unmute/mute for public comment.)*

ROLL CALL

Council/Board Members

01107.0001/737525.1

DEPARTMENTS: AREA CODE (707)

ADMINISTRATION 421-7300 ■ PLANNING 421-7335 ■ BUILDING 421-7310 ■ FINANCE 421-7320
FIRE 425-9133 ■ RECREATION & COMMUNITY SERVICES 421-7200 ■ POLICE 421-7373 ■ PUBLIC WORKS 421-7340
SUCCESSOR AGENCY 421-7309 FAX 421-7366

CONFLICT OF INTEREST NOTIFICATION

(Any items on this agenda that might be a conflict of interest to any Councilmembers/Boardmembers should be identified at this time.)

PUBLIC COMMENT

(Request by citizens to discuss any matter under our jurisdiction other than an item posted on this agenda per California Government Code §54954.3. Comments are limited to no more than 3 minutes unless allowable by the Mayor/Chair. Speaker cards are available on the table near the entry of the meeting room and should be given to the City Clerk. By law, no prolonged discussion or action may be taken on any item raised during the public comment period, although informational answers to questions may be given and matters may be referred for placement on a future agenda.)

CLOSED SESSION

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 54950 the Suisun City Council/Suisun City Council Acting as Successor Agency/Housing Authority will hold a Closed Session for the purpose of:

City Council**1. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL--ANTICIPATED LITIGATION**

Significant exposure to litigation pursuant to Gov't Code Section 54956.9(d)(2), (e)(2): (1 potential case: Claim No. COSF1800429, Claimant Edmond Dadisho).

Housing Authority**2. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL--ANTICIPATED LITIGATION**

Significant exposure to litigation pursuant Section 54956.9(d)(2), (e)(2): (1 potential case).
The anticipated litigation is based on Claim No. ABGV27675A1 | Claimant: Gillis, Lucia |
Loss Date: 9/1/2020.

Suisun City Council Acting as Successor Agency**1. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR**

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 54956.8., the Suisun City Council Acting as Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of Suisun City will hold a Closed Session for the purpose of Conference with Real Property Negotiator.

Property Under Negotiation: Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 0032-042-300,360,440 through 610, and 680; and 0032-091 170 - 200

Negotiating Party: City Manager

Parties Negotiating: Ashria LLC

Under Negotiations: Terms and payment

Suisun City Council Acting as Successor Agency**2. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR**

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 54956.8., the Suisun City Council Acting as Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of Suisun City will hold a Closed Session for the purpose of Conference with Real Property Negotiator.

Property Under Negotiation: Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 0032-142-300; 32-142-280; 32-142-240 and 250

Negotiating Party: City Manager
Parties Negotiating: Lionext Inc.
Under Negotiations: Terms and payment

CONVENE OPEN SESSION

Announcement of Actions Taken, if any, in Closed Session.

ADJOURNMENT

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 - Suisun City Senior Center, 318 Merganser Drive, Suisun City, CA;
 - Joe Nelson Center, 611 Village Drive, Suisun City, CA;
 - Harbor Master Office, 800 Kellogg Street, Suisun City, CA.

I, Donna Pock, Deputy City Clerk for the City of Suisun City, declare under penalty of perjury that the above agenda for the meeting of September 7, 2021 was posted and available for review, in compliance with the Brown Act.

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Alma Hernandez, Mayor Pro-Tem
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CITY COUNCIL MEETING

First and Third Tuesday
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A G E N D A

REGULAR MEETING OF THE SUISUN CITY COUNCIL

SUISUN CITY COUNCIL ACTING AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY,

AND HOUSING AUTHORITY

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 2021

6:30 P.M.

SUISUN CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS -- 701 CIVIC CENTER BOULEVARD -- SUISUN CITY, CALIFORNIA

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(Next Ord. No. – 788)

(Next City Council Res. No. 2021 – 88)

Next Suisun City Council Acting as Successor Agency Res. No. SA2021 - 02)

(Next Housing Authority Res. No. HA2021 – 02)

DEPARTMENTS: AREA CODE (707)

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FIRE 425-9133 ■ RECREATION & COMMUNITY SERVICES 421-7200 ■ POLICE 421-7373 ■ PUBLIC WORKS 421-7340

SUCCESSOR AGENCY 421-7309 FAX 421-7366

ROLL CALL

Council / Board Members

Pledge of Allegiance

Invocation

CONFLICT OF INTEREST NOTIFICATION

(Any items on this agenda that might be a conflict of interest to any Councilmembers / Boardmembers should be identified at this time.)

REPORTS: (Informational items only)

1. City Manager/Executive Director/Staff

PRESENTATION/APPOINTMENTS

(Presentations, Awards, Proclamations, Appointments).

City Council

2. Proclamations Presented - (Wilson: lwilson@suisun.com).
 - a. Presentation of Proclamation to Super Fur-iends, a Suisun City Non-Profit Specializing in Pet Rescue, Proclaiming September 13-19, 2021 as Adopt-a-Less-Adoptable-Pet Week - (Wilson: lwilson@suisun.com).
3. Mayoral Appointment of Planning Commissioner – (Wilson: lwilson@suisun.com).
4. City Council Appointments to the Community Advisory Committees – (Wilson: lwilson@suisun.com).

CONSENT CALENDAR

Consent calendar items requiring little or no discussion may be acted upon with one motion.

City Council

5. Council Adoption of Ordinance No. 787: An Ordinance of the City Council of the City of Suisun City, California, Adding Chapter 13.14 Public Art to Title 13, Public Services to the Suisun City Municipal Code (Introduced and Reading Waived on August 17, 2021) – (Lofthus: klothus@suisun.com).
6. Fiscal Year 2020-21 and 2021-22 Budget Amendments - (Doel: ldoel@suisun.com).
 - a. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-__: Adopting the 4th Amendment to the Annual Appropriation Resolution No. 2020-82 to Appropriate Funding Equivalent to the Grant Award for fiscal year 2020-21.
 - b. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-__: Adopting the 1st Amendment to the Annual Appropriation Resolution No. 2021-57 to Appropriate Funding Equivalent to the Grant Award for fiscal year 2021-22.
7. Establish Fire Marshall Classification and Amend Salary Schedule - - (Penland: cpenland@suisun.com).
 - a. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-__: Establish the Fire Marshal Job Classification.

- b. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-__: Amending the City of Suisun City Salary Schedule to Add the Classification and Salary of Fire Marshal and Update the City Manager Salary.
- 8. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-__: Adopting Amendments to the Planning Commission Bylaws – (Kearns: jkearns@suisun.com).
- 9. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-__: Establishing an Emergency Disaster Preparedness Locations List – (Lofthus/Deol: klofthus@suisun.com / ldeol@suisun.com).
- 10. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-__: Amending the Designation of City Attorney – (Assistant City Attorney).

Joint City Council / Suisun City Council Acting as Successor Agency/Housing Authority

- 11. Council/Agency/Authority Approval of the Minutes of the Regular and/or Special Meetings of the Suisun City Council, Suisun City Council Acting as Successor Agency, and Housing Authority held on June 29, 2021 and July 6, 2021 - (Skinner: askinner@suisun.com).

PUBLIC COMMENTS

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PUBLIC HEARING NONE

GENERAL BUSINESS

City Council

- 12. Discussion and Direction on American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Funding.– (Deol: ldeol@suisun.com).

Suisun City Council Acting as Successor Agency

- 13. Designating Certain Successor Agency-Owned Real Property as “Surplus” - (Folsom/Kearns: gfolson@suisun.com / jkearns@suisun.com).
- a. Successor Agency Adoption of Resolution No. SA 2021-__: A Resolution of the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of Suisun City, Declaring Certain Successor Agency-Owned Real Property Located at 1240 Kellogg Street in the City of Suisun City (APN: 0032-200-330) to be Surplus and Authorizing Offers of Said Property for Purchase or Lease and Finding of Exemption from CEQA.
- b. Successor Agency Adoption of Resolution No. SA 2021-__: A Resolution of the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of Suisun City, Declaring Certain Successor Agency-Owned Real Property Located at 718 Main Street in the City of Suisun City (APN: 0032-141-130) to be Surplus and Authorizing Offers of Said Property for Purchase or Lease and Finding of Exemption from CEQA

REPORTS: (Informational items only)

14. Council Updates

- a. Council/Boardmembers
- b. Mayor

15. Non-Discussion Items

- a. Fireworks Sales (Vincent: jvincent@suisun.com).
- b. Lighting and Landscaping Community Advisory Committee (Vue/Dum: nvue@suisun.com / adum@suisun.com).
- c. Environment and Climate Community Advisory Committee (Hernandez: ahernandez@suisun.com).

ADJOURNMENT

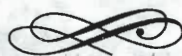
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 - Harbor Master Office, 800 Kellogg Street, Suisun City, CA.

I, Donna Pock, Deputy City Clerk for the City of Suisun City, declare under penalty of perjury that the above agenda for the meeting of September 7, 2021 was posted and available for review, in compliance with the Brown Act.

Office of the Mayor
Suisun City, California
Proclamation



WHEREAS, more than 6 million pets end up homeless every year in the United States; and

WHEREAS, often families visit shelters and bypass some adoptable pets simply because of the way they look, their age, their breed, or because they have disabilities such as blindness or deafness; and

WHEREAS, volunteers in our community work tirelessly to help support pet rescue efforts through fostering and the donations of time and funds; and

WHEREAS, in October 2017, Rachel Gardner, Executive Director, founded Super Fur-iends, a Suisun City non-profit organization specializing in pet rescue, with the promise "You will never be cold or hungry again. You will only know love and safety. You are a hero and I love you."; and

WHEREAS, Super Fur-iends provides resources, outreach, and education to community members seeking to ensure better lives for the animals in their community through low cost or sponsored care and behavioral education; to ensure quality lives for abused, abandoned, and under socialized cats through Fear Free methods and positive reinforcement training and fostering. Rehoming intervention by providing education and training guidance; to assist with animal neglect and hoarding cases with assistance from local agencies; and lastly to assist with rehoming animals by ensuring they are sterilized and vetted prior or in extreme cases taking surrenders when capacity allows; and

WHEREAS, Super Fur-iends host the "Festival of the Forgotten" during the third week of the September to raise awareness about the benefits of adopting pets that tend to get overlooked or passed over and encourage potential adopters to consider pets they might not have previously.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Lori D. Wilson, Mayor of the City of Suisun City hereby proclaim the week of September 13 – 19, 2021 as:

"ADOPT-A-LESS ADOPTABLE PET WEEK"

in the City of Suisun City and urge all residents to support Super Fur-iends, say "yes" to the less adoptable, or volunteer to be a foster parent.

"You don't need a cape to be a hero, you just need to care."

*In witness whereof I have hereunto set my
hand and caused this seal to be affixed.*

Lori D. Wilson, Mayor

ATTEST: _____

DATE: September 7, 2021



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AGENDA TRANSMITTAL

MEETING DATE: September 7, 2021

CITY AGENDA ITEM: Council Adoption of Ordinance No. 787: Adding Chapter 13.14 Public Art to Title 13, Public Services to the Suisun City Municipal Code (Introduced and Reading Waived on August 17, 2021).

FISCAL IMPACT: The adoption of a Percent for the Arts Program will generate revenue to fund public art in Suisun City. These revenues are dedicated funds that can only be used to enhance public art within the City.

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT: Develop Sustainable Economy; Revitalize Historic Downtown

BACKGROUND: At the March 19, 2019 City Council meeting, the City Council held a public hearing on an amendment to section 2.16 of the Suisun City Code to update the Parks and Recreation Commission to add three more members and change the title of the commission to the Recreation, Parks, Marina, and Arts Commission. This item was approved at the April 2, 2019 meeting of the City Council. This change was adopted due to the desire by the City Council and the community to have an emphasis placed on the arts in Suisun City. During the January 19, 2021 City Council meeting this item was on the agenda as a discussion and direction item. With positive feedback and direction, the item was referred back to the Recreation, Parks, Marina, and Arts Commission (RPMA) for further consideration. On April 21, 2021, RPMA unanimously approved the revised changes presented. A notice of public hearing, including a summary of proposed ordinance, was published as a legal notice in the Daily Republic newspaper.

STAFF REPORT: Public art plays an important role in increasing the understanding and enjoyment of art by the community. Art is more accessible and visible to people when displayed in public areas. A key feature of public artwork is the importance of integrating art into the urban fabric of the city in order to enrich and enhance the physical attractiveness of the city. Public art transforms spaces and makes a valuable contribution to our appreciation of the city and the quality of public places. In addition, public art located in public places reflects the unique environment and cultural identity of the city to visitors and to residents of Suisun City. It often provides a link with our history and can contribute to development of tourism.

On August 17, 2021, the City Council held a Public Hearing to consider adopting the addition of chapter 13.14 Public Art to title 13, Public Services to the Suisun City Municipal Code.

The Recreation, Parks, Marina and Arts Commission (RPMA) created a sub-committee consisting of three RPMA Commissioners. The subcommittee showed interest in developing a funding source to support public art in Suisun City. RPMA asked staff to research other cities' policies to determine the possibility of creating a public art fund through development impact fees. Research proved there are over 200 municipalities with developer/construction fees that benefit various forms of public art. It is the desire of RPMA to expand the level of public art in the community to assist in enhancing the aesthetics and to help drive tourism.

PREPARED BY:

Kris Lofthus, Recreation, Parks, and Marina Director

REVIEWD/APPROVED BY:

Greg Folsom, City Manager

From June 10-July 10 of this year Zencity conducted a community survey regarding public art. Those that responded showed an enthusiasm for public art and when questioned about what type of art they would like to see, they responded:

73% wanted functional art; 65% were interested in murals; and 52% were interested in sculptures. Several residents also responded that they had an excitement for public art and wanted a focus on commissioning local artists.

This item was discussed at length through numerous RPMA meetings and was voted on unanimously at the November 4, 2020 meeting and when it was brought back to them with revisions on April 21, 2021, it again was unanimously supported by RPMA to recommend a Percent for the Arts program by adding Chapter 13.14 Public Art to the Suisun City Municipal Code.

RPMA recommends the following:

1. Any new development project in the City is required to include a public art component on the project site in a public place. The cost of the public art must be equal at least to 1.5% (one and one-half percent) of the construction cost. Public art shall be displayed in a manner that will enhance its enjoyment by the public. As an alternative to on-site installation of public art, the developer may:
 - a). Request that the reviewing body with final review authority for the development project consider placement of a developer-funded piece on public property at a location approved by the Recreation, Parks, Marina, and Arts Commission. Public art to be placed on public property is subject to design review and approval by the City Council; or
 - b) Pay an in lieu public art contribution. The in lieu public art contribution shall be paid by the developer at the time of building permit issuance. Projects will be capped at a maximum public art contribution of \$250,000; or
 - c) Install public art on the development project site that has a value lower than the public art contribution amount and make an in-lieu contribution for the balance of the public art contribution.
2. "In lieu public art contribution" means the dollar amount equal to 1.5% (one and on-half percent) of the construction cost. In the case of a mixed-use project, the dollar amount equal to the cost of 1.5% (one and on-half percent) of the square footage of the non-residential component of that development project. For purposes of determining the public art contribution for a mixed-use project, the contribution shall be equal to the dollar amount equal to the cost of 1.5% (one and on-half percent) of the square footage of the nonresidential component of the project. By way of example, the in lieu public art contribution for a 15,000 square foot mixed use project with a 2,000 square foot commercial space component, with a construction cost of \$350/square foot would be \$10,500, calculated as follows: $0.015 \times 350 \times 2000 = 10,500$.
3. "Residential development park enhancement fee" means a fee in the amount of 0.5% (half of one percent) of the total development cost applicable to any development required to install a park. The park enhancement fee shall be applied to elements included in the park design utilizing public art concepts, including but not limited to benches, shade sails, picnic tables, pathways, garbage cans, play structures, bicycle racks, and signage.

4. Maintenance fees would be collected based on a one-time fee of 15% of the cost of producing the art piece, including but not limited to artist, design, and installation costs.

The projected results from the Percent for Arts Policy would be:

- A creative and culturally diverse art culture that participates in arts throughout the community that emphasizes cultural identity and a sense of belonging;
- Art throughout the City of Suisun City to be more aesthetically pleasing to the community and visiting people;
- More economic growth brought to downtown Suisun City to benefit the surrounding businesses, and potentially bring in more business, tourists, and tax revenue.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the City Council Adopt Ordinance No. 787: Adding Chapter 13.14 Public Art to Title 13, Public Services to the Suisun City Municipal Code.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Ordinance No. 787: Adding Chapter 13.14 Public Art to Title 13, Public Services to the Suisun City Municipal Code

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ORDINANCE NO. 787

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY, CALIFORNIA, ADDING CHAPTER 13.14 PUBLIC ART TO TITLE 13, PUBLIC SERVICES TO THE SUISUN CITY MUNICIPAL CODE

WHEREAS, the City of Suisun City desires to adopt a Public Art Policy to enrich visual environment, integrate the creative thinking of artists into public construction projects, and provide a means for citizens and visitors to enjoy and experience cultural diversity; and

WHEREAS, the displays of public art on private property shall be approved by the City, and in the event the developer does not wish to City to have design and content approval, they may instead contribute and in-lieu public art fee; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of this chapter is to authorize the establishment of guidelines, procedures, and standards for the integration of public art into new private projects throughout the City of Suisun City.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The City Council finds that the above recitals are true and correct and are incorporated as though fully set forth herein.

SECTION 2. Ordinance. The Ordinance is hereby adopted by the addition of a new Chapter 13.14 "PUBLIC ART" in Title 13 of the Suisun City Municipal Code to read in its entirety as shown in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

SECTION 3 Severability and Validity. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance is, for any reason, held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The City Council of the City of Suisun City hereby declares that it would have adopted this Ordinance and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion thereof, irrespective of the fact that anyone or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, phrases, or portions thereof may be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect thirty (30) days after its adoption following second reading.

SECTION 5. Publication. In accordance with Section 36933 of the Government Code of the State of California, whis ordinance shall be posted in three (3) public places within the City prescribed by ordinance within fifteen (15) days after its passage, there being no newspaper of general circulation printed and published within the City.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Suisun City, California, on this ____ day of _____ 2021.

Lori D. Wilson, Mayor

ATTEST:

Anita Skinner
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM
AND LEGAL CONTENT:

Aleshire & Wynder, LLP

CERTIFICATION

I, Anita Skinner, City Clerk of the City of Suisun City and ex-officio Clerk of the City Council of said City, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing ordinance was introduced at a regular meeting of the said City Council held on August 17, 2021 and passed and adopted at a regular meeting of said City Council held on _____, 2021, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers: _____
NOES: Councilmembers: _____
ABSENT: Councilmembers: _____
ABSTAIN: Councilmembers: _____

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said City this ____ day of _____ 2021.

Anita Skinner
City Clerk

Chapter 13.14 Public Art

13.14.010 Purpose.

A. The purpose of this chapter is to authorize the establishment of guidelines, procedures and standards for the integration of public art into new private projects throughout the City of Suisun City. Public art on public projects shall be governed by the City's Public Art Policy.

B. Public art plays an important role in increasing the understanding and enjoyment of art by the community. Art is more accessible and visible to people when displayed in public areas. A key feature of public artwork is the importance of integrating art into the urban fabric of the City in order to enrich and enhance its physical attractiveness. Public art transforms spaces and makes a valuable contribution to our appreciation of the City and the quality of public places. In addition, public art located in public places reflects the unique environment and cultural identity of the City to visitors and to residents of Suisun City. It often provides a link with our history and can contribute to development of tourism.

C. To achieve these goals, public art should be integrated into development projects citywide. For best results, consideration of public art should be integrated into project planning at the earliest possible stage.

13.14.020 Definitions.

The following words and phrases, whenever used in this chapter, shall be construed as defined in this section:

- A. "Addition" means an extension, expansion, or increase in floor area or height of a building or structure.
- B. "Alteration" means any construction or renovation to an existing structure other than repair or addition.
- C. "Artist" means a person who has a reputation among peers as a person of artistic excellence, through a record of exhibitions, public commissions, sale of works, or educational attainment as judged by the reviewing body with final design review authority for the development project.
- D. "Construction cost" means the total cost of any development project covered by this chapter. Calculations shall be based on construction and site improvement costs as declared on all building permit applications. For purposes of calculating the public art fee, construction costs shall include, but not be limited to, all grading, site improvement, building, plumbing, mechanical, and electrical permit applications for the project. "Developer" means the person or entity that is financially and legally responsible for the planning, development and construction of any development project covered by this chapter, who may, or may not, be the owner of the subject property. For the purposes of calculation of the public art contribution for a mixed-use project, the construction cost shall be calculated using the cost of the nonresidential portion of the project only.
- E. "Development project" means a project involving the construction of any new commercial (including office and retail uses), industrial or light industrial, mixed use, the construction of new tenant improvements in any shell building, an addition to an existing building, or the rehabilitation, renovation, remodeling, or improvement of an existing building, and

having a construction cost of \$250,000 or more. To the extent that all or some portion of the new construction include one or more of the six “exclusion items” identified below, those portions of the project shall be excluded from the definition of “Development Project”; thus, those portions of construction shall not be subject to the requirements of this chapter:

1. Repair or reconstruction of structures, which have been damaged by fire, flood, wind, earthquake, or other calamity;
 2. Historic preservation or restoration;
 3. Seismic retrofit or flood protection projects work items;
 4. Fire sprinkler installation;
 5. Any alteration, maintenance or repair of an existing structure, or equipment, that does not result in an addition to the existing structure. Notwithstanding this exclusion, construction of new tenant improvements in any shell building shall be within the definition of “development project”;
 6. Solar (photovoltaic) system installations.
- F. “Director” means the Recreation, Parks, & Marina Director, and shall include his or her designee.
- G. “In lieu public art contribution” means the dollar amount equal to 1.5% (one and on-half percent) of the construction cost. In the case of a mixed-use project, the dollar amount equal to the cost of 1.5% (one and on-half percent) of the square footage of the non-residential component of that development project. For purposes of determining the public art contribution for a mixed-use project, the contribution shall be equal to the dollar amount equal to the cost of 1.5% (one and on-half percent) of the square footage of the nonresidential component of the project. By way of example, the in lieu public art contribution for a 15,000 square foot mixed use project with a 2,000 square foot commercial space component, with a construction cost of \$350/square foot would be \$10,500, calculated as follows: $0.015 \times 350 \times 2000 = 10,500$.
- H. “Installation date” means the actual date on which installation of the public art is completed.
- I. “Maintenance Fee” means a percentage of the Public Art Contribution to be withheld in a designated account to keep artwork in good condition and free of graffiti.
- J. “Public art” means an original work of a permanent nature in any variety of media produced by an artist which may include sculpture, murals, photography, and original works of graphic art, water features, neon, glass, mosaics, or any combination of forms of media, furnishing or fixtures permanently affixed to the building or its grounds, or a combination thereof, and may include architectural features of the building such as decorative handrails, stained glass and other functional features which have been enhanced to be visually appealing. City commissioned public art may also include pieces as identified above which may be moved from time to time as a gallery collection and placed in public buildings such as City Hall, the Joe Nelson Community Center and other publicly accessible facilities.

Public art does not include the following:

1. Art objects that are mass-produced of standard design;
 2. Landscape architecture and landscape gardening except where these elements are designed by the artist and are an integral part of the work of art by the artist;
 6. Works of art, which are not visible to the public;
 8. Logos or corporate identity.
- K. “Public art fund” means a fund established and maintained by the City of Suisun City for the purpose of funding public art and cultural programming consistent with the adopted Public Art Policy.
- L. “Residential development” means any new multi-home or multi-unit housing project.
- M. “Residential development park enhancement fee” means a fee in the amount of 0.5% (half of one percent) of the total development cost applicable to any development required to install a park. The park enhancement fee shall be applied to elements included in the park design utilizing public art concepts, including but not limited to benches, shade sails, picnic tables, pathways, garbage cans, play structures, bicycle racks, and signage.
- N. “Public place” means any exterior area on public or private property, which is clearly visible to the public. If located on private property, the area must be clearly visible from adjacent public property such as a street or other public thoroughfare, sidewalk, or path.
- O. “Remodel.” See “Alteration.”
- P. “Repair” means the reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance.

13.14.030 Public art requirement imposed.

- A. Any new development project in the City is required to include a public art component on the project site in a public place. The cost of the public art must be equal at least to 1.5% (one and one-half percent) of the construction cost. Public art shall be displayed in a manner that will enhance its enjoyment by the general public. As an alternative to on-site installation of public art, the developer may:
1. Request that the reviewing body with final review authority for the development project consider placement of a developer-funded piece on public property at a location approved by the Recreation, Parks, Marina, and Arts Commission. Public art to be placed on public property is subject to design review and approval by the City Council; or
 2. Pay an in lieu public art contribution. The in lieu public art contribution shall be paid by the developer at the time of building permit issuance. Projects will be capped at a maximum public art contribution of \$250,000; or
 3. Install public art on the development project site that has a value lower than the public art contribution amount and make an in-lieu contribution for the balance of the public art contribution.
- B. Prior to obtaining a building permit, the developer shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this chapter in one of the following ways:

1. Payment of the full amount of the public art contribution; or
 2. Written proof to the Director of a contract to commission or purchase and install the required public art. Such proof shall be accompanied by a performance security, in an amount of 10% (ten percent) of the total public art contribution, which will be refunded following installation. If the public art is not completed within one year of the issuance of the certificate of occupancy, the deposit shall be forfeited and an in lieu public art contribution shall be required.
- C. The developer shall provide the city with proof of installation of the required public art on the development site prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy unless the developer has entered into an agreement and submitted a performance security consistent with subsection (B)(2).
- D. Maintenance fees would be collected based on a one-time fee of 15% of the cost of producing the art piece, including but not limited to artist, design, and installation costs.
- E. Title to all public art required by and installed pursuant to this chapter on private property shall be vested in the owner and pass to the successive owners of the development project. Each successive owner shall be responsible for the custody, protection, and maintenance of such works of art. The works of art must be maintained in good condition and free of graffiti for the life of the piece.
- F. If the development project's owner wishes to replace any public art installed pursuant to this chapter, the following requirements shall be met before the art is replaced:
1. The cost of the replacement shall be equal to, or greater than, the initial cost (adjusted for time) of the existing public art to be removed.
 2. The location of the replacement public art shall meet the requirement for public visibility in effect at the time of the replacement.
 3. The replacement public art shall conform, in every respect, to all standards in effect at the time of the replacement.
 4. The replacement public art shall be installed within 180 days of the removal of the existing public art piece, unless the period is extended by the Director.

AGENDA TRANSMITTAL

MEETING DATE: September 7, 2021

AGENDA ITEM: Fiscal Year 2020-21 and 2021-22 Budget Amendments:

- A. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-__: Adopting the 4th Amendment to the Annual Appropriation Resolution No. 2020-82 to Appropriate Funding Equivalent to the Grant Award for fiscal year 2020-21.
- B. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-__: Adopting the 1st Amendment to the Annual Appropriation Resolution No. 2021-57 to Appropriate Funding Equivalent to the Grant Award for fiscal year 2021-22.

FISCAL IMPACT: There would be no fiscal impact in General Fund as the expenditures are grant funded.

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT: Provide Good Governance and Ensure Fiscal Solvency

BACKGROUND: The City Council has previously approved the acceptance of the CDBG and First 5 Solano grants. In order to expend funds and receive revenues, an amendment to the Annual Appropriation Resolution is required to be adopted by the City Council.

STAFF REPORT: On September 15, 2020, Council adopted Resolution 2020-121 approving the submission of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)-Corona Virus Response Round 1 CDBG-CV1. The City was awarded \$68,400. The funding covers two consecutive fiscal year beginning 2020-21. There will be a separate budget amendment to address each appropriation for each fiscal year. The initial amendment will be for \$68,400 for fiscal year 2020-21, then the remaining unspent amount of \$39,900 will be re-budgeted in fiscal year 2021-22.

On August 17, 2021, Council adopted Resolution 2021-85 Accepting of First 5 Solano Grant for \$20,000. The budget amendment will be for fiscal year 2021-22.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the City Council adopt the following resolutions:

- 1. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-__: Adopting the 4th Amendment to the Annual Appropriation Resolution No. 2020-82 to Appropriate Funding Equivalent to the Grant Award for fiscal year 2020-21.
- 2. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-__: Adopting the 1st Amendment to the Annual Appropriation Resolution No. 2021-57 to Appropriate Funding Equivalent to the Grant Award for fiscal year 2021-22.

PREPARED BY:

Elizabeth N. Luna, Accounting Services Manager

REVIEWED BY:

Lakhwinder Deol, Finance Director

APPROVED BY:

Greg Folsom, City Manager

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-__: Adopting the 4th Amendment to the Annual Appropriation Resolution No. 2020-82 to Appropriate Funding Equivalent to the Grant Award for fiscal year 2020-21.
2. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-__: Adopting the 1st Amendment to the Annual Appropriation Resolution No. 2021-57 to Appropriate Funding Equivalent to the Grant Award for fiscal year 2021-22.

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-__

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY
ADOPTING THE 4th AMENDMENT TO THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION NO. 2020-82
TO APPROPRIATE FUNDS EQUIVALENT TO THE GRANT AWARD FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020-21.**

WHEREAS, On June 30, 2020, the City Council adopted the Annual Appropriation Resolution No. 2020-82 to appropriate from each of the several funds of the City to each department of the City amounts set forth in the Annual Budget Business and Financial Plan for Fiscal Year 2020-2021.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY:

THAT the annual appropriation for the Police Department is hereby amended as follows:

		Increase/ (Decrease)
TO:	CDBG-CV1 GRANT FUND	\$ 68,400
	TOTAL Fund 126	\$ 68,400

THAT account titles and numbers requiring adjustment by this Resolution are as follows:

		<u>Sources</u>	<u>Uses</u>
<u>Community Development Block Grant Fund</u>			
Revenue:			
A/C No. 126-76310-2436	CDBG-CV1 Grant Revenue	\$ 68,400	
Appropriations:			
A/C No. 126-91230-2436	Reimbursement- Other Agencies		\$ 68,400
	Total Fund 10	\$ 68,400	\$ 68,400

THAT the purpose is to accept and appropriate a grant from the CDBG for use in Solano County for Homeless Shelter Service Project.

ADOPTED AND PASSED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Suisun City duly held on the ____ day of _____, 2021 by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBERS
NOES: COUNCILMEMBERS
ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBERS
ABSTAIN: COUNCILMEMBERS

WITNESS my hand and seal of the said City this ____ day of _____ 2021.

Anita Skinner, CMC
City Clerk

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RESOLUTION NO. 2021-__

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY
ADOPTING THE 1st AMENDMENT TO THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION NO. 2021-57
TO APPROPRIATE FUNDS EQUIVALENT TO THE GRANT AWARD FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021-22.**

WHEREAS, On June 29, 2021, the City Council adopted the Annual Appropriation Resolution No. 2021-57 to appropriate from each of the several funds of the City to each department of the City amounts set forth in the Annual Budget Business and Financial Plan for Fiscal Year 2021-2022.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY:

THAT the annual appropriation for Police and Recreation is hereby amended as follows:

		Increase/ (Decrease)
TO:	CDBG-CV1 Grant - Fund 126	\$ 39,900
TO:	First 5 Solano Annual Grant Program - Fund 186	\$ 20,000
	Total	<u>\$ 59,900</u>

THAT account titles and numbers requiring adjustment by this Resolution are as follows:

	<u>Sources</u>	<u>Uses</u>
<u>Community Development Block Grant Fund</u>		
Revenue:		
A/C No. 126-76310-2436 CDBG-CV1 Grant Revenue	\$ 39,900	
Appropriations:		
A/C No. 126-91230-2436 Reimbursement- Other Agencies		\$ 39,900
Total Fund 10	<u>\$ 39,900</u>	<u>\$ 39,900</u>

	<u>Sources</u>	<u>Uses</u>
<u>First 5 Solano Annual Grant Program</u>		
Revenue:		
A/C No. 186-76600-8656 First 5 Solano Grant Revenue	\$ 20,000	
Appropriations:		
A/C No. 186-91435-8656 Field Supplies		\$ 20,000
Total Fund 10	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	<u>\$ 20,000</u>

THAT the purpose is to appropriate funds into the budget.

ADOPTED AND PASSED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Suisun City duly held on the ____ day of _____, 2021 by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBERS
NOES: COUNCILMEMBERS
ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBERS
ABSTAIN: COUNCILMEMBERS

WITNESS my hand and seal of the said City this ____ day of _____ 2021.

Anita Skinner, CMC
City Clerk

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AGENDA TRANSMITTAL

MEETING DATE: September 7, 2021

CITY AGENDA ITEM: Establish Fire Marshall Classification and Amend Salary Schedule

- A. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-__: Establish the Fire Marshal Job Classification.
- B. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-__: Amend the City of Suisun City Salary Schedule to Add the Classification and Salary of Fire Marshal and Update the City Manager Salary.

FISCAL IMPACT: The cost to create and fill the position of Fire Marshall is approximately \$87,000 for salary and benefits for the remainder of fiscal year 2021-22 projecting the position is filled during the 3rd quarter of the fiscal year. While this is a general fund position allocated to the Fire Department, it is anticipated most of the cost of this position will be recovered through cost recovery associated with fire inspection/plan check services. Generally, the cost of this position is billed to the developers and businesses requiring fire inspection services, according to the Master Fee Schedule, which will offset the general fund costs for the position.

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT: Provide Good Governance and Ensuring Fiscal Solvency

BACKGROUND: On July 6, 2021 Council adopted Ordinance No. 784, adding Chapter 15.80 (Fire Prevention) to Title 15 (Building and Construction) of the Suisun City Municipal Code which created the Office of the Fire Marshal as the head of the Fire Prevention Division, as determined by the Fire Chief, of the Fire Department.

STAFF REPORT: The Job Classification of Fire Marshal is created to achieve Council's goal of establishing the Office of the Fire Marshal as the head of the City's Fire Prevention Division. The Fire Marshal shall oversee the Fire Prevention Division, and under the direction of the Fire Chief, have control of all matters pertaining to the Fire Prevention Division and Fire Life Safety.

The primary function of the Fire Marshal is to set forth and establish administrative guidelines and requirements, including the issuance of fire permits and citations; to provide regulations governing general provisions for safety; to establish safety regulations for special occupancy uses, special processes, special equipment, and other special subjects, and to reference nationally recognized standards that apply to these matters.

The recommended classification specification for the Fire Marshal classification is attached to the resolution for Council consideration.

When setting a new salary range, it is a standard Human Resources practice to measure the range against both external comparable positions to understand the City's relationship to the overall market, and internal comparisons to ensure appropriate separation between subordinate classes and among similar classifications, if they exist. A base salary survey was completed as follows:

PREPARED BY:

Christina Penland, Human Resources Administrator

REVIEWED & APPROVED BY:

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Greg Folsom, City Manager

Survey Agency	Class Title	Top Step/Mo
American Canyon	No Comparable Class	-
Benicia	Fire Marshal	\$10,681
Davis	No Comparable Class	-
Fairfield	Fire Marshal	\$14,028
Hercules	No Comparable Class	-
San Pablo	No Comparable Class	-
Vacaville	Fire Marshal	\$11,979
Vallejo	Fire Prevention Manager	\$11,221
West Sacramento	Fire Marshal	\$11,139
Woodland	Fire Marshal	\$11,715
Suisun	Fire Marshal	\$9,677
AVERAGE TOP STEP		\$11,794

The proposed Fire Marshal salary range represents placement equivalent to the Division Fire Chief range, which is appropriate given the similar scope and responsibilities over operations sections of the Fire Department of both positions. The proposed base salary is also 21.9% below the average, but when the Employee Paid Member Contribution of 7% is factored in (unlike many other cities, Suisun City pays this cost) the top step is within 10% of the top step of the lowest paid comparable, Benicia. Based on this analysis, staff is recommending a salary range of \$7,961 - \$9,667 per month. Additionally, the Fire Prevention Fee Study that was used to determine the Master Fee Schedule for Fire Inspection Services determined rates based on this recommended salary range.

Due to the nature of the work performed, the new Fire Marshall classification would be FLSA exempt and represented by the Suisun City Management & Professional Employees' Association (SCMPEA).

To implement the Office of the Fire Marshal, the attached resolutions are before the Council to:

- Establish the Fire Marshal classification and add this classification to the City Classification Plan.
- Establish the salary for the Fire Marshal and add the classification and salary to the Citywide Salary Schedule.
- Add one (1.0 FTE) Fire Marshal to the Fire Department operating budget.

The Citywide Salary Schedule is further updated to include the City Manager contractual adjustment of 3.8% effective as of July 1, 2021.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the City Council:

1. Adopt Resolution No. 2021-__: Establishing the Fire Marshal Job Classification.
2. Adopt Resolution No. 2021-__: Amending the City of Suisun City Salary Schedule to Add the Classification and Salary of Fire Marshal and Update the City Manager Salary.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Resolution No. 2021-__: Establishing the Fire Marshal Job Classification.
 - A. Fire Marshal Job Specification
2. Resolution No. 2021-__: Amending the City of Suisun City Salary Schedule to Add the Classification and Salary of Fire Marshal and Update the City Manager Salary.
 - A. Citywide Salary Schedule

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RESOLUTION NO. 2021-__

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY TO
ESTABLISH THE FIRE MARSHAL JOB CLASSIFICATION.**

WHEREAS, Suisun City Code Chapter 2.40 establishes a Personnel System that includes Classifications to group positions with similar duties and responsibilities into categories, and Pay Ranges within a Compensation Plan to establish appropriate compensation for the various Classes; and

WHEREAS, the authority to approve new job classifications, establish Pay Ranges for each Classification and approve placement of new Classifications in appropriate bargaining units each by resolution is the purview of the City Council; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager is designated as the Personnel Officer with the responsibility to prepare, maintain and propose revisions to the Classification Plan and a Compensation Plan to be effective upon approval by the City Council; and

WHEREAS, on July 6, 2021 City Council authorized the creation of the Office of the Fire Marshal with adoption of Ordinance No. 784; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager has requested the establishment of the Fire Marshal classification;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Suisun City, California, the Job Classification of Fire Marshal is adopted and is added to the City Classification Plan; one full time equivalent (1.0 FTE) Fire Marshal position is allocated to the Fire Department operating budget; and the City Manager is authorized to begin recruitment.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a Regular Meeting of said City Council of the City of Suisun City duly held on Tuesday, the 7th day of September 2021, by the following vote:

AYES:	Councilmembers:	_____
NOES:	Councilmembers:	_____
ABSENT:	Councilmembers:	_____
ABSTAIN:	Councilmembers:	_____

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said City this 7th day of September 2021.

Anita Skinner
City Clerk

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CLASS SPECIFICATION

FIRE MARSHAL

*Class specifications are intended to present a descriptive list of the range of duties performed by employees in the class. Specifications are **not** intended to reflect all duties performed within the job.*

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Performs professional management, technical, and administrative work in supervising and coordinating fire prevention, disaster preparedness, and related programs; coordinates assigned activities with other divisions, departments, and outside agencies; and provides highly responsible and complex administrative support to the Fire Chief.

IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS

The Fire Marshal is a single position with responsibility for management of the Fire Prevention Program. The incumbent is expected to exercise independent judgment in making decisions, and represent the department as appropriate. The Fire Marshal is distinguished from the next lower-level classification in that the Fire Marshal has overall responsibility for the comprehensive fire prevention and investigation programs. The Fire Marshal is distinguished from the Fire Division Chief in that the latter serves in an administrative and operational management capacity and directs department operations, personnel, training, or support activities. The Fire Marshal is distinguished from the higher-level Fire Chief in that the Fire Chief has overall responsibility for the entire operation and management of the Fire Department.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED AND EXERCISED

Receives direction from the Fire Chief. May exercise direct supervision over assigned supervisory, professional, technical and administrative personnel.

REPRESENTATIVE DUTIES

The following duties are typical for this classification. Incumbents may not perform all of the listed duties and/or may be required to perform additional or different duties from those set forth below to address business needs and changing business practices:

1. Assumes management responsibility for the activities and operations of the Fire Prevention Program, disaster preparedness, and related programs and services.
2. Participates in the development and implementation of goals, objectives, policies, and procedures related to fire prevention and life safety codes and ordinances; develops programs related to local, state and federal mandates.
3. Reviews and examines building construction plans/drawings and inspects residential, commercial and industrial buildings and facilities and places of public assembly during construction and after occupancy to ensure compliance with all fire, life safety and health codes; maintains records of inspections for all building and assure inspection schedules are carried out.
4. Issues violation notices and follow up as required to sections which relate to fire prevention, detection, and suppression; reports to building owners or tenants regarding violations and required corrective actions.
5. Interprets and enforces policies, procedures, regulations, ordinances, and resolutions adopted by the City; provides technical assistance to contractors, architects, engineers, developers and the public.
6. Promotes public relations through public education programs; furnishes fire safety information to the public; develops and presents fire safety education programs to community groups of all ages.



CLASS SPECIFICATION

FIRE MARSHAL

7. Investigates potential fire and safety hazards; conducts field inspections; evaluates existing fire safety conditions and enforces federal, state and local codes, ordinances and regulations applicable to fire safety; investigates fires for cause and origin; prepares necessary documents and reports; works with law enforcement for the prosecution of fire related crimes.
8. Collects, analyzes and evaluates data; prepares and maintains a variety of detailed records, technical information and statistical data; prepares clear and concise correspondence, including memoranda, records and reports.
9. Manages weed abatement, fireworks enforcement and other related fire prevention programs.
10. May supervise, lead, train and assign the work of subordinate technical and administrative staff.
11. May perform a variety of fire suppression, fire prevention, and emergency medical response.

QUALIFICATIONS

The following generally describes the knowledge and ability required to enter the job and/or be learned within a short period of time in order to successfully perform the assigned duties.

Knowledge of:

- Operations, services, and activities of a comprehensive fire prevention, disaster preparedness program.
- Principles and practices used in the administration, organization, and management of a municipal fire operation.
- Fire science theory, principles, and practices and their application to a wide variety of emergency service operations including fire suppression, fire prevention, and fire investigation.
- Principles and practices of disaster preparedness, response, and recovery.
- Advanced methods and techniques of emergency medical response.
- Operational characteristics of fire apparatus and equipment.
- Hazardous materials and chemical spill response techniques.
- Mechanical, chemical, and related characteristics of a wide variety of flammable and explosive materials and objects.
- Principles of combustion and cause of fire.
- Principles and practices of supervision, training, and performance evaluation.
- Principles and practices of program development and administration.
- Principles and practices of municipal budget preparation and administration.
- Current safety practices as they relate to equipment and procedures involved in the fire service.
- Pertinent federal, state, and local laws, codes, and regulations.
- Methods and techniques of public relations.
- Modern office equipment and computers including applicable software applications.
- Mathematical concepts and principles.

Ability to:

- Manage and direct comprehensive fire prevention and disaster preparedness programs.
- Develop and administer departmental goals, objectives, and procedures.
- Analyze and assess programs, policies, and operational needs and make appropriate adjustments.
- Identify and respond to sensitive community and organizational issues, concerns, and needs.
- Select, supervise, train, and evaluate staff.



CLASS SPECIFICATION

FIRE MARSHAL

- Plan, organize, direct, and coordinate the work of lower-level staff.
- Delegate authority and responsibility.
- Analyze problems, identify alternative solutions, project consequences of proposed actions, and implement recommendations in support of goals.
- Research, analyze, and evaluate new service delivery methods and techniques.
- Prepare clear and concise administrative and financial reports.
- Interpret and apply applicable federal, state, and local policies, laws, and regulations.
- Retain presence of mind and act quickly and calmly in emergency situations.
- Effectively use specialized fire suppression tools and equipment including safety equipment.
- Meet the physical requirements necessary to safely and effectively perform the assigned duties.
- Operate modern office equipment and computers including applicable software applications.
- Effectively present information and respond to questions from groups of managers, clients, customers, the general public, and the City Council.
- Communicate clearly and concisely, both orally and in writing.
- Establish and maintain effective working relationships with those contacted in the course of work.

EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE AND LICENSE/CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Any combination of education and experience that would likely provide the required knowledge and abilities is qualifying. A typical way to obtain the knowledge and abilities would be:

Education/Training: An Associate's degree with major coursework in fire science, fire administration, public or business administration or a related field and successful completion of a state-certified Fire Academy or Firefighter 1 certification.

Experience: Four (4) years of increasingly responsible fire prevention, suppression, inspection and/or investigation experience or four (4) years of progressively responsible work experience interpreting rules and regulations of the CA Fire Code, which involved customer contact, community outreach and/or education activities.

License/Certificates:

A Certificate of Completion from a state-certified Fire Academy or Firefighter 1 Certification is required at the time of application.

The following license/certificates are required at the time of appointment:

- First Aid and CPR Certificates
- A valid California Class C driver license
- FEMA Incident Command System Training: Courses 100, 200, 700 and 800
- California State Fire Marshal (CSFM) Inspector 1 and Inspector 2 Certifications

The following certificates are required within 12 months of appointment:

- California State Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) or Public Safety First Aid Certification
- FEMA Incident Command System Training: Courses 300 and 400
- California State Fire Marshal (CSFM) Plans Examiner and Fire Investigator Certifications



CLASS SPECIFICATION

FIRE MARSHAL

PHYSICAL DEMANDS AND WORKING ENVIRONMENT

The conditions herein are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential job functions.

Environment: Standard office setting with significant local travel to various locations to inspect businesses and buildings, as well as to attend meetings or respond to emergency scenes, disasters, or critical incidents; the employee occasionally works near moving mechanical parts; occasionally exposed to outside weather conditions and wet and/or humid conditions; occasionally works in high, precarious places; occasionally exposed to fumes or airborne particles, toxic or caustic chemicals, extreme cold, extreme heat, risk of electrical shock, risk of radiation, and vibration; the noise level in the work environment is usually moderate; however, the noise level is occasionally very loud due to sirens, etc; wear protective fire suppression apparel and self-contained breathing apparatus; incumbents may be required to work extended hours including evenings and weekends and may be required to travel outside City boundaries to attend meetings.

Physical: Primary functions require sufficient physical ability to work in both an office setting and in a reactive emergency or disaster environment; walk, stand, or sit for prolonged periods of time; occasionally stoop, bend, kneel, crouch, reach, and twist; occasionally climb and balance; regularly push, pull, lift, and/or carry light to moderate weights; frequently lift and/or move moderate to heavy weights; occasionally lift and/or move heavy weights; operate office equipment including use of computer keyboard; requires a sense of touch, finger dexterity, and gripping with hands and fingers; ability to speak and hear to exchange information; ability to operate a vehicle to travel to various locations; ability to operate and use specialized vehicles and equipment.

Vision: See in the normal visual range with or without correction.

Hearing: Hear in the normal audio range with or without correction.

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-__

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY
AMENDING THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY SALARY SCHEDULE TO ADD THE
CLASSIFICATON AND SALARY OF FIRE MARSHAL AND UPDATE THE CITY
MANAGER SALARY.**

WHEREAS, on July 6, 2021 City Council authorized the creation of the Office of the Fire Marshal with adoption of Ordinance No. 784; and

WHEREAS, on August 17, 2021, the City Council approved the current Salary Schedule correcting typographical errors with the adoption of Resolution No. 2021-84; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager has authorized the creation of the job classification and salary for Fire Marshal, establishing the salary range at \$7,961 - \$9,667 consistent with the current salary range of the Division Fire Chief according to the Master Fee Schedule for Fire Inspection Services; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager salary requires an update of 3.8% effective as of July 1, 2021 per contractual agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Suisun City hereby adopts Resolution No. 2021-____: Approving the Amended City of Suisun City Salary Schedule.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a Regular Meeting of said City Council of the City of Suisun City duly held on Tuesday, the 7th day of September 2021, by the following vote:

AYES:	Council Members:	_____
NOES:	Council Members:	_____
ABSENT:	Council Members:	_____
ABSTAIN:	Council Members:	_____

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said City this 7th day of September 2021.

Anita Skinner, CMC
City Clerk

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Section No. 1: Executive Management Salary Schedule

Job Class	Effective Date	Range	Starting		Ending	
			Monthly	Hourly	Ending	Hourly
Chief Building Official*	12/27/19	135	\$ 7,842	\$ 45.24	\$ 10,587	\$ 61.08
City Manager* (1)	07/01/21	100	\$ 14,002	\$ 80.78	\$ 18,903	\$ 109.06
Community Development Director*	12/27/19	130	\$ 7,842	\$ 45.24	\$ 10,587	\$ 61.08
Development Services Director*	12/27/19	128	\$ 8,795	\$ 50.74	\$ 11,873	\$ 68.50
Economic Development Director*	12/27/19	125	\$ 7,842	\$ 45.24	\$ 10,587	\$ 61.08
Finance Director*	03/04/20	108	\$ 8,795	\$ 50.74	\$ 11,873	\$ 68.50
Fire Chief*	12/27/19	115	\$ 11,112	\$ 64.11	\$ 13,507	\$ 77.93
Police Chief*	12/27/19	110	\$ 11,112	\$ 64.11	\$ 13,507	\$ 77.93
Pub. Wks. & Bldg. Director/City Engineer*	12/27/19	123	\$ 8,795	\$ 50.74	\$ 11,873	\$ 68.50
Recreation, Parks & Marina Director*	12/27/19	140	\$ 8,795	\$ 50.74	\$ 11,873	\$ 68.50

***FLSA Exempt**

(1) City Manager salary adjustments are set by contract.

Monthly amounts rounded to the nearest dollar

Section No. 2: Professional/Technical Salary Schedule

Job Class	Effective Date		A Step		B Step		C Step		D Step		E Step	
			Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly
Accountant*	07/01/21	200	\$ 5,487	\$ 31.66	\$ 5,762	\$ 33.24	\$ 6,050	\$ 34.90	\$ 6,352	\$ 36.65	\$ 6,670	\$ 38.48
Accounting Services Manager*	07/01/21	207	\$ 6,964	\$ 40.18	\$ 7,312	\$ 42.19	\$ 7,678	\$ 44.30	\$ 8,062	\$ 46.51	\$ 8,465	\$ 48.84
Assistant/Associate Engineer- Associate*	07/01/21	221	\$ 6,964	\$ 40.18	\$ 7,312	\$ 42.19	\$ 7,678	\$ 44.30	\$ 8,062	\$ 46.51	\$ 8,465	\$ 48.84
Assistant/Associate Engineer-Assistant*	07/01/21	220	\$ 6,331	\$ 36.52	\$ 6,647	\$ 38.35	\$ 6,980	\$ 40.27	\$ 7,329	\$ 42.28	\$ 7,695	\$ 44.39
Assistant/Associate Planner-Assistant*	07/01/21	250	\$ 5,487	\$ 31.66	\$ 5,762	\$ 33.24	\$ 6,050	\$ 34.90	\$ 6,352	\$ 36.65	\$ 6,670	\$ 38.48
Assistant/Associate Planner-Associate*	07/01/21	251	\$ 6,037	\$ 34.83	\$ 6,339	\$ 36.57	\$ 6,656	\$ 38.40	\$ 6,989	\$ 40.32	\$ 7,338	\$ 42.33
Building Inspection Services Manager*	07/01/21	216	\$ 6,964	\$ 40.18	\$ 7,312	\$ 42.19	\$ 7,678	\$ 44.30	\$ 8,062	\$ 46.51	\$ 8,465	\$ 48.84
City Engineer*	07/01/21	267	\$ 8,709	\$ 50.24	\$ 9,145	\$ 52.76	\$ 9,602	\$ 55.40	\$ 10,082	\$ 58.16	\$ 10,586	\$ 61.07
Dispatch/Records Supervisor*	07/01/21	223	\$ 5,148	\$ 29.70	\$ 5,406	\$ 31.19	\$ 5,676	\$ 32.75	\$ 5,960	\$ 34.38	\$ 6,258	\$ 36.10
Financial Services Manager*	07/01/21	225	\$ 7,256	\$ 41.86	\$ 7,619	\$ 43.96	\$ 8,000	\$ 46.15	\$ 8,400	\$ 48.46	\$ 8,820	\$ 50.88
Fire Captain (2,912 annual hours)	07/01/21	202	\$ 6,687	\$ 26.84	\$ 7,021	\$ 28.18	\$ 7,372	\$ 29.59	\$ 7,741	\$ 31.07	\$ 8,128	\$ 32.62
Fire Division Chief*	07/01/21	237	\$ 7,961	\$ 45.93	\$ 8,359	\$ 48.23	\$ 8,777	\$ 50.64	\$ 9,216	\$ 53.17	\$ 9,677	\$ 55.83
Fire Marshal*	09/07/21	237	\$ 7,961	\$ 45.93	\$ 8,359	\$ 48.23	\$ 8,777	\$ 50.64	\$ 9,216	\$ 53.17	\$ 9,677	\$ 55.83
Housing Manager*	07/01/21	230	\$ 5,803	\$ 33.48	\$ 6,094	\$ 35.15	\$ 6,398	\$ 36.91	\$ 6,718	\$ 38.76	\$ 7,054	\$ 40.70
IT Services Manager*	07/01/21	276	\$ 6,964	\$ 40.18	\$ 7,312	\$ 42.19	\$ 7,678	\$ 44.30	\$ 8,062	\$ 46.51	\$ 8,465	\$ 48.84
Management Analyst I/II-I*	07/01/21	235	\$ 5,487	\$ 31.66	\$ 5,762	\$ 33.24	\$ 6,050	\$ 34.90	\$ 6,352	\$ 36.65	\$ 6,670	\$ 38.48
Management Analyst I/II-II*	07/01/21	236	\$ 6,037	\$ 34.83	\$ 6,339	\$ 36.57	\$ 6,656	\$ 38.40	\$ 6,989	\$ 40.32	\$ 7,338	\$ 42.33
Marina & Waterfront Events Manager*	07/01/21	240	\$ 6,037	\$ 34.83	\$ 6,339	\$ 36.57	\$ 6,656	\$ 38.40	\$ 6,989	\$ 40.32	\$ 7,338	\$ 42.33
Marketing Manager*	07/01/21	245	\$ 5,510	\$ 31.79	\$ 5,786	\$ 33.38	\$ 6,075	\$ 35.05	\$ 6,379	\$ 36.80	\$ 6,698	\$ 38.64
Police Commander*	07/01/21	255	\$ 8,684	\$ 50.10	\$ 9,118	\$ 52.60	\$ 9,574	\$ 55.23	\$ 10,052	\$ 57.99	\$ 10,555	\$ 60.90
Police Support Services Manager*	07/01/21	270	\$ 6,964	\$ 40.18	\$ 7,312	\$ 42.19	\$ 7,678	\$ 44.30	\$ 8,062	\$ 46.51	\$ 8,465	\$ 48.84
Project Manager*	07/01/21	260	\$ 6,338	\$ 36.57	\$ 6,655	\$ 38.39	\$ 6,988	\$ 40.31	\$ 7,337	\$ 42.33	\$ 7,704	\$ 44.45
Public Works Superintendent*	07/01/21	265	\$ 7,903	\$ 45.59	\$ 8,298	\$ 47.87	\$ 8,713	\$ 50.27	\$ 9,149	\$ 52.78	\$ 9,606	\$ 55.42
Public Works Supervisor*	07/01/21	222	\$ 5,124	\$ 29.56	\$ 5,380	\$ 31.04	\$ 5,649	\$ 32.59	\$ 5,931	\$ 34.22	\$ 6,228	\$ 35.93
Recreation Supervisor*	07/01/21	241	\$ 4,380	\$ 25.27	\$ 4,599	\$ 26.53	\$ 4,829	\$ 27.86	\$ 5,070	\$ 29.25	\$ 5,324	\$ 30.72
Secretary to City Manager/Deputy City Clerk (C)*	07/01/21	300	\$ 4,813	\$ 27.77	\$ 5,053	\$ 29.15	\$ 5,306	\$ 30.61	\$ 5,571	\$ 32.14	\$ 5,850	\$ 33.75
Senior Accountant*	07/01/21	205	\$ 6,338	\$ 36.57	\$ 6,655	\$ 38.39	\$ 6,988	\$ 40.31	\$ 7,337	\$ 42.33	\$ 7,704	\$ 44.45
Senior Building Inspector*	07/01/21	215	\$ 6,338	\$ 36.57	\$ 6,655	\$ 38.39	\$ 6,988	\$ 40.31	\$ 7,337	\$ 42.33	\$ 7,704	\$ 44.45
Senior Management Analyst*	07/01/21	238	\$ 6,640	\$ 38.31	\$ 6,972	\$ 40.22	\$ 7,321	\$ 42.23	\$ 7,687	\$ 44.35	\$ 8,071	\$ 46.56
Senior Planner*	07/01/21	239	\$ 6,640	\$ 38.31	\$ 6,972	\$ 40.22	\$ 7,321	\$ 42.23	\$ 7,687	\$ 44.35	\$ 8,071	\$ 46.57

* FLSA Exempt

Bold denotes benchmark class

(C) denotes a confidential class

Monthly amounts rounded to the nearest dollar

Section No. 3: Police Non-Management Salary Schedule

Job Class	Effective Date	Range	A Step		B Step		C Step		D Step		E Step	
			Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly
Police Officer	12/27/19	400	\$ 5,458	\$31.49	\$ 5,731	\$33.06	\$ 6,017	\$ 34.71	\$ 6,318	\$ 36.45	\$ 6,634	\$ 38.27
Police Sergeant	12/27/19	450	\$ 6,928	\$39.97	\$ 7,274	\$41.97	\$ 7,638	\$44.07	\$ 8,020	\$ 46.27	\$ 8,421	\$48.58

Bold denotes benchmark class

Monthly amounts rounded to the nearest dollar

Section No. 4: General City Service

Job Class	Effective Date	Range	A Step		B Step		C Step		D Step		E Step	
			Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly
Account Clerk I/II-I	12/27/19	500	\$ 2,990	\$ 17.25	\$ 3,139	\$ 18.11	\$ 3,296	\$ 19.02	\$ 3,461	\$ 19.97	\$ 3,634	\$ 20.97
Account Clerk I/II-II	12/27/19	501	\$ 3,289	\$ 18.98	\$ 3,454	\$ 19.92	\$ 3,626	\$ 20.92	\$ 3,808	\$ 21.97	\$ 3,998	\$ 23.07
Account Clerk III	12/27/19	503	\$ 3,617	\$ 20.87	\$ 3,798	\$ 21.91	\$ 3,988	\$ 23.01	\$ 4,188	\$ 24.16	\$ 4,397	\$ 25.37
Accounting Technician	12/27/19	508	\$ 4,037	\$ 23.29	\$ 4,239	\$ 24.45	\$ 4,451	\$ 25.68	\$ 4,673	\$ 26.96	\$ 4,907	\$ 28.31
Administrative Assistant I/II-I	12/27/19	510	\$ 3,883	\$ 22.40	\$ 4,077	\$ 23.52	\$ 4,281	\$ 24.70	\$ 4,495	\$ 25.93	\$ 4,720	\$ 27.23
Administrative Assistant II/II-II	12/27/19	511	\$ 4,157	\$ 23.98	\$ 4,365	\$ 25.18	\$ 4,583	\$ 26.44	\$ 4,812	\$ 27.76	\$ 5,053	\$ 29.15
Building Maintenance Worker I/II-I	07/01/21	565	\$ 3,442	\$ 19.86	\$ 3,614	\$ 20.85	\$ 3,795	\$ 21.89	\$ 3,985	\$ 22.99	\$ 4,184	\$ 24.14
Building Maintenance Worker I/II-II	07/01/21	566	\$ 3,786	\$ 21.84	\$ 3,975	\$ 22.93	\$ 4,174	\$ 24.08	\$ 4,383	\$ 25.29	\$ 4,602	\$ 26.55
Building Inspector I/II-I	12/27/19	520	\$ 4,665	\$ 26.91	\$ 4,898	\$ 28.26	\$ 5,143	\$ 29.67	\$ 5,400	\$ 31.15	\$ 5,670	\$ 32.71
Building Inspector I/II-II	12/27/19	521	\$ 5,130	\$ 29.59	\$ 5,386	\$ 31.07	\$ 5,655	\$ 32.63	\$ 5,938	\$ 34.26	\$ 6,235	\$ 35.97
Community Services Officer I/II-I	12/27/19	535	\$ 3,406	\$ 19.65	\$ 3,576	\$ 20.63	\$ 3,755	\$ 21.66	\$ 3,943	\$ 22.75	\$ 4,140	\$ 23.88
Community Services Officer I/II-II	12/27/19	536	\$ 3,748	\$ 21.62	\$ 3,936	\$ 22.71	\$ 4,132	\$ 23.84	\$ 4,339	\$ 25.03	\$ 4,556	\$ 26.28
Computer Technician	12/27/19	545	\$ 5,392	\$ 31.11	\$ 5,662	\$ 32.66	\$ 5,945	\$ 34.30	\$ 6,242	\$ 36.01	\$ 6,554	\$ 37.81
Fleet Mechanic	12/27/19	555	\$ 3,974	\$ 22.93	\$ 4,173	\$ 24.08	\$ 4,382	\$ 25.28	\$ 4,601	\$ 26.54	\$ 4,831	\$ 27.87
Housing Specialist I/II-I	12/27/19	560	\$ 4,157	\$ 23.98	\$ 4,365	\$ 25.18	\$ 4,583	\$ 26.44	\$ 4,812	\$ 27.76	\$ 5,053	\$ 29.15
Housing Specialist I/II-II	12/27/19	561	\$ 4,364	\$ 25.17	\$ 4,582	\$ 26.43	\$ 4,811	\$ 27.76	\$ 5,051	\$ 29.14	\$ 5,304	\$ 30.60
Human Resources Technician (C)	12/27/19	519	\$ 4,573	\$ 26.39	\$ 4,802	\$ 27.70	\$ 5,042	\$ 29.09	\$ 5,294	\$ 30.54	\$ 5,559	\$ 32.07
Maintenance Worker I/II-I	12/27/19	565	\$ 3,442	\$ 19.86	\$ 3,614	\$ 20.85	\$ 3,795	\$ 21.89	\$ 3,985	\$ 22.99	\$ 4,184	\$ 24.14
Maintenance Worker I/II-II	12/27/19	566	\$ 3,786	\$ 21.84	\$ 3,975	\$ 22.93	\$ 4,174	\$ 24.08	\$ 4,383	\$ 25.29	\$ 4,602	\$ 26.55
Office Assistant	12/27/19	509	\$ 3,249	\$ 18.74	\$ 3,411	\$ 19.68	\$ 3,582	\$ 20.66	\$ 3,761	\$ 21.70	\$ 3,949	\$ 22.78
Permit Technician	12/27/19	518	\$ 4,573	\$ 26.39	\$ 4,802	\$ 27.70	\$ 5,042	\$ 29.09	\$ 5,294	\$ 30.54	\$ 5,559	\$ 32.07
Police Evidence and Property Technician I/II - I	07/20/21	535	\$ 3,406	\$ 19.65	\$ 3,576	\$ 20.63	\$ 3,755	\$ 21.66	\$ 3,943	\$ 22.75	\$ 4,140	\$ 23.88
Police Evidence and Property Technician I/II - II	07/20/21	536	\$ 3,748	\$ 21.62	\$ 3,936	\$ 22.71	\$ 4,132	\$ 23.84	\$ 4,339	\$ 25.03	\$ 4,556	\$ 26.28
Public Safety Dispatcher I/II-I	12/27/19	525	\$ 3,974	\$ 22.93	\$ 4,173	\$ 24.08	\$ 4,382	\$ 25.28	\$ 4,601	\$ 26.54	\$ 4,831	\$ 27.87
Public Safety Dispatcher I/II-II	12/27/19	526	\$ 4,255	\$ 24.55	\$ 4,468	\$ 25.78	\$ 4,691	\$ 27.06	\$ 4,926	\$ 28.42	\$ 5,172	\$ 29.84
Public Works Inspector	12/27/19	570	\$ 5,190	\$ 29.94	\$ 5,449	\$ 31.44	\$ 5,722	\$ 33.01	\$ 6,008	\$ 34.66	\$ 6,308	\$ 36.39
Recreation Program Administrative Coordinator	12/27/19	581	\$ 3,883	\$ 22.40	\$ 4,077	\$ 23.52	\$ 4,281	\$ 24.70	\$ 4,495	\$ 25.93	\$ 4,720	\$ 27.23
Recreation Coordinator	12/27/19	580	\$ 4,053	\$ 23.38	\$ 4,255	\$ 24.55	\$ 4,468	\$ 25.78	\$ 4,691	\$ 27.07	\$ 4,926	\$ 28.42
Senior Account Clerk	12/27/19	505	\$ 4,037	\$ 23.29	\$ 4,239	\$ 24.45	\$ 4,451	\$ 25.68	\$ 4,673	\$ 26.96	\$ 4,907	\$ 28.31
Senior Maintenance Worker	12/27/19	568	\$ 3,974	\$ 22.93	\$ 4,173	\$ 24.08	\$ 4,382	\$ 25.28	\$ 4,601	\$ 26.54	\$ 4,831	\$ 27.87
Senior Public Safety Dispatcher	12/27/19	530	\$ 4,680	\$ 27.00	\$ 4,914	\$ 28.35	\$ 5,160	\$ 29.77	\$ 5,418	\$ 31.26	\$ 5,689	\$ 32.82
Youth Services Specialist	12/27/19	590	\$ 4,786	\$ 27.61	\$ 5,025	\$ 28.99	\$ 5,276	\$ 30.44	\$ 5,540	\$ 31.96	\$ 5,817	\$ 33.56

***FLSA Exempt**

Bold denotes benchmark class

(C) denotes a confidential class

Monthly amounts rounded to the nearest dollar

Section No. 5: Unrepresented Salary Schedule

Job Class	Effective Date	Range	A Step		B Step		C Step		D Step		E Step	
			Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly
Fire Engineer (2912 annual hours)	12/27/19	203	\$ 6,130	\$ 24.60	\$ 6,436	\$ 25.83	\$ 6,758	\$ 27.12	\$ 7,096	\$ 28.48	\$ 7,451	\$ 29.90

Job Class	Effective Date	Range	Starting		Ending	
			Monthly	Hourly	Ending	Hourly
Human Resources Administrator*	01/19/21	242	\$ 7,278	\$ 41.99	\$ 9,825	\$ 56.68

*FLSA Exempt

Bold denotes benchmark class

Monthly amounts rounded to the nearest dollar

Section No. 6: Temporary/Hourly Employees

Effective: December 25, 2020

Minimum \$ 14.00

Job Class	Range	A	B	C	D	E
<i>Administrative Assistant I - Temp</i>	925	\$17.97	\$18.87	\$19.81	\$20.80	\$21.84
<i>Background Investigator</i>	955	\$49.92				
<i>Building Maintenance Worker I/II-I - Temp</i>	914	\$16.80	\$17.64	\$18.52	\$19.45	\$20.42
<i>Communications & Records Tech I - Temp</i>	920	\$18.34	\$19.25	\$20.22	\$21.23	\$22.29
<i>Community Services Officer I/II-I - Temp</i>	930	\$17.23	\$18.09	\$18.99	\$19.94	\$20.94
<i>Computer Systems Specialist</i>	917	\$18.34	\$19.25	\$20.22	\$21.23	\$22.29
<i>Economic Development Consultant</i>	956	\$65.00				
<i>Engineering Technician - Temp</i>	900	\$22.17	\$23.28	\$24.44	\$25.67	\$26.95
<i>Financial Services Specialist</i>	918	\$18.34	\$19.25	\$20.22	\$21.23	\$22.29
<i>Firefighter - Temp</i>	910	\$18.95	\$19.89	\$20.89	\$21.93	\$23.03
<i>Maintenance Worker I - Temp</i>	915	\$17.81	\$18.70	\$19.64	\$20.62	\$21.65
<i>Maintenance Worker II - Temp</i>	916	\$19.60	\$20.58	\$21.61	\$22.69	\$23.82
<i>Office Assistant - Temp</i>	926	\$16.45	\$17.28	\$18.14	\$19.05	\$20.00
<i>Planning Specialist</i>	919	\$18.34	\$19.25	\$20.22	\$21.23	\$22.29
<i>Police Officer - Temp</i>	905	\$18.95	\$19.89	\$20.89	\$21.93	\$23.03
<i>Police Officer Trainee</i>	906	\$28.63	\$30.06			
<i>Public Works Specialist</i>	921	\$18.34	\$19.25	\$20.22	\$21.23	\$22.29
<i>Recreation Specialist I</i>	935		\$14.28	\$14.99	\$15.74	\$16.53
<i>Recreation Specialist II</i>	936	\$14.96	\$15.71	\$16.50	\$17.32	\$18.19
<i>Recreation Specialist III</i>	937	\$16.45	\$17.28	\$18.14	\$19.05	\$20.00
<i>Recreation Specialist Supervisor</i>	939	\$18.10	\$19.00	\$19.95	\$20.95	\$22.00
<i>Traffic Engineer - Temp</i>	959	\$85.00				

Section No. 6: Temporary/Hourly Employees

Effective: December 24, 2021

Minimum \$ 15.00

Job Class	Range	A	B	C	D	E
<i>Administrative Assistant I - Temp</i>	925	\$18.69	\$19.63	\$20.61	\$21.64	\$22.72
<i>Background Investigator</i>	955	\$49.92				
<i>Building Maintenance Worker I/II-I - Temp</i>	914	\$17.64	\$18.52	\$19.45	\$20.42	\$21.44
<i>Communications & Records Tech I - Temp</i>	920	\$19.07	\$20.02	\$21.02	\$22.08	\$23.18
<i>Community Services Officer I/II-I - Temp</i>	930	\$17.91	\$18.81	\$19.75	\$20.73	\$21.77
<i>Computer Systems Specialist</i>	917	\$19.07	\$20.02	\$21.02	\$22.08	\$23.18
<i>Economic Development Consultant</i>	956	\$65.00				
<i>Engineering Technician - Temp</i>	900	\$23.06	\$24.21	\$25.42	\$26.70	\$28.03
<i>Financial Services Specialist</i>	918	\$19.07	\$20.02	\$21.02	\$22.08	\$23.18
<i>Firefighter - Temp</i>	910	\$19.70	\$20.69	\$21.72	\$22.81	\$23.95
<i>Maintenance Worker I - Temp</i>	915	\$18.70	\$19.64	\$20.62	\$21.65	\$22.73
<i>Maintenance Worker II - Temp</i>	916	\$20.58	\$21.60	\$22.68	\$23.82	\$25.01
<i>Office Assistant - Temp</i>	926	\$17.61	\$18.49	\$19.41	\$20.38	\$21.40
<i>Planning Specialist</i>	919	\$19.07	\$20.02	\$21.02	\$22.08	\$23.18
<i>Police Officer - Temp</i>	905	\$19.70	\$20.69	\$21.72	\$22.81	\$23.95
<i>Police Officer Trainee</i>	906	\$28.63	\$30.06			
<i>Public Works Specialist</i>	921	\$19.07	\$20.02	\$21.02	\$22.08	\$23.18
<i>Recreation Specialist I</i>	935		\$15.28	\$16.05	\$16.85	\$17.69
<i>Recreation Specialist II</i>	936	\$16.01	\$16.81	\$17.65	\$18.53	\$19.46
<i>Recreation Specialist III</i>	937	\$17.61	\$18.49	\$19.41	\$20.38	\$21.40
<i>Recreation Specialist Supervisor</i>	939	\$19.37	\$20.34	\$21.36	\$22.43	\$23.55
<i>Traffic Engineer - Temp</i>	959	\$85.00				

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AGENDA TRANSMITTAL

MEETING DATE: September 7, 2021

CITY AGENDA ITEM: Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021 - ____: A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Suisun City Adopting Amendments to the Planning Commission Bylaws.

FISCAL IMPACT: There would be no fiscal impact associated with adoption of the proposed Resolution.

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT: Provide Good Governance.

BACKGROUND / STAFF REPORT: On April 13, 2021, the Planning Commission amended their bylaws and, subsequently, the City Council approved the changes at their April 20, 2021, meeting. Following adoption, it was discovered that the procedure for reporting an absence for a Commission meeting was inconsistent with the adopted Section 5.7 of the Council Norms and Procedures. Staff has inserted the relevant language into Section 4.5 “Anticipated Absence” of the Planning Commission Bylaws document for consideration of the City Council (see below). The Planning Commission adopted the amendments through a resolution at their August 10, 2021 meeting.

4.5 Anticipated Absence

Any Commissioner who has knowledge of the fact that he will not be able to attend a scheduled meeting of the Planning Commission ~~shall~~ should notify the Mayor and Development Services Director staff ~~at the earliest possible opportunity and, in any event, prior to 5 p.m. on the date of~~ in advance of missing the meeting. The Development Services Director shall notify the Chair of the Commission in the event that the projected absences will produce a lack of quorum.

~~If any commissioner is absent for three consecutive regular meetings of the Planning Commission without permission of the Commission expressed in its official minutes, he/she shall relinquish his/her seat on the Commission.~~

A Commissioner whose attendance is less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the required meetings over a period of a year may be subject to removal at the discretion of the Mayor. Council will be notified by the City Manager prior to any actions taken.

The Council may grant an approved leave of absence for a board, commission or committee member for such reasons as the Mayor determines appropriate. Council will be notified of any actions taken.

PREPARED BY:
REVIEWED/APPROVED BY:

John Kearns, Senior Planner
Greg Folsom, City Manager

Staff has reflected the changes directed by the City Council in red bold underline for additions and ~~red strikethrough~~ for deletions.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends that the Council adopt Resolution No. 2021-____; A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Suisun City Adopting Amendments to the Planning Commission Bylaws.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021 - ____: A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Suisun City Adopting Amendments to the Planning Commission Bylaws.
2. Planning Commission Bylaws

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY
ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO THE PLANNING COMMISSION BYLAWS**

WHEREAS, the City Council at a regular meeting of May 7, 2019 did review and discuss the Planning Commission Bylaws (Exhibit A) and the potential of rescinding the 1997 Planning Commission Rules of Procedure; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission at a regular meeting on August 10, 2021 approved amendments to the Planning Commission Bylaws; and

WHEREAS, the City Council at a regular meeting of September 7, 2021 did review and discuss the Planning Commission Bylaws and amended the Planning Commission Bylaws to make changes.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the City Council of the City of Suisun City does adopt amendments to the Planning Commission Bylaws.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a Regular Meeting of said City Council of the City of Suisun City duly held on Tuesday, the 7th of September 2021, by the following vote:

AYES:	Councilmembers:	_____
NOES:	Councilmembers:	_____
ABSENT:	Councilmembers:	_____
ABSTAIN:	Councilmembers:	_____

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said City this 7th day of September 2021.

Anita Skinner
City Clerk

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City of Suisun City Planning Commission Bylaws
Amended March 9, 2021
Amended April 13, 2021
Amended August 10, 2021

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CITY OF SUISUN CITY PLANNING COMMISSION BYLAWS

1. Preface

Title 2, Administration and Personnel, of the Suisun City Municipal Code establishes the Planning Commission of Suisun City. The duties and authorities of the Planning Commission are those conferred upon it by the provisions of Title 7 of the Government Code of California, and any other laws of the state applicable thereto, and those identified in Title 18, Zoning, of the Suisun City Municipal Code. These Planning Commission Bylaws provide guidance to the Planning Commission, project applicants and members of the public on how the Planning Commission will execute its duties. If a conflict arises between these Bylaws and the Suisun City Municipal Code, the Code shall control.

2. Adoption and Amendment of Bylaws

These bylaws shall be adopted by and may be amended by resolution of a majority of the Commissioners present at any Suisun City Planning Commission meeting attended by no less than five members of the Commission.

Upon adoption or amendment by the Planning Commission, such bylaws shall be submitted to the City Council for review. The City Council may, at its sole discretion, overturn approval of these Bylaws and direct the Commission to incorporate amendments as determined appropriate.

3. Adoption of Parliamentary Procedure

The Suisun City Planning Commission shall conduct meetings consistent with the spirit of the guidelines established under Rosenberg's Rules of Order, Revised 2011, and as amended. Where these Rules of Order are found to be inconsistent with State law or regulations adopted by the City Council of Suisun City, such State or local regulations shall prevail.

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4. Duties and Powers of Commissioners

4.1 Responsibilities of Each Planning Commissioner

Commission members serve the City as a whole and represent no special group or interest.

The Planning Commission shall have the power to recommend to the City Council, after a public hearing thereon, the adoption, amendment or repeal of the General Plan or any Specific Plan, or any part thereof, for the physical development of the City.

The Planning Commission shall exercise such functions with respect to land subdivisions, planning, and zoning as may be prescribed by the Suisun City Code.

The Commission shall advise the City Council on those matters falling within its charged responsibilities in a manner reflecting concern for the overall development and environment of the City as a setting for human activities. This shall include consideration of the City's impacts on adjacent municipalities and unincorporated areas. All reports and recommendations of the Commission to the City Council shall be in writing and presented to the City Council by the Development Services Department on behalf of the Commission.

4.2 Commissioner Preparation

Each of the Commission members shall have the responsibility to keep himself or herself up to date on planning matters. In addition, each member should attempt to take advantage of the various educational and training opportunities offered by such organizations as the League of California Cities, University and/or College classes, programs or seminars.

4.3 Addressing Commissioners and Members of the Public

The appropriate title should be used when acknowledging a meeting participant, such as "Mr.", "Ms.", "Commissioner", "Chair", "Vice-Chair", etc. This shows respect, professionalism and avoids the appearance of favoritism.

4.4 Communications with the Press

When speaking to the press, Commissioners should be very specific in stating that they are speaking for themselves only and not for the Commission as a whole. Communication with the press should be reported to staff.

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4.5 Anticipated Absence

Any Commissioner who has knowledge of the fact that he will not be able to attend a scheduled meeting of the Planning Commission ~~shall~~ should notify the Mayor and Development Services Director staff ~~at the earliest possible opportunity and, in any event, prior to 5 p.m. on the date of~~ in advance of missing the meeting. The Development Services Director shall notify the Chair of the Commission in the event that the projected absences will produce a lack of quorum.

~~If any commissioner is absent for three consecutive regular meetings of the Planning Commission without permission of the Commission expressed in its official minutes, he/she shall relinquish his/her seat on the Commission.~~

A commissioner whose attendance is less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the required meetings over a period of a year may be subject to removal at the discretion of the Mayor. Council will be notified by the City Manager prior to any actions taken.

The Council may grant an approved leave of absence for a board, commission or committee member for such reasons as the Mayor determines appropriate. Council will be notified of any actions taken.

4.6 Officers

Selection

The officers of the Planning Commission shall consist of Chairperson and Vice Chairperson, elected by the general membership of the Planning Commission.

The election of officers shall generally occur at the Planning Commission's second meeting in January or as otherwise determined necessary by the Planning Commission. A minimum of 5 of the current membership must be present for the election to take place.

Nominations of members for an office shall be from the floor by a current member of the Planning Commission during the meeting when elections are held. Nominations must be seconded by another member of the Commission. Nominations and elections for Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson shall be completed separately, beginning with Chairperson.

Once nominations are complete, a roll call vote of the Commission for all nominated candidates will be called. A nominee must receive a majority of the votes from Commissioners present to be elected. If no candidate receives a majority vote, the

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nomination and voting process will be repeated until a candidate receives a majority vote of those Commissioners present.

All terms of office shall be for one year or until the time of the next election of officers.

A member of the Planning Commission may serve in the same office of the Planning Commission for no more than two consecutive terms.

The Vice-Chair shall succeed the Chair if he/she vacates the office before the term is completed, the Vice-Chair to serve the unexpired term of the vacated office. A new Vice-Chair shall be elected at the next regular meeting.

In the absence of the Chair and Vice-Chair, any other member shall call the Commission to order, whereupon a chair shall be elected from the members present to preside.

4.7 Duties and Responsibilities of the Chair

Preside at all meetings of the Commission.

Call special meetings of the Commission in accordance with legal requirements and the Rules of Procedure.

Sign documents of the Commission.

When so directed by the Commission, represent the Planning Commission at City Council, County Planning Commission and other meetings as the Planning Commission's representative.

4.8 Duties and Responsibilities of the Vice-Chair

During the absence, disability, or disqualification of the Chair, the Vice-Chair shall exercise or perform all the duties and be subject to all the responsibilities of the Chair.

4.9 Subcommittees

When desirable or necessary, the Chair, with the approval of the Planning Commission, shall appoint standing committees and special committees.

The Chair, with the approval of the Planning Commission, may appoint residents and staff of Suisun City to serve on Planning Commission Subcommittees.

Each subcommittee of the Planning Commission shall include no more than three members of the Planning Commission.

Special committees shall be discharged at the end of their assignment.

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5. Meetings

5.1 Public Meetings

All meetings shall be held in full compliance with the provision of state law, ordinances of the City, and these Rules of Procedure.

5.2 Regular Meetings

Regular meetings shall be held on the second and fourth Tuesday of the month, at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers of the City Hall unless otherwise determined by the Planning Commission or the Development Services Director in consultation with the Commission Chair.

Whenever a regular meeting falls on a public holiday, no regular meeting shall be held on that day. Such regular meeting may be rescheduled to another business day, or canceled by motion adopted by the Planning Commission or the Development Services Director in consultation with the Commission Chair.

5.3 Adjourned Meetings

In the event it is the wish of the Planning Commission to adjourn its meeting to a certain hour on another day, a specific date, time, and place must be set by the Commission prior to the regular motion to adjourn.

5.4 Special Meetings

Special meetings of the Planning Commission may be held at any time upon the call of the Chair, the Development Services Director, or by a majority of the voting members of the Commission or upon request of the City Council following at least 24 hours' notice to each member of the Commission and to the press. The time and place of the special meeting shall be determined by the convening authority.

5.5 Study Sessions/Workshops

The Commission may be convened as a whole or as a committee of the whole in the same manner as prescribed for the calling of a special meeting for the purpose of holding a study session provided that no official action shall be taken and no quorum shall be required.

5.6 Establishing a Quorum

A quorum of at least four (4) members of the Planning Commission must be present for the Commission to conduct normal business. If the body has less than a quorum of members present, it cannot legally transact business. If the body has a quorum to begin

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the meeting, the body can lose the quorum during the meeting when a member departs (or even when a member leaves the dais). When that occurs the body loses its ability to transact business until and unless a quorum is reestablished.

The only action which may be taken at a meeting attended by less than a quorum is to open the meeting and adjourn the meeting to a time certain. In such event all items on the agenda, including action items and public hearings, shall be continued to the next scheduled meeting and agendas shall be posted as required subject to Gov't Code Section 54955.

5.7 Agendas

Agendas shall be prepared by the staff of the Suisun City Planning Department and shall be posted consistent with City policies and state law.

The agenda shall be approved at the beginning of each meeting. The Planning Commission may choose to change the order of items to be heard in order to better serve the Community and the Commission.

The Planning Commission may add items to the agenda if, by an affirmative vote of at least five (5) members, the Commission determines that an emergency exists or that there is need to take action and that such need came to the attention of the City after the meeting agenda was posted.

Before the close of each meeting the Commission shall discuss future agenda items and may, by an affirmative vote of three members of the Commission, direct staff to include items on future meeting agendas of the Commission.

5.8 Minutes and Record of the Meeting

At each meeting of the Commission, the minutes of the prior meeting shall be presented for approval. Commissioners shall identify any corrections or clarifications prior to approval of the minutes.

5.9 Motions, Debates, and Voting

As noted above, the Commission has adopted Rosenberg's Rules of Order that establishes the processes for conducting meetings, including but not limited to how motions are made and amended, how debate of items shall be conducted and how voting on items is accomplished.

5.10 Conflicts of Interest/Disclosures

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In situations where a Commissioner may have conflict of interest under the Political Reform Act, the Open Government Ordinance or other conflict laws, members of the Planning Commission are required to abstain from voting on the item and participating in the decision-making process. The following procedures should be followed:

- Declare the conflict of interest
- State the basis of the conflict of interest
- Do not discuss or vote on the matter
- Step down from the podium and leave the room until the item is completed or unless the Political Reform Act allows the member to remain in the room

If a Planning Commissioner has had a meeting with an applicant at a project site, for example, the Commissioner is to publicly disclose the meeting. A disclosure is different from a conflict of interest and would not require recusal from an item so as long as the Commissioner complies with the Brown Act and does not express an opinion.

5.11 Voting

To be passed, all motions and resolutions must receive the affirmative votes of no less than the majority of the voting members constituting a quorum. The abstention of voting by any member shall not break the quorum.

Newly appointed members may vote on items immediately after appointment provided they have reviewed the record, including tapes, minutes, reports and files on the item upon which they are voting.

5.12 Dissents and Protests

Dissent shall mean to differ in sentiment or opinion from the majority. Any Commissioner shall have the right to dissent from any action of the Commission and have the reason therefor entered in the minutes. Such dissent may be made orally on the record, or be in writing, couched in respectful terms and presented to the Commission not later than the next regular meeting following the date of said action. A Commissioner's dissent will follow their vote contrary to the majority.

Protest shall mean an objection or disapproval of all or part of an action. Any Commissioner shall have the right to protest a ruling of the Presiding Officer or discrete portions of an action by the Commission, and have the reason therefor entered in the minutes. A protest may be made irrespective of whether a vote occurs, or how the Commissioner votes.

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6. Conducting a Meeting

Meetings shall be conducted in such manner as the Chair directs, within the rules herein set forth, and any regularly adopted agenda therefore.

6.1 Order of Business within a Meeting

- Conflicts of Interest
- Reports
- Consent Calendar
- Public Comment (Items not on the Agenda). Those who wish to speak on items not on the agenda shall be limited to three (3) minutes or as otherwise permitted by the Chair.
- Public Hearings
- Business
- Reports (informational Items Only)
- Adjournment

6.2 Order for Presentation or Hearing of Proposals

- The Chair shall announce the subject of the public hearing, as advertised.
- If a request is made for continuance, a motion may be made and voted upon to continue the public hearing to a specific time and date. If no specific date and time is set, the continued public hearing shall be re-noticed.
- The staff shall be asked to present the substance of the application, staff report and recommendation, and to answer technical questions of the Commission.

6.3 Order of Testimony

- Presentation of Applicant's statement – The applicant's presentation shall be limited to fifteen (15) minutes.
- Public Comments – Those who wish to speak on the matter, either for or against, shall be limited to five (5) minutes or as otherwise permitted by the Chair.
- If necessary, a rebuttal from the applicant
- Public hearing closed
- The Commission shall then deliberate and either determines the matter or continues the matter to another date and time certain.
- The Commission may re-open the public hearing during its deliberations to ask clarifying questions of an applicant or prior speaker. If re-opened, the speaker would

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be limited to responding to the clarifying question and the public hearing portion of the item would then be closed again to ensure clarity of the process for meeting agendas.

6.4 Rules of Testimony

- Persons presenting testimony to the Commission are requested to give their name and address for the record; although not required.
- If there are numerous people in the audience who wish to participate on the issue, and it is known that all represent the same opinion, the Chair may request them to select a spokesperson to speak for the entire group.
- No person shall address the Commission without first securing the permission of the Chair to do so.
- All remarks shall be addressed to the Commission as a body and not to any member thereof.
- No questions shall be asked of the Commission or member of the staff except through the Presiding Officer.
- No person, other than the Commissioners and the person having the floor shall be permitted to enter into any discussion, either directly or through a member of the Commission, without the permission of the Presiding Officer.
- No person shall be allowed to speak twice until others desiring to do so have had the opportunity to speak.

AGENDA TRANSMITTAL

MEETING DATE: September 7, 2021

CITY AGENDA ITEM: Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-____: Establishing an Emergency Disaster Preparedness Locations List.

FISCAL IMPACT: There is no fiscal impact

STRATEGIC PLAN: Provide Good Governance

BACKGROUND: The LNU Lightning Complex fires were a large complex of wildfires that burned during the 2020 California wildfire season across much of the Wine Country area of Northern California – Lake, Napa, Sonoma, Solano, and Yolo Counties, from August 17 to October 2, 2020. The complex was composed of numerous lightning-sparked fires, most of which were small. However, while they initially started separate from each other, the Hennessey Fire eventually grew to merge with the Gamble, Green, Markley, Spanish, and Morgan Fires, scorching 192,000 acres by itself, for a total burn area of 363,220 acres in the complex. The fire, which burned in the hills surrounding several large cities, such as Fairfield, Napa, and Vacaville, destroyed 1,491 structures and damaged 232 additional structures. In all, six people were killed and another five injured.

During this event, the Joseph Nelson Community Center became an overnight shelter providing safe refuge to over 75 seniors from Fairfield. The Lambrecht Sports Complex was utilized as a shelter for large animals and a safe location for people in recreational vehicles.

STAFF REPORT: In the event of a general evacuation or public shelter need, Public Safety officers will direct evacuees away from the disaster/emergency site to the nearest shelter facility. In the event of a disaster event, the City will alert the American Red Cross (ARC). The American Red Cross will determine the need and location of shelters. The City Manager or his/her designee will communicate with ARC representatives and pass the shelter location to the media.

Staff is recommending the following sites as potential shelter locations or evacuation sites in the event of a disaster/emergency. Staff will prepare these sites accordingly to ensure the following sites have adequate infrastructure in place in the event of a disaster/emergency:

Nelson Community Center and Heritage Park
611 Village Drive, Suisun City, CA 94585

Montebello Vista Park
Montebello Dr & Capistrano Dr

Lambrecht Sports Complex
4479 Petersen Road, Suisun City, CA 94585

Quail Glen Park
Pintail Dr & Harrier Dr

Suisun Amtrak Park & Ride
650 Lotz Way, Suisun City, CA 94585

Carl E. Hall Park
Pintail Dr & White Wing Ln

Burdick Center Substation & Patriot Park
1101 Charleston St, Suisun City, CA 94585

Suisun City Boat Ramp Parking Lot
1250 Kellogg Street Suisun City, CA 94585

PREPARED BY:

Kris Lofthus, Recreation, Parks, and Marina Director
Lakhwinder Deol, Finance Director
Greg Folsom, City Manager

REVIEWED/APPROVED By:

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the City Council Adopt Resolution No. 2021-____: Establishing an Emergency Disaster Preparedness Locations List.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Resolution No. 2021-____: Establishing an Emergency Disaster Preparedness Locations List.

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY
ESTABLISHING AN EMERGENCY DISASTER PREPAREDNESS LOCATIONS
LIST**

WHEREAS, the LNU Lightning Complex fires were a large complex of wildfires that burned during the 2020 California wildfire season across much of the Wine Country area of Northern California – Lake, Napa, Sonoma, Solano, and Yolo Counties, from August 17 to October 2, 2020; and

WHEREAS, during this event, the Joseph Nelson Community Center became an overnight shelter providing safe refuge to over 75 seniors from Fairfield; and

WHEREAS, Lambrecht Sports Complex was utilized as a shelter for large animals and a safe location for people in recreational vehicles; and

WHEREAS, In the event of a general evacuation or public shelter need, Public Safety officers will direct evacuees away from the disaster/emergency site to the nearest shelter facility; and

WHEREAS, in the event of a disaster event, the City will alert the American Red Cross (ARC) and the American Red Cross will determine the need and location of shelters.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Suisun City, California, does hereby resolve as follows:

The following sites are identified as potential shelter locations or evacuation sites in the event of a disaster/emergency and will be prepared accordingly to ensure the sites have adequate infrastructure in place in the event of a disaster/emergency:

Nelson Community Center and Heritage Park	Montebello Vista Park
611 Village Drive, Suisun City, CA 94585	Montebello Dr & Capistrano Dr
Lambrecht Sports Complex	Quail Glen Park
4479 Petersen Road, Suisun City, CA 94585	Pintail Dr & Harrier Dr
Suisun Amtrak Park & Ride	Carl E. Hall Park
650 Lotz Way, Suisun City, CA 94585	Pintail Dr & White Wing Ln

Burdick Center Substation & Patriot Park

Suisun City Boat Ramp Parking Lot

1101 Charleston St, Suisun City, CA 94585

1250 Kellogg Street Suisun City, CA 94585

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Suisun City, California, on this 7th day of September 2021.

Lori D. Wilson, Mayor

ATTEST:

Anita Skinner
City Clerk

CERTIFICATION

I, Anita Skinner, City Clerk of the City of Suisun City and ex-officio Clerk of the City Council of said City, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing resolution was passed, and adopted at a Regular Meeting of said City Council of the City of Suisun City duly held on Tuesday, the 7th of September 2021, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers: _____

NOES: Councilmembers: _____

ABSENT: Councilmembers: _____

ABSTAIN: Councilmembers: _____

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said City this 7th day of September 2021.

Anita Skinner
City Clerk

AGENDA TRANSMITTAL

MEETING DATE: September 7, 2021

CITY AGENDA ITEM: Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-___: A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Suisun City Amending the Designation of City Attorney

FISCAL IMPACT: None. No rate increase is being requested at this time.

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT: Provide Good Governance.

BACKGROUND: In July of 2009 the City Council appointed, David J. Aleshire, of Aleshire & Wynder (A&W) as the City Attorney. In July of 2011, the City Council designated attorney Anthony Taylor as the City Attorney. Mr. Taylor has served in that capacity since then.

STAFF REPORT: In recent years, Elena Q. Gerli, a partner of Aleshire & Wynder LLP, has been the Assistant City Attorney. Mr. Taylor is handling more law firm management functions within A&W and he respectfully requests that the City Council approve a transition in City Attorney to Elena Gerli. This transition will allow Mr. Taylor to focus more on firm management, which includes oversight of all Suisun City work.

Elena Gerli's primary areas of expertise are land use, free speech laws, laws related to transparency and government (e.g., Brown Act, California Public Records Act, conflicts of interest), and drafting of legislation, among others, and she also has some litigation and enforcement experience. Ms. Gerli is currently Assistant City Attorney for the City of Suisun City, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, and the City of La Cañada Flintridge, and provides legal services for the Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority, and special counsel services for the City of Culver City.

Ms. Gerli holds a Diversity & Inclusion Certificate from Cornell, and is the founder and co-chair of the firm's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Committee. She also serves as the Treasurer for the City Attorneys Association of Los Angeles County.

Aleshire & Wynder, Mr. Taylor and Ms. Gerli will ensure a smooth transition. Mr. Taylor will remain available to handle specific matters for Suisun City as requested by the City.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the City Council:

Adopt Resolution No. 2021-___: A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Suisun City Amending the Designation of City Attorney

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021 – A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Suisun City Amending the Designation of City Attorney
-

PREPARED BY:

REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY:

Elena Gerli, Assistant City Attorney
Greg Folsom, City Manager

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RESOLUTION NO. 2021-

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY
AMENDING THE DESIGNATION OF CITY ATTORNEY**

WHEREAS, Aleshire & Wynder, LLP (A&W) is a full service public law firm founded in 2003 with expertise in planning and land use, labor and employment, public finance, code enforcement, litigation, land movement, contracts, public works construction, public records, Brown Act, coastal, and all other areas of municipal law.

WHEREAS, in July of 2009 the City Council appointed, A&W, by its name partner David J. Aleshire, Esq., as the City Attorney of the City of Suisun City (City), pursuant to Contract Services for City Attorney Services (Agreement).

WHEREAS, Section 1 of the Agreement provides that the “designated City Attorney, Agency Counsel, and Assistant City Attorney may be established from time to time or modified by resolution of the City Council.”

WHEREAS, in July of 2011, A&W, the City Council designated attorney Anthony Taylor as the City Attorney. Mr. Taylor has served in that capacity since then.

WHEREAS, the City Council finds A&W partner Elena Q. Gerli, Esq., qualified to serve as City Attorney with sufficient time and legal skills to provide quality legal services to City.

WHEREAS, A&W, and in particular Mr. Taylor, and Ms. Gerli shall coordinate a transition in the role of City Attorney in an efficient, cost-effective, and seamless manner to City and with Mr. Taylor continuing to provide legal services for special projects and litigation matters.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Suisun City, California, does hereby resolve as follows:

Section 1. The City Council hereby appoints Elena Q. Gerli, Esq., as City Attorney for the City of Suisun City, California, and its subordinate and affiliated entities, effective September 7, 2021, with Mr. Taylor available to assure an efficient, cost-effective, and seamless transition and work on and complete special projects.

Section 2. The provision of this Resolution shall become effective September 7, 2021.

[SIGNATURES ON FOLLOWING PAGE]

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Suisun City, California, on this 7th day of September 2021.

Lori D. Wilson, Mayor

ATTEST:

Anita Skinner
City Clerk

CERTIFICATION

I, Anita Skinner, City Clerk of the City of Suisun City and ex-officio Clerk of the City Council of said City, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing resolution was passed, and adopted at a Regular Meeting of said City Council of the City of Suisun City duly held on Tuesday, the 7th of September 2021, by the following vote:

AYES:	Councilmembers:	_____
NOES:	Councilmembers:	_____
ABSENT:	Councilmembers:	_____
ABSTAIN:	Councilmembers:	_____

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said City this 7th day of September 2021.

Anita Skinner
City Clerk



CITY COUNCIL
Lori Wilson, Mayor
Wanda Williams, Mayor Pro-Tem
Jane Day
Alma Hernandez
Michael J. Hudson

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

First and Third Tuesday
Every Month

MINUTES

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SUISUN CITY COUNCIL

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 2021

5:30 P.M.

SUISUN CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS -- 701 CIVIC CENTER BOULEVARD -- SUISUN CITY, CALIFORNIA

NOTICE

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54953, Subdivision (b), and Executive Order released on March 12, 2020, the following Council/Successor Agency/Housing Authority meeting includes teleconference participation by: Council/Board Members Jane Day, Alma Hernandez, Michael Hudson, Mayor Pro Tem Wanda Williams, and Mayor Lori Wilson. Teleconference locations are on file at City Hall, 701 Civic Center Blvd., Suisun City, CA 94585.

PER CITY POLICY, MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ARE REQUIRED TO WEAR FACE MASKS WHILE IN CITY FACILITIES IF NOT FULLY VACINATED. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A FACE MASK, ONE WILL BE PROVIDED FOR YOU.

THE CITY COUNCIL HAS RESUMED IN-PERSON MEETINGS IN ADDITION TO ZOOM. A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEATS ARE AVAILABLE, TO RESERVE A SEAT PLEASE CONTACT THE CITY CLERK AT clerk@suisun.com OR 707 421-7302.

ZOOM MEETING INFORMATION:

WEBSITE: <https://zoom.us/join>

MEETING ID: 963 7038 7835

CALL IN PHONE NUMBER: (707) 438-1720

*TO VIEW TONIGHT'S MEETING ON SUISUN WEBSITE, LIVESTREAM
(URL: <https://www.suisun.com/government/meeting-video/>)*

*REMOTE PUBLIC COMMENT IS AVAILABLE FOR THE CITY COUNCIL MEETING
BY EMAILING CLERK@SUISUN.COM (PRIOR TO 4pm) OR
VIA WEBSITE OR PHONE APPLICATION, ZOOM*

*(If attending the meeting via phone press *9 to raise your hand and *6 to unmute/mute for public comment.)*

ROLL CALL

Mayor Wilson called the meeting to order at 5:33pm with the following Council Members present:

PRESENT: Hernandez, Hudson, Williams, Wilson

ABSENT: Day

CONFLICT OF INTEREST NOTIFICATION NONE

(Any items on this agenda that might be a conflict of interest to any Councilmembers/Boardmembers should be identified at this time.)

PUBLIC COMMENT NONE

(Request by citizens to discuss any matter under our jurisdiction other than an item posted on this agenda per California Government Code §54954.3. Comments are limited to no more than 3 minutes unless allowable by the Mayor/Chair. Speaker cards are available on the table near the entry of the meeting room and should be given to the City Clerk. By law, no prolonged discussion or action may be taken on any item raised during the public comment period, although informational answers to questions may be given and matters may be referred for placement on a future agenda.)

CLOSED SESSION convened at 5:34pm.

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 54950 the Suisun City Council will hold a Closed Session for the purpose of:

1. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.6

Agency negotiator: City Manager

Employee organizations:

Unrepresented Employees;

SCEA (Suisun City Employees' Association);

SCMPEA (Suisun City Management and Professional Employees' Association);

SCPOA (Suisun City Police Officers Association).

CONVENE OPEN SESSION

There were no announcements.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 6:32 pm.

Anita Skinner, City Clerk

CITY COUNCIL
Lori Wilson, Mayor
Wanda Williams, Mayor Pro-Tem
Jane Day
Alma Hernandez
Michael J. Hudson



CITY COUNCIL MEETING

First and Third Tuesday
Every Month

MINUTES

REGULAR MEETING OF THE SUISUN CITY COUNCIL

**SUISUN CITY COUNCIL ACTING AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE
REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY,**

AND HOUSING AUTHORITY

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 2021

6:30 P.M.

SUISUN CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS -- 701 CIVIC CENTER BOULEVARD -- SUISUN CITY, CALIFORNIA

NOTICE

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54953, Subdivision (b), and Executive Order released on March 12, 2020, the following Council/Successor Agency/Housing Authority meeting includes teleconference participation by: Council/Board Members Jane Day, Alma Hernandez, Michael Hudson, Mayor Pro Tem Wanda Williams, and Mayor Lori Wilson. Teleconference locations are on file at City Hall, 701 Civic Center Blvd., Suisun City, CA 94585.

PER CITY POLICY, MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ARE REQUIRED TO WEAR FACE MASKS WHILE IN CITY FACILITIES IF NOT FULLY VACINATED. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A FACE MASK, ONE WILL BE PROVIDED FOR YOU.

THE CITY COUNCIL HAS RESUMED IN-PERSON MEETINGS IN ADDITION TO ZOOM. A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEATS ARE AVAILABLE, TO RESERVE A SEAT PLEASE CONTACT THE CITY CLERK AT clerk@suisun.com OR 707 421-7302.

ZOOM MEETING INFORMATION:

WEBSITE: <https://zoom.us/join>

MEETING ID: 884 5571 8962

CALL IN PHONE NUMBER: (707) 438-1720

TO VIEW TONIGHT'S MEETING ON SUISUN WEBSITE, LIVESTREAM

(URL: <https://www.suisun.com/government/meeting-video/>)

REMOTE PUBLIC COMMENT IS AVAILABLE FOR THE CITY COUNCIL MEETING

BY EMAILING CLERK@SUISUN.COM (PRIOR TO 6pm) OR

VIA WEBSITE OR PHONE APPLICATION, ZOOM

*(If attending the meeting via phone press *9 to raise your hand and *6 to unmute/mute for public comment.)*

(Next Ord. No. – 784)

(Next City Council Res. No. 2021 – 55)

Next Suisun City Council Acting as Successor Agency Res. No. SA2021 - 01)

(Next Housing Authority Res. No. HA2021 – 01)

DEPARTMENTS: AREA CODE (707)

ADMINISTRATION 421-7300 ■ PLANNING 421-7335 ■ BUILDING 421-7310 ■ FINANCE 421-7320

FIRE 425-9133 ■ RECREATION & COMMUNITY SERVICES 421-7200 ■ POLICE 421-7373 ■ PUBLIC WORKS 421-7340

SUCCESSOR AGENCY 421-7309 FAX 421-7366

ROLL CALL

Mayor Wilson called the meeting to order at 6:42 pm with the following Council Members present:

PRESENT: DAY, Hernandez, Hudson, Williams, Wilson

Pledge of Allegiance was led by Council Member Hudson.

Invocation was given by City Manager Greg Folsom.

Council Member Day shows on line but muted. Joined the meeting at 6:47pm.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST NOTIFICATION NONE

(Any items on this agenda that might be a conflict of interest to any Councilmembers / Boardmembers should be identified at this time.)

REPORTS: (Informational items only)

1. City Manager/Executive Director/Staff

Mr. Folsom stated the City would not be having a fireworks display but would be participating in the City of Fairfield's 4th of July Parade. There will be a Council meeting on July 6th and July 20th. National Night Out will be held on Tuesday, August 3rd.

PRESENTATION/APPOINTMENTS NONE

(Presentations, Awards, Proclamations, Appointments).

CONSENT CALENDAR

Consent calendar items requiring little or no discussion may be acted upon with one motion.

City Council

2. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-55: Authorizing the City Manager to Execute a Contract Amendment on the City's Behalf with Fehr & Peers to Prepare a Traffic Study in Support of a Possible Alternative to Realigning Railroad Avenue from Humphrey Drive to Olive Avenue – (Lozano: nlozano@suisun.com).

Vice Mayor Williams asked when study would be completed. City Engineer Nick Lozano stated completion was expected in 4 weeks.

3. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-56: Approving the Schedule of Benefits Agreement for Executive Management Employees, Authorizing the City Manager to Execute it on Behalf of the City. – (Penland: cpenland@suisun.com).

Motion by Council Member Hernandez and seconded by Vice Mayor Williams. Motion passed unanimously by the following vote:

AYES: Day, Hernandez, Hudson, Williams, Wilson

NOES: None

PUBLIC COMMENTS

(Request by citizens to discuss any matter under our jurisdiction other than an item posted on this agenda per California Government Code §54954.3. Comments are limited to no more than 3 minutes unless allowable by the Mayor/Chair. Speaker cards are available on the table near the entry of the meeting room and should be given to the City Clerk. By law, no prolonged discussion or action may be taken on any item raised during the public comment)

period, although informational answers to questions may be given and matters may be referred for placement on a future agenda.)

George Guynn commented that Council needs to consider the consequences of a proclamation promoting transgender competitions.

Steve Olry likes the idea of a Juneteenth Proclamation but not the idea of making it a paid holiday.

Layla Lofton commented that she along, with Jada Oaks on June 18th put on a celebration for Juneteenth. She hopes the City will continue to support these types of celebrations for all groups in our diverse community.

Gian McDougal commented that those who have not been vaccinated should continue to wear masks and encourages those over 12 to get vaccinated.

Edward Russell, Jr. spoke about systemic racism and advocated for changes in our community.

PUBLIC HEARING

Ms. Gerli explained that Item #6 is not a Public Hearing item and the Council may move it to General Business or leave it in the order as it does pertain to Items 4 & 5. Mayor Wilson explained in further detail.

Mayor Wilson indicated the Agenda would stay as printed.

City Council

4. PUBLIC HEARING – (CONTINUED FROM JUNE 22, 2021)

Council Introduction and Waive Reading of Ordinance No. 784: Adding Chapter 15.80 (Fire Prevention) to Title 15 (Building and Construction) of the Suisun City Municipal Code - (Vincent: jvincent@suisun.com).

Chief Vincent gave the presentation.

Mayor Wilson re-opened the Continued Public Hearing

George Guynn commented this would be a bigger burden on the public and local businesses and the City needs to concentrate on more revenue and not taxing businesses.

Steve Olry commented that although additional firefighter staff is needed, we are going backwards in revenue; need more commercial and not apartments.

Michael Zeiss stated the need to inspect derelict buildings and vacant lots but did not see them on the chart presented by Chief Vincent.

Donna LeBlanc asked if restaurants, fast foods and 7-11's fall into medium category; is business license safety fee the same as the annual inspection fee; is the inspection fee paid only if inspection is done.

Hearing no further comments Mayor Wilson closed the Public Hearing.

Chief Vincent replied and answered the public concerns and questions.

Council Member Hudson asked for a consensus 1) reduce # of inspections, 2) who is low vs medium risk, 3) ease burden by reducing fees first year.

There was no consensus by the Council.

Motion by Council Member Hudson to introduce Ordinance No. 784 and waive the first reading and seconded by Vice Mayor Williams. Motion passed by the following vote:

AYES: Hernandez, Williams, Wilson

NOES: Day, Hudson

5. PUBLIC HEARING – (CONTINUED FROM JUNE 22, 2021)

Council Introduction and Waive Reading of Ordinance No. 785: Adding Chapter 9.29 (Emergency Medical Service (EMS) First Responder Fee) to Title 9 (Public Peace, Morals and Welfare) of the Suisun City Municipal Code - (Vincent: jvincent@suisun.com).

Chief Vincent presented the staff report as provided in the packet.

Mayor Wilson re-opened the Public Hearing.

George Guynn may have trouble collecting fees but glad they will be going after insurance companies first; feels a better solution is needed.

Dr. Tom Alder stated he had voiced concerns at a previous meeting and was happy to see the proposed changes.

Steve Olry commented that he gladly pays his taxes but does not like the idea of having to subsidize someone who won't pay their bill.

Donna LeBlanc asked how insurance information will be collected and how that information will be protected.

Ruth Forney commented that insurance company want to be reimbursed; sympathizes with those that are unable to pay; advocates for the City to recoup expenses for services.

Hearing no further comments Mayor Wilson closed the Public Hearing.

Chief Vincent answered questions by LeBlanc

Motion by Vice Mayor Williams to introduce Ordinance No. 785 an waive second reading and seconded by Council Member Hudson. Motion passed by the following vote:

AYES: Day, Hernandez, Hudson, Williams, Wilson

NOES: None

6. PUBLIC HEARING

Council Introduction and Waive Reading of Ordinance No. 786: Adding Sections 15.04.304 (New Materials, Processes, Or Occupancies That May Require Permits) And 15.04.310 (Fire Code Modifications and Appeals) To Chapter 15.04 (Permits – Uniform Codes) Of Title 15 (Building and Construction) Of the Suisun City Municipal Code - (Vincent: jvincent@suisun.com).

Chief Vincent presented the staff report as provided in the packet.

George Guynn asked where the 10- and 15-day notice requirements came from?

City Attorney Gerli explained there are no statutory requirements for the time limits but most cities do use the 10- and 15-day limit.

Motion by Council Member Hernandez to introduce Ordinance No. 786 and waive second reading and seconded by Mayor Wilson. Motion passed by the following vote:

AYES: Day, Hernandez, Hudson, Williams, Wilson

NOES: None

Joint City Council / Suisun City Council Acting as Successor Agency/Housing Authority

7. PUBLIC HEARING – (CONTINUED FROM JUNE 22, 2021)

Adoption of the Fiscal Year 2021-22 Annual Budget - (Deol: Ideol@suisun.com).

- a. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-57: Adopting the Annual Budget for Fiscal Year 2021-22; and
- b. Agency Adoption of Resolution No. SA 2021-01: Adopting the Annual Budget for Fiscal Year 2021-22; and
- c. Authority Adoption of Resolution No. HA 2021-01: Adopting the Annual Budget for Fiscal Year 2021-22; and
- d. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-58: Adopting the Appropriations Limit for Fiscal Year 2021-22.
- e. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-60 approving an Annual Update of the Master Fee Schedule.

Lakhwinder Deol presented the staff report as provided in the packet.

Mayor Wilson opened the Public Hearing.

George Guynn commented on the \$200K monies from cannabis industries and how it was arrived at; when will the business actually open.

Donna LeBlanc asked if the fees approved earlier in the meeting will be added to the Master Fee Schedule; a lot of fees she was not aware of that can be collected and will start calling the appropriate departments so those fees can be collected; commended staff on a very well-done budget that was easy to understand.

Hearing no further comments Mayor Wilson closed the Public Hearing.

Council consensus to provide direction that if there is an increase in ongoing revenue above what our current revenues are of \$350,000 that that be allocated as a priority to Public Safety with 3 Firefighters and 1 Police Officer.

Motion by Council Member Hernandez to adopt Fiscal Year 2021-22 Annual Budget and seconded by Council Member Hudson. Motion carried unanimously by the following vote:

AYES: Day, Hernandez, Hudson, Williams, Wilson

NOES: None

GENERAL BUSINESS NONE

REPORTS: (Informational items only)

8. Council Updates

a. Council/Boardmembers

Council Member Hudson commented that the large signs regarding enforcement of illegal fireworks in the City are being mocked on social media as it becomes a war zone in the evenings and would like to see more enforcement done; receiving complaints about the Cordelia Road encampment debris and needs to be cleaned.

Council Member Hernandez thanked all that helped with the Suisun City Community Resource Fair and the non-profits Tri-City NAACP, Catholic Charities and the Solano Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. Fair will be back on July 17th for second round of vaccines. Stopped by the Solano County Fire Training and thanked all the different agencies that participated; thank you to Vice-Mayor Williams for all the work and support during a tough year and that her work has not gone unnoticed. Thanked the Council for all their support and help in guiding her through her first budget.

Vice Mayor Williams thanked Mayor Wilson for the opportunity to serve as Vice-Mayor; congratulated new Vice Mayor Hernandez; June 30th at the Suisun Library from 10am to Noon to re-acclimate everyone to the services the library provides; update on adopt a neighborhood on the Suisun City Adopt a Neighborhood website; thanked the citizens in attendance for staying to the end of the meeting.

a. Mayor

Mayor Wilson commented that the City does want illegal fireworks reported but to be careful on the address of the given as it is a difficult process to clear your name if not the correct location. Mayor Wilson read letter dated May 28th from Levin kids listing their wants for the Mike Day Park. The Levin uses the park as part of their program. The letter will be forwarded to the Recreation Commission.

9. Non-Discussion Items

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 9:56pm.

Anita Skinner, City Clerk

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CITY COUNCIL
Lori Wilson, Mayor
Alma Hernandez, Mayor Pro-Tem
Jane Day
Michael J. Hudson
Wanda Williams

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

First and Third Tuesday
Every Month

MINUTES

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SUISUN CITY COUNCIL SUISUN CITY COUNCIL ACTING AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY,

AND HOUSING AUTHORITY

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 2021

5:30 P.M.

SUISUN CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS -- 701 CIVIC CENTER BOULEVARD -- SUISUN CITY, CALIFORNIA

NOTICE

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ZOOM MEETING INFORMATION:

WEBSITE: <https://zoom.us/join>

MEETING ID: 987 4690 4715

CALL IN PHONE NUMBER: (707) 438-1720

TO VIEW TONIGHT'S MEETING ON SUISUN WEBSITE, LIVESTREAM

(URL: <https://www.suisun.com/government/meeting-video/>)

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VIA WEBSITE OR PHONE APPLICATION, ZOOM*

*(If attending the meeting via phone press *9 to raise your hand and *6 to unmute/mute for public comment.)*

ROLL CALL

Mayor Wilson called the meeting to order at 5:30 pm with the following Council Members present:

PRESENT: Hernandez, Williams, Wilson

ABSENT: Day, Hudson

CONFLICT OF INTEREST NOTIFICATION NONE

(Any items on this agenda that might be a conflict of interest to any Councilmembers/Boardmembers should be identified at this time.)

PUBLIC COMMENT NONE

(Request by citizens to discuss any matter under our jurisdiction other than an item posted on this agenda per California Government Code §54954.3. Comments are limited to no more than 3 minutes unless allowable by the Mayor/Chair. Speaker cards are available on the table near the entry of the meeting room and should be given to the City Clerk. By law, no prolonged discussion or action may be taken on any item raised during the public comment period, although informational answers to questions may be given and matters may be referred for placement on a future agenda.)

CLOSED SESSION

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 54950 the Suisun City Council will hold a Closed Session for the purpose of:

City Council**1. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR**

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.6

Agency negotiator: City Manager

Employee organizations:

Unrepresented Employees;

SCEA (Suisun City Employees' Association);

SCMPEA (Suisun City Management and Professional Employees' Association);

SCPOA (Suisun City Police Officers Association).

Successor Agency**2. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR**

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 54956.8., the Suisun City Council Acting as Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Suisun City will hold a Closed Session for the purpose of Conference with Real Property Negotiator.

Property Under Negotiation: Assessor's Parcel Number 0032-141-160.

Negotiating Party: City Manager

Parties Negotiating With: Harbor Square Holdings

Under Negotiations: Terms and payment

Housing Authority**3. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR**

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 54956.8., the Suisun City Housing Authority will hold a Closed Session for the purpose of Conference with Real Property Negotiator.

Property Under Negotiation: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0032-101-420 and 0032-102-160.

Negotiating Party: City Manager

Parties Negotiating With: Harbor Park LLC

Under Negotiations: Terms and payment

Council entered into Closed Session at 5:34pm.

CONVENE OPEN SESSION

Announcement of Actions Taken, if any, in Closed Session.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business or announcements from Closed Session the meeting was adjourned at 6:59pm.

Anita Skinner, City Clerk

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CITY COUNCIL
Lori Wilson, Mayor
Alma Hernandez, Mayor Pro-Tem
Jane Day
Michael J. Hudson
Wanda Williams



CITY COUNCIL MEETING

First and Third Tuesday
Every Month

MINUTES

REGULAR MEETING OF THE SUISUN CITY COUNCIL

**SUISUN CITY COUNCIL ACTING AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE
REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY,**

AND HOUSING AUTHORITY

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 2021

6:30 P.M.

SUISUN CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS -- 701 CIVIC CENTER BOULEVARD -- SUISUN CITY, CALIFORNIA

NOTICE

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(Next Ord. No. – 787)

(Next City Council Res. No. 2021 – 59)

Next Suisun City Council Acting as Successor Agency Res. No. SA2021 - 02)

(Next Housing Authority Res. No. HA2021 – 02)

DEPARTMENTS: AREA CODE (707)

ADMINISTRATION 421-7300 ■ PLANNING 421-7335 ■ BUILDING 421-7310 ■ FINANCE 421-7320

FIRE 425-9133 ■ RECREATION & COMMUNITY SERVICES 421-7200 ■ POLICE 421-7373 ■ PUBLIC WORKS 421-7340

SUCCESSOR AGENCY 421-7309 FAX 421-7366

ROLL CALL

Mayor Wilson called the meeting to order at 7:09 pm with the following Council Members present:

Present: Day, Hernandez, Hudson, Williams, Wilson

Pledge of Allegiance was led by Council Member Williams.

Invocation was given by Greg Folsom

CONFLICT OF INTEREST NOTIFICATION None

(Any items on this agenda that might be a conflict of interest to any Councilmembers / Boardmembers should be identified at this time.)

REPORTS: (Informational items only)

1. City Manager/Executive Director/Staff

Mr. Folsom wished everyone a Happy Fiscal New Year. He reported that \$50K in citations for illegal fireworks were issued and there were no repeat offenders from last year.

PRESENTATION/APPOINTMENTS

(Presentations, Awards, Proclamations, Appointments).

City Council

2. Proclamations Presented - (Wilson: lwilson@suisun.com).

- a. Presentation Recognizing the 160th Year of the Suisun City Fire Department - (Vincent: jvincent@suisun.com).

Chief Vincent gave a brief presentation of the history of the Fire Department.

Mayor Wilson read the proclamation which was presented by Vice Mayor Hernandez to the Fire Department.

Council Member Day thanked the department for years of service.

Council Member Hudson thanked the department and especially thanked them for coming by his church barbeque on the 4th of July. The kids were very excited to have them there.

Council Member Williams congratulated the department on all the work they do and how much the department has grown and for all the dedication and commitment to the city.

Vice Mayor Hernandez thanked Chief Vincent for the history presentation and the vision of what we can be; thanked the men and women of the department for their commitment.

Mayor Wilson thanked Chief Vincent and the entire team and the dedication to the call of duty; appreciate their sacrifice through the years.

Chief Vincent stated the department honors traditions, the bell ceremony and the amount of respect for the firefighters that came before us and shaped the department we have today. Thanked the Council for their continued support.

3. Appointment of Voting Delegate and Alternate(s) for the League of California Cities Annual Conference – (Wilson: lwilson@suisun.com).

Motion by Mayor Wilson to appoint Council Member Williams as Voting Member and Vice-Mayor Hernandez as alternate and seconded by Council Member Williams. Motion passed by the following vote:

AYES: Day, Hernandez, Hudson, Williams, Wilson

NOES: None

CONSENT CALENDAR

Consent calendar items requiring little or no discussion may be acted upon with one motion.

City Council

4. Council Adoption of Ordinance No. 784: Adding Chapter 15.80 (Fire Prevention) to Title 15 (Building and Construction) of the Suisun City Municipal Code (Introduced and Reading Waived on June 29, 2021) - (Vincent: jvincent@suisun.com).
5. Council Adoption of Ordinance No. 785: Adding Chapter 9.29 (Emergency Medical Service (EMS) First Responder Fee) to Title 9 (Public Peace, Morals and Welfare) of the Suisun City Municipal Code (Introduced and Reading Waived on June 29, 2021) - (Vincent: jvincent@suisun.com).
6. Council Adoption of Ordinance No. 786: Adding Sections 15.04.304 (New Materials, Processes, Or Occupancies That May Require Permits) And 15.04.310 (Fire Code Modifications and Appeals) To Chapter 15.04 (Permits – Uniform Codes) Of Title 15 (Building and Construction) Of the Suisun City Municipal Code (Introduced and Reading Waived on June 29, 2021) - (Vincent: jvincent@suisun.com).
7. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-59: Authorizing the City Manager to Execute an Amendment to the Purchase and Sale of Real Property and Joint Escrow Instructions with Harbor Park LLC for the Transfer of Approximately 2.30 Acres Located at the Terminus of Civic Center Boulevard (Solano County Assessor's Parcel No. 0032-180-420) – (Kearns: jkearns@suisun.com).
8. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-61: Approving a Funding Agreement with the Solano Transportation Authority (STA) for Professional Services to be Provided by PlaceWorks, Inc. to Prepare the 2023-2031 Housing Element Including Associated Amendments, Prepare Updates to the Safety Element, Conduct Public Outreach, and Complete Environmental Review, for a Not-to-Exceed Amount of \$163,851, and Authorizing the City Manager to Sign the Agreement on Behalf of the City – (Folsom: gfolson@suisun.com).
9. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-62: Opposing any attempt by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to vitiate its legal responsibility for dredging the Suisun Slough and Suisun Harbor and requesting that the Corps terminate the Suisun Slough Disposition Study and

actively pursue federal appropriations for dredging the Suisun Slough and Suisun Harbor – (Kearns: jkearns@suisun.com).

10. Council Adoption of Resolutions Approving Labor Memorandum of Understanding and Amended City Salary Schedule – (Penland: cpenland@suisun.com).

- a. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-63: Approving the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Suisun City Police Officers Association (SCPOA) and Authorizing the City Manager to Execute it on Behalf of the City; and
- b. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-64: Amending the City of Suisun City Salary Schedule to Incorporate the Updated Salary of the City Manager as authorized by Resolution No. 2021-54.

Council Member Hudson pulled Items #4 & #5.

Public Comment:

Item #9:

Dale Hatt asked why City is asking Corp of Engineers to clean out slough when it was built by the City and the Corp is only responsible for public waterways.

Mr. Folsom explained the Corps gave a presentation and the map presented at that time shows the slough is within their jurisdiction.

Items #6 through Item #10

Motion by Council Member Williams to approve Consent Calendar Items 6 – 10 and seconded by Vice Mayor Hernandez. Motion passed by the following vote:

AYES: Day, Hernandez, Hudson, Williams, Wilson

NOES: None

Item #4

Mayor Wilson and Attorney Gerli explained Item 4 and answered Council Member Hudson's concerns.

Motion by Council Member Williams to approve Item #4 and seconded by Vice Mayor Hernandez. Motion passed by the following vote:

AYES: Hernandez, Williams, Wilson

NOES: Day, Hudson

Item #5

Council Member Hudson commented that since this applies to the City as a whole why is the City not voting on the item.

Mr. Folsom, Mayor Wilson and Attorney Gerli explained the item and why it is a fee and not a tax.

Dale Hatt commented that he felt this was a fancy way around a tax; should just buy an ambulance or not train paramedics.

George Guynn stated that the Council should let the voters decide; the size of government should be reduced.

Steve Olry agrees with Mr. Guynn. He further commented property taxes don't pay for everything, most goes to the County; issue is how fee is collected; a lot of renters in the city and they are not going to pay.

Mayor Wilson clarified public notices were done multiple times for this item; explained how approvals require specific voting on them; this is a fee for services provided and not a tax.

Motion by Vice Mayor Hernandez to approved Item #5 and seconded by Council Member Williams. Motion passed by the following vote:

AYES: Hernandez, Hudson, Williams, Wilson

NOES: Day

PUBLIC COMMENTS

(Request by citizens to discuss any matter under our jurisdiction other than an item posted on this agenda per California Government Code §54954.3. Comments are limited to no more than 3 minutes unless allowable by the Mayor/Chair. Speaker cards are available on the table near the entry of the meeting room and should be given to the City Clerk. By law, no prolonged discussion or action may be taken on any item raised during the public comment period, although informational answers to questions may be given and matters may be referred for placement on a future agenda.)

Steve Olry feels there is a false sense of security with the budget and the one-time monies from the government; hiring 4 more firefighters and a police officer and revenue projections aren't going to pay for them; continually vote for more apartments rather than businesses that will bring revenue.

George Guynn commented meetings are supposed to start a 6:30pm and have late starts; public expects meetings to start on time; suggest a way to figure out how to shorten meetings and fewer agenda items at a time.




Clerk read email comments from Ronald Patton, that consisted mostly of emoji's, asking how the Police Department does not indict, terminate and imprison, racism, public corruption.

Email from Brenda Holmes raising concerns of the sale of safe and sane fireworks in Suisun City. She has in the past spoke with Council Member Williams and understands the sales supports local schools but would like to see alternatives.

PUBLIC HEARING NONE

GENERAL BUSINESS

City Council

11. Council Adoption of Resolution No. 2021-__: Approving a Good Neighbor Policy for Entitlements and Development Projects – (Kearns: jkearns@suisun.com).   



John Kearns presented the staff report as provided in the packet..

Public Comment

George Guynn glad to see distance increased to allow more public input; nice to have this ordinance but again the City needs more revenue.

After Council discussion there are language changes and additions to be done it was Council consensus for Ad hoc to create the changes, send to Planning Commission for review and then Council for final approval.

REPORTS: (Informational items only)**12. Council Updates****a. Council/Boardmembers**

Council Member Hudson comments the illegal fireworks continue to be an issue; appreciate notification on homeless grass fire and to keep up due diligence on fireworks.

Council Member Williams thanked everyone for attending the meetings via Zoom, Facebook and in person; July 24th will be the next beautification on Bella Vista Drive and the Committee is always looking for volunteers; July 29th at 6:30pm she will be hosting a fire safety meeting more information to follow

Vice Mayor Hernandez hope everyone had a great 4th, participated in parade, follow the Recreation Department as they are starting to post upcoming events, Christmas on the Waterfront; July 17th the Suisun City Community Resource Fair will have free vaccine, rental assistance along with water and PG&E assistance.

- b. Mayor Wilson stated they are reviewing the uses of Harbor Square and creating an ad Hoc to include herself and Vice Mayor Hernandez; reached limit in terms of the law in stopping illegal fireworks. She stated that she has reached out to Senator Dodd and discussed what is being done at State level and he is receptive to new legislation; Mayor's meeting discussed homeless issues and to be effective need additional State and Federal funding. They plan to reach out to the League of California Cities with a resolution and hope to get additional support from other cities across the State

13. Non-Discussion Items**ADJOURNMENT 9:31pm**

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 9:31 pm.

Anita Skinner, City Clerk

AGENDA TRANSMITTAL

MEETING DATE: September 07, 2021

CITY AGENDA ITEM: Discussion and Direction on American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding.

FISCAL IMPACT: There would be no fiscal impact at this time. The City's allocation of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds is \$7,090,020. The first half (\$3,548,010) was received in July 2021, and the second half is expected in July 2022.

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT: Provide Good Governance and Ensure Fiscal Solvency

BACKGROUND: The American Rescue Plan provided \$350 billion in emergency funding for eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to mitigate the fiscal effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Funds allocated to California include \$26 billion to the State, \$7.7 billion to counties, \$7 billion to metropolitan cities, and \$1.2 billion to small cities with populations under 50,000. Funding allocations are based on each city or town's population based on 2019 U.S. Census data.

Although states, counties, and larger metropolitan cities receive their funds directly from the U.S. Treasury, as a smaller city, Suisun City will receive its allocation of \$7,090,020 through the California Department of Finance (DOF). First tranche of ARPA funds of \$3,548,010 was received from the DOF in July 2021. Regardless of receiving the funds directly or indirectly, all jurisdictions are responsible for adhering to the U.S. Treasury's requirements for expanding and reporting on their use of funds.

The U.S. Treasury issued an Interim Final Rule with guidance on the funding allocation methodology, distribution process, and reporting requirements as well as Frequently Asked Questions to assist jurisdictions in interpreting the policy language. The Treasury was accepting comments on the Interim Final Rule until July 16, 2021, and will soon issue the Final Rule that will govern the program.

ARPA funds must be obligated by the City Council by December 31, 2024 and expended by December 31, 2026. The City is required to submit annual project and expenditure reports to the Treasury beginning October 31, 2021.

STAFF REPORT: The American Rescue Plan Act established the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) program. This program is intended to provide support to State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments in responding to the economic and public health impacts of COVID-19 and assist efforts to mitigate impacts on communities, residents, and businesses. Prohibited uses clearly outlined in Treasury guidance include:

- Deposits to Reserves or Rainy-Day Funds
- Deposits to Pension Funds for unfunded liabilities (current service costs may be eligible)
- Debt Service Payments

PREPARED BY:

Lakhwinder Deol, Finance Director

REVIEWED/APPROVED BY:

Greg Folsom, City Manager

- Offset to tax cuts caused by a change in local law.

Outside of these restrictions, the City has substantial discretion to use the funds in ways that best suit the needs of the community, as long as the use fits into one of the following four statutory categories:

- 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 (revenue loss) due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the pandemic.
- D. To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

Within the allowable categories, Category “C” for the replacement of lost revenues provides the most flexibility in the use of funds and ease of administration. In the Treasury guidance, any reduction in actual revenue calculated is 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.

Revenue Loss:

Based on revenue loss calculations, the General Fund was most impacted due to the reduction of transient occupancy tax (TOT), sales tax, business license tax, services charged for parks and recreation, building and planning, and miscellaneous revenues. Using the revenue loss calculator provided by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), staff verified that \$1,441,254 represents the extent of reduction in revenue through December 2020 and can currently be justified under revenue loss and can then be applied to government services expended after March 3, 2021.

The Treasury guidance acknowledges that “government services” is broadly defined and can include, but are not limited to:

- The provision of police, fire and other public safety services.
- Maintenance or pay as you go funding for building of infrastructure.
- Modernization of cybersecurity, including hardware, software, and protection of critical infrastructure.
- Environmental remediation.
- Health services.
- School or educational services.

A list of City projects provided by Department Heads that can potentially be funded with ARPA is attached (**Attachment A**) for the City Council’s consideration. Council can also suggest additions to this list. After direction from Council and future public input, staff will present a more comprehensive list of potential uses of ARPA funds for consideration at the October 19, 2021, City Council meeting.

Proposed Process/Timeline:

- Tonight, Council discussion on potential funding opportunities and provide a framework for funding allocations.
- Receive Public Input during the following public meetings:
 - RPMA Commission – Wed, Sept 15th
 - Public Safety and Emergency Management Citizen Advisory Committee – Thurs, Sept 16th
 - ARPA Townhall Discussion – Wed, Sept 29th
 - City Council – Tues, Oct 19th

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the City Council receive the staff's presentation and provide direction to staff on funding opportunities and allocations.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Attachment 1: List of Department funding request
- Attachment 2: ARPA Interim Final Rule
- Attachment 3: Department of the Treasury FAQs
- Attachment 4: Presentation

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American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Funding Allocation Review											
Preliminary Discussion: September 7, 2021											
Ref.	Dept.	Department Funding Request	Total Allocation	Revenue Loss				SLFRF Program			
				Revenue Loss without Measure S (11.1% Reduction; Future Years Estimated)				Remaining funds once Revenue Loss is deducted			
				12/31/21	12/31/22	12/31/23		12/31/21	12/31/22	12/31/23	
			\$ 7,090,020								
			TOTAL	\$ 1,441,254	\$ 1,620,983	\$ 1,822,796		\$ 992,244	\$ 661,496	\$ 551,247	
A. Responding to COVID-19											
A1	PD	Incident Command Trailer	100,000					100,000			
A4	FD	Lucas Devices (2 sets)	25,000					25,000			
A4	FD	ALS Equipment	75,000					75,000			
A7	CH	Emergency Eye Wash Station (sanitary needs)	500					500			
A7	PD	Evidence Air Scrubber for Narcotics room	3,000					3,000			
A7	PW	Shade Sails McCoy Creek Trail Phase 2 Project	110,000					110,000			
A9	PD	Two Police Officer positions for gun violence enforcement (two years)	480,000					240,000	240,000		
B. Responding to Negative Economic Impacts											
B4	FD	Tablet Command	31,750					31,750			
B4	FD	Pay-off Light & Air (FD)	435,964	217,982				217,982			
B4	RPM	Nelson Center Kitchen HVAC	15,000					15,000			
B4	RPM	Nelson Center Preschool Floors	50,000					50,000			
B4	RPM	Back-up Generator Nelson Center	250,000					250,000			
B5	DS	Wayfinding/Signage (EPIC: Emergency Preparedness, Small Business Highlight)	75,000					50,000	25,000		
B6	CM	Admin Assistant 2 - CM office (three years)	285,000					95,000	95,000	95,000	
B6	CW	Management Analyst for ERP Project (two years)	174,000					87,000	87,000		
B6	DS	Development Services Director (three years)	600,000					200,000	200,000	200,000	
B6	FD	Staffing (3 Lieutenants) (two years)	728,208					364,104	364,104		
B6	PD	Community Services Officer (4 CSO's) (two years)	760,000					380,000	380,000		
B7	DS	Economic Development Marketing (EPIC)	45,000					15,000	15,000	15,000	
B7	DS	Matching Grant Program to update outdoor dining experience (EPIC)	250,000					150,000	100,000		
B7	DS	Business Communication Portal (EPIC)	65,000					35,000	15,000	15,000	
B7	CW	Fairfield Sewer District Revenue Loss Request	175,400					175,400			
B7	CW	SSWA Revenue Loss Request	215,000					215,000			
B8	PW	Homelessness Project	350,000						300,000	50,000	
B14	RPM	Extended Parking Lambrecht	35,000					35,000			
B14	RPM	Goepf Park Play Structure Replacement	75,000					75,000			
B14	RPM	Harbor Theater Improvements (restrooms, flooring, paint)	75,000					75,000			
B14	RPM	City Hall fencing and outdoor break area	100,000					100,000			
B14	RPM	Basketball Court Heritage Park to multi-sport court	190,000					190,000			
B14	RPM	Community Garden Project	375,000					375,000			
B14	RPM	New Basketball Court Heritage Park	450,000					450,000			
B14	RPM	Recreation Restoration Programs	623,000					623,000			
B18	DS	Premium Pay Matching Grant to Businesses (EPIC)	200,000					50,000	150,000		
B18	CW	Temporary Premium Pay (2 years)	1,457,600	728,800				364,400	364,400		
C. Revenue Loss											
C2	FD	ADA Front Doors	15,000	15,000							
C1	FD	Fire Extinguisher Trainer	20,000	20,000							
C1	FD	Rescue Coats and PPE Equipment	30,000	30,000							
C1	FD	Utility Truck	75,000	75,000							

[illegible]

REFERENCES:		
		Total Funding Request
A. Responding to COVID-19		
A1	COVID-19 Mitigation and Prevention	\$ 100,000
A2	Medical Expenses	\$ -
A3	Public Health and Safety Staff	\$ -
A4	Expenses to Improve the Design and Execution of Health and Public Health Programs	\$ 100,000
A5	Funding community health workers	\$ -
A6	Funding public benefits navigators	\$ -
A7	Housing services to support healthy living environment	\$ 113,500
A8	Remediation of lead paint	\$ -
A9	Evidence based community violence intervention programs	\$ 480,000
B. Responding to Negative Economic Impacts		
B1	Assistance to Unemployed Workers	\$ -
B2	State Unemployment Insurance Trust Funds	\$ -
B3	Assistance to Households	\$ -
B4	Expenses to Improve Efficacy of Economic Relief Programs	\$ 782,714
B5	Small businesses and Non-profits	\$ 75,000
B6	Rehiring State, Local, and Tribal Government Staff (7 positions)	\$ 2,547,208
B7	Aid to Impacted Industries	\$ 750,400
B8	Services to address homelessness	\$ 350,000
B9	Affordable housing	\$ -
B10	Housing vouchers	\$ -
B11	New, expanded, or enhanced early learning	\$ -
B12	Providing assistance to high-poverty school districts	\$ -
B13	Evidence-based educational services	\$ -
B14	Evidence-based social, emotional, and mental health needs	\$ 1,923,000
B15	New or expanded high-quality childcare	\$ -
B16	Home visiting programs	\$ -
B17	Enhanced services for child welfare	\$ -
B18	Premium Pay	\$ 1,657,600
C. Revenue Loss		
C1	Police, Fire, and other public safety services	\$ 1,335,000
C2	Maintenance or pay-as-you-go funding for building of infrasture	\$ 3,135,000
C3	Modernation of cybersecurity, including hardware, software, and protection of critical infrastructure	\$ -
C4	Environmental remediation	\$ -
C5	Health services	\$ -
C6	School or educational services	\$ -
D. Investments in Infrastucture		
D1	Water and Sewer Infrastructure	\$ 250,000
D2	Broadband Infrastructure	\$ 1,988,718
Departments:		
CH	City Hall	\$ 500
CM	City Manager Department	\$ 285,000
CW	Citywide	\$ 2,812,200
DS	Development Services Department	\$ 1,335,000
FIN	Finance Department	\$ 15,000
FD	Fire Department	\$ 2,829,940
PD	Police Department	\$ 2,412,500
PW	Public Works Department	\$ 3,625,000
RPM	Parks, Recreation and Marina	\$ 2,273,000

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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 [____], 2021.

Comment date: Comments must be received on or before [____], 2021.

ADDRESSES: Please submit comments electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal:

<http://www.regulations.gov> [(if hard copy, preferably an original and two copies to the [Office of the Undersecretary for Domestic Finance], Attention: [Name], Room [#####] MT, 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 (no more than [#] single-spaced pages).] 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:

[Name], [Title], [Office], 202-622-[#####], or [Name], [Title], [Office], 202-622-[#####].

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

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

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

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

⁴ Nirmita Panchal et al., The Implications of COVID-19 for Mental Health and Substance Abuse (Feb. 10, 2021), <https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/issue-brief/the-implications-of-covid-19-for-mental->

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;

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

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

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

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 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

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).

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>.

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

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/>.

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

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

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

¹⁶ American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) § 9901, Pub. L. No. 117-2, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 802 *et seq.*

¹⁷ 42 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*

¹⁸ §§ 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), Pub. L. No. 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 last year. Recipients may also use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to replace State, local, and Tribal government revenue lost due to COVID-19, helping to ensure that governments can continue to provide needed services and avoid cuts or layoffs. Finally, these resources lay the foundation for a strong, equitable economic recovery, not only by providing immediate economic stabilization for households and businesses, but also by addressing the systemic public health and economic challenges that may have contributed to more severe impacts of the pandemic among low-income communities and people of color.

Within the eligible use categories outlined in the Fiscal Recovery Funds provisions of ARPA, State, local, and Tribal governments have flexibility to determine how best to use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to meet the needs of their communities and populations. The Interim Final Rule facilitates swift and effective implementation by establishing a framework for determining the types of programs and services that are eligible under the ARPA along with examples of uses that State, local, and Tribal governments may consider. These uses build on eligible expenditures under the CRF, including some expansions in eligible uses to respond to the public health emergency, such as vaccination campaigns. They

also reflect changes in the needs of communities, as evidenced by, for example, nationwide data demonstrating disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency on certain populations, geographies, and economic sectors. The Interim Final Rule takes into consideration these disproportionate impacts by recognizing a broad range of eligible uses to help States, local, and Tribal governments support the families, businesses, and communities hardest hit by the COVID-19 public health emergency.

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

II. Eligible Uses

A. Public Health and Economic Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Responding to COVID-19

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

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

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

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.*

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

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).

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

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

²⁷ Leeb, *supra* note 4.

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

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

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

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).

average, with 211 deaths per 100,000 as of May 2021.³⁴ 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

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 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>.

screenings for elevated blood lead levels declined during the pandemic.³⁸ The combination of these underlying social and health vulnerabilities may have contributed to more severe public health outcomes of the pandemic within these communities, resulting in an exacerbation of pre-existing disparities in health outcomes.³⁹

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

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/hblog20200319.757883/full/>.

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

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

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

⁴¹ Many of these expenses were also eligible in the CRF. Generally, funding uses eligible under CRF as a response to the direct public health impacts of COVID-19 will continue to be eligible under the ARPA, including those not explicitly listed here (e.g., telemedicine costs, costs to facilitate compliance with public health orders, disinfection of public areas, facilitating distance learning, increased solid waste disposal needs related to PPE, paid sick and paid family and medical leave to public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions), with the following two exceptions: 1) the standard for eligibility of public health and safety payrolls has been updated (see details on page 20) and 2) expenses related to the issuance of tax-anticipation notes are no longer an eligible funding use (see discussion of debt service on page 44).

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
- *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

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

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

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

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

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

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 public health emergency, provided that the recipient reassesses periodically and maintains records to support its assessment, such as payroll records, attestations from supervisors or staff, or regular work product or correspondence demonstrating work on the COVID-19 response. Recipients need not routinely track staff hours.

- *Expenses to Improve the Design and Execution of Health and Public Health Programs.*

State, local, and Tribal governments may use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to engage in planning and analysis in order to improve programs addressing the COVID-19 pandemic, including through use of targeted consumer outreach, improvements to data or technology infrastructure, impact evaluations, and data analysis.

Eligible Uses to Address Disparities in Public Health Outcomes. In addition, in recognition of the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on health outcomes in low-income and Native American communities and the importance of mitigating these effects, the Interim Final Rule identifies a broader range of services and programs that will be presumed to be responding to the public health emergency when provided in these communities. Specifically, Treasury will presume that certain types of services, outlined below, are eligible uses when provided in a Qualified Census Tract (QCT),⁴⁷ to families living in QCTs, or when these services are provided

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.

by Tribal governments.⁴⁸ Recipients may also provide these services to other populations, households, or geographic areas that are disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. In identifying these disproportionately-impacted communities, recipients should be able to support their determination that the pandemic resulted in disproportionate public health or economic outcomes to the specific populations, households, or geographic areas to be served.

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

- Funding community health workers to help community members access health services and services to address the social determinants of health;⁴⁹
- Funding public benefits navigators to assist community members with navigating and applying for available Federal, State, and local public benefits or services;

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

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

- 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 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

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).

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).

States was 6.1 percent in April 2021, but certain groups saw much higher rates: 9.7 percent for Black workers, 7.9 percent for Hispanic or Latino workers, and 9.3 percent for workers without a high school diploma.⁵⁴ Job losses have also been particularly steep among low wage workers, with these workers remaining furthest from recovery as of the end of 2020.⁵⁵ A severe recession—and its concentrated impact among low-income workers—has amplified food and housing insecurity, with an estimated nearly 17 million adults living in households where there is sometimes or often not enough food to eat and an estimated 10.7 million adults living in households that were not current on rent.⁵⁶ Over the course of the pandemic, inequities also manifested along gender lines, as schools closed to in-person activities, leaving many working families without child care during the day.⁵⁷ Women of color have been hit especially hard: the

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

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

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

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

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 These potential long-term economic consequences underscore the continued need for robust policy support.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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>.

already financially fragile at the outset of the pandemic.⁷¹ Non-profits, which provide vital services to communities, have similarly faced 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

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>.

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 Wolfe & Kassa, *supra* note 7; 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.

are exposed to greater risk of contracting COVID-19.⁷⁵ Both factors compound pre-existing vulnerabilities and the likelihood of food, housing, or other financial insecurity in low- and moderate-income families and, given the concentration of low- and moderate-income families within certain communities,⁷⁶ raise a substantial risk that the effects of the COVID-19 public health emergency will be amplified within these communities.

These compounding effect of recessions on concentrated poverty and the long-lasting nature of this effect were observed after the 2007-2009 recession, including a large increase in concentrated poverty with the number of people living in extremely poor neighborhoods more than doubling by 2010-2014 relative to 2000.⁷⁷ Concentrated poverty has a range of deleterious impacts, including additional burdens on families and reduced economic potential and social cohesion.⁷⁸ Given the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on low-income households discussed above, there is a risk that the current pandemic-induced recession could further increase concentrated poverty and cause long-term damage to economic prospects in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty.

The negative economic impacts of COVID-19 also include significant impacts to children in disproportionately affected families and include impacts to education, health, and welfare, all

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

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

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

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

of which contribute to long-term economic outcomes.⁷⁹ Many low-income and minority students, who were disproportionately served by remote or hybrid education during the pandemic, lacked the resources to participate fully in remote schooling or live in households without adults available throughout the day to assist with online coursework.⁸⁰ Given these trends, the pandemic may widen educational disparities and worsen outcomes for low-income students,⁸¹ an effect that would substantially impact their long-term economic outcomes. Increased economic strain or material hardship due to the pandemic could also have a long-term impact on health, educational, and economic outcomes of young children.⁸² Evidence suggests

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

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

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

⁸² HHS, *supra* note 79.

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 eligible under this category, the recipient should assess whether, and the extent to which, there has been

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.

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.

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.

- *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 [INSERT DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER], 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 section 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 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

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).

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

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).

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

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.

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:

⁹⁰ HUD, *supra* note 48.

- *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 Services in this category alleviate the immediate economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on housing insecurity, while addressing conditions that contributed to poor public health and economic outcomes during the pandemic, namely concentrated areas with limited economic opportunity and inadequate or poor-quality housing.⁹² Eligible services include:
 - Services to address homelessness such as supportive housing, and to improve access to stable, affordable housing among unhoused individuals;
 - Affordable housing development to increase supply of affordable and high-quality living units; and
 - Housing vouchers, residential counseling, or housing navigation assistance to facilitate household moves to neighborhoods with high levels of economic opportunity and mobility for low-income residents, to help residents increase their economic opportunity and reduce concentrated areas of low economic opportunity.⁹³

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

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

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

- *Addressing Educational Disparities.* As outlined above, school closures and the transition to remote education raised particular challenges for lower-income students, potentially exacerbating educational disparities, while increases in economic hardship among families could have long-lasting impacts on children's educational and economic prospects. Services under this prong would enhance educational supports to help mitigate impacts of the pandemic. Eligible services include:
 - New, expanded, or enhanced early learning services, including pre-kindergarten, Head Start, or partnerships between pre-kindergarten programs and local education authorities, or administration of those services;
 - Providing assistance to high-poverty school districts to advance equitable funding across districts and geographies;
 - Evidence-based educational services and practices to address the academic needs of students, including tutoring, summer, afterschool, and other extended learning and enrichment programs; and
 - Evidence-based practices to address the social, emotional, and mental health needs of students;
- *Promoting Healthy Childhood Environments.* Children's economic and family circumstances have a long-term impact on their future economic outcomes.⁹⁴ Increases in economic hardship, material insecurity, and parental stress and behavioral health challenges all raise the risk of long-term harms to today's children due to the pandemic. Eligible services to address this challenge include:

⁹⁴ See supra notes 52 and 84.

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

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

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

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

the needs of pandemic response or its negative economic impacts. The purpose of the Fiscal Recovery Funds is to provide fiscal relief that will permit State, local, and Tribal governments to continue to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

For the same reasons, this category of eligible uses would not include satisfaction of any obligation arising under or pursuant to a settlement agreement, judgment, consent decree, or judicially confirmed debt restructuring 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, 2021. 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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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 the COVID-19 public health emergency on a recipient’s revenue, rather than relying

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.

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

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.

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

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>.

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

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.

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 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.

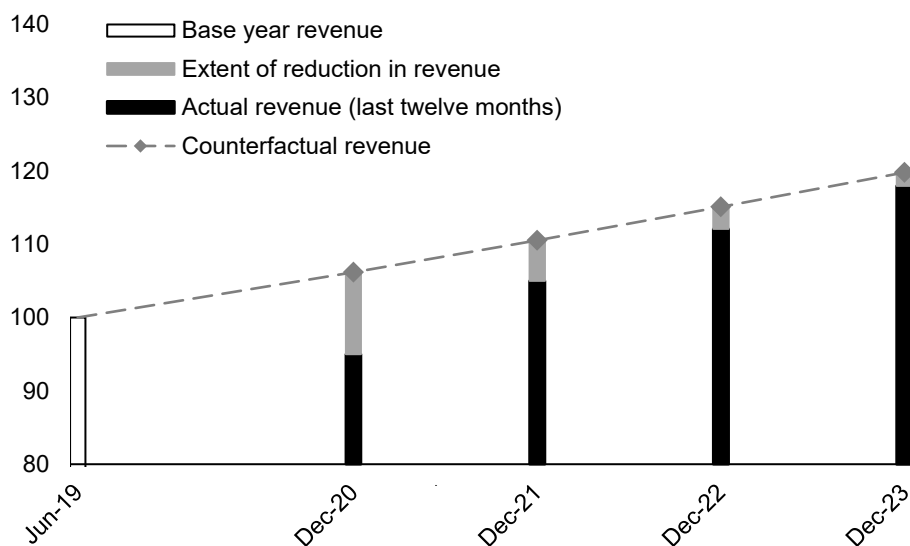
¹²² Together with revenue from liquor stores from 2015 to 2018. This estimate does not include any intergovernmental transfers. A recipient using the three-year average to calculate their growth adjustment must be based on the definition of general revenue, including treatment of intergovernmental transfers. 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>.

- 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

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.

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-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

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.”

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 §§ 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

¹²⁷ Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 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. P.L. 111-5. The CWA was amended by the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 to further expand the CWSRF's eligibilities. P.L. 113-121. The CWSRF's eligibilities were further expanded in 2018 by the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018, P.L. 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>.

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, 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

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 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).

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

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>.

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,

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).

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 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.

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>.

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

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

¹⁴¹ How Do U.S. Internet Costs Compare To The Rest Of The World?, BroadbandSearch Blog Post, *available at* <https://www.broadbandsearch.net/blog/internet-costs-compared-worldwide>.

¹⁴² See, e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Fourteenth Broadband Deployment Report, *available at* <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-21-18A1.pdf>.

¹⁴³ See, e.g., Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity, Broadband Grants, h (last visited May 9, 2021), <https://www2.illinois.gov/dceo/ConnectIllinois/Pages/BroadbandGrants.aspx>; Kansas Office of Broadband Development, Broadband Acceleration Grant, <https://www.kansascommerce.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Broadband-Acceleration-Grant.pdf> (last visited May 9, 2021); New York State Association of Counties, Universal Broadband: Deploying High Speed Internet Access in NYS (Jul. 2017), [https://www.nysac.org/files/BroadbandUpdateReport2017\(1\).pdf](https://www.nysac.org/files/BroadbandUpdateReport2017(1).pdf).

The Interim Final Rule provides that eligible investments in broadband are those that are designed to provide services meeting adequate speeds and are provided to unserved and underserved households and businesses. Understanding that States, territories, localities, and Tribal governments have a wide range of varied broadband infrastructure needs, the Interim Final Rule provides award recipients with flexibility to identify the specific locations within their communities to be served and to otherwise design the project.

Under the Interim Final Rule, eligible projects are expected to be designed to deliver, upon project completion, service that reliably meets or exceeds symmetrical upload and download speeds of 100 Mbps. There may be instances in which it would not be practicable for a project to deliver such service speeds because of the geography, topography, or excessive costs associated with such a project. In these instances, the affected project would be expected to be designed to deliver, upon project completion, service that reliably meets or exceeds 100 Mbps download and between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speeds and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps symmetrical for download and upload speeds.¹⁴⁴ In setting these standards, Treasury identified speeds necessary to ensure that broadband infrastructure is sufficient to enable users to generally meet household needs, including the ability to support the simultaneous use of work, education, and health applications, and also sufficiently robust to meet increasing household demands for bandwidth. Treasury also recognizes that different communities and their members may have a broad range of internet needs and that those needs may change over time.

¹⁴⁴ This scalability threshold is consistent with scalability requirements used in other jurisdictions. *Id.*

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 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

¹⁴⁵ Federal Communications Commission, Broadband Speed Guide, <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/broadband-speed-guide> (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

¹⁴⁶ Letter from Lisa R. Youngers, President and CEO of Fiber Broadband Association to FCC, WC Docket No. 19-126 (filed Jan. 3, 2020), including an Appendix with research from RVA LLC, *Data Review Of The Importance of Upload Speeds* (Jan. 2020), and Ookla speed test data, available at <https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/101030085118517/FCC%20RDOF%20Jan%203%20Ex%20Parte.pdf>.

Additional information on historic growth in data usage is provided in Schools, Health & Libraries Broadband Coalition, *Common Sense Solutions for Closing the Digital Divide*, Apr. 29, 2021.

¹⁴⁷ *Id.* See also United States's Mobile and Broadband Internet Speeds - Speedtest Global Index, available at <https://www.speedtest.net/global-index/united-states#fixed>.

¹⁴⁸ *Id.*

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

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).

383.8 gigabytes.¹⁵² OpenVault also noted significant increases in upstream usage among the data users it observed, with upstream data usage growing 63 percent – from 19 gigabytes to 31 gigabytes – between December, 2019 and December, 2020.¹⁵³ According to an OECD Broadband statistic from June 2020, the largest percentage of U.S. broadband subscribers have services providing speeds between 100 Mbps and 1 Gbps.¹⁵⁴

Jurisdictions and Federal programs are increasingly responding to the growing demands of their communities for both heightened download and upload speeds. For example, Illinois now requires 100 Mbps symmetrical service as the construction standard for its state broadband grant programs. This standard is also consistent with speed levels, particularly download speed levels, prioritized by other Federal programs supporting broadband projects. Bids submitted as part of the FCC in its Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF), established to support the construction of broadband networks in rural communities across the country, are given priority if they offer faster service, with the service offerings of 100 Mbps download and

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-rate-nearly-4x-of-pre-pandemic-years/>; Additional data is provided in *OpenVault Broadband Insights Pandemic Impact on Upstream Broadband Usage and Network Capacity*, *available at* <https://openvault.com/upstream-whitepaper/>.

¹⁵⁴ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, per speed tiers (June 2020), <https://www.oecd.org/sti/broadband/5.1-FixedBB-SpeedTiers-2020-06.xls> www.oecd.org/sti/broadband/broadband-statistics.

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

¹⁵⁵ *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund*, Report and Order, 35 FCC Rcd 686, 690, para. 9 (2020), *available at* <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-launches-20-billion-rural-digital-opportunity-fund-0>.

¹⁵⁶ The BIPP was authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Section 905, Public Law 116-260, 134 Stat. 1182 (Dec. 27, 2020).

¹⁵⁷ Section 905(d)(4) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.

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 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

¹⁵⁸ *Deployment Report*, *supra* note 142.

¹⁵⁹ *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund*, *supra* note 156.

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

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.

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 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

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).

each year of the covered period, with inflation calculated using the Bureau of Economic Analysis’s Implicit Price Deflator.¹⁶³

FY 2019 was chosen as the starting year for the baseline because it is the last full fiscal year prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency.¹⁶⁴ This baseline year is consistent with the approach directed by the ARPA in sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C), which identify the “most recent full fiscal year of the [State, territory, or Tribal government] prior to the emergency” as the comparator for measuring revenue loss. U.S. gross domestic product is projected to rebound to pre-pandemic levels in 2021,¹⁶⁵ suggesting that an FY 2019 pre-pandemic baseline is a reasonable comparator for future revenue levels. The FY 2019 baseline revenue will be adjusted annually for inflation to allow for direct comparison of actual tax revenue in each year (reported in nominal terms) to baseline revenue in common units of measurement; without inflation adjustment, each dollar of reported actual tax revenue would be worth less than each dollar of baseline revenue expressed in 2019 terms.

Reporting year. The Interim Final Rule defines “reporting year” as a single year within the covered period, aligned to the current fiscal year of the recipient government during the covered period, for which a recipient government reports the value of covered changes and any sources of offsetting revenue increases (“in-year” value), regardless of when those changes were enacted. For the fiscal years ending in 2021 or 2025 (partial years), the term “reporting year”

¹⁶³ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, GDP Price Deflator, <https://www.bea.gov/data/prices-inflation/gdp-price-deflator> (last visited May 9, 2021).

¹⁶⁴ Using Fiscal Year 2019 is consistent with section 602 as Congress provided for using that baseline for determining the impact of revenue loss affecting the provision of government services. *See* section 602(c)(1)(C).

¹⁶⁵ Congressional Budget Office, An Overview of the Economic Outlook: 2021 to 2031 (February 1, 2021), *available at* <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/56965>.

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 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

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).

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

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.

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

¹⁶⁸ Data provided by the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center for state-level EITC changes for 2004-2017.

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 authority from which spending has been cut and whether the recipient government has spent Fiscal Recovery Funds on that same department, agency, or authority. This approach was selected to allow recipient governments to report how Fiscal Recovery Funds have been spent using reporting units already incorporated into their budgeting process. If they have not spent Fiscal Recovery Funds in a department, agency, or authority, the full amount of the reduction in spending counts as a covered spending cut, up to the recipient government's net reduction in total spending. If they have, the Fiscal Recovery Funds generally would be deemed to have replaced the amount of spending cut and only reductions in spending above the amount of Fiscal Recovery Funds spent on the department, agency, or authority would count.

To calculate the amount of spending cuts that are available to offset a reduction in tax revenue, the recipient government must first consider whether there has been a reduction in total net spending, excluding Fiscal Recovery Funds (net reduction in total spending). This approach ensures that reported spending cuts actually create fiscal space, rather than simply offsetting other spending increases. A net reduction in total spending is measured as the difference between total spending in each reporting year, excluding Fiscal Recovery Funds spent, relative to total spending for the recipient's fiscal year ending in 2019, adjusted for inflation. Measuring reductions in spending relative to 2019 reflects the fact that the fiscal space created by a

spending cut persists so long as spending remains below its original level, even if it does not decline further, relative to the same amount of revenue. Measuring spending cuts from year to year would, by contrast, not recognize any available funds to offset revenue reductions unless spending continued to decline, failing to reflect the actual availability of funds created by a persistent change and limiting the discretion of States and territories. In general and where possible, reporting should be produced by the agency of the recipient government responsible for estimating the costs and effects of fiscal policy changes. Treasury chose this approach because while many recipient governments may score budget legislation using projections, spending cuts are readily observable using actual values.

This approach—allowing only spending reductions in areas where the recipient government has not spent Fiscal Recovery Funds to be used as an offset for a reduction in net tax revenue—aims to prevent recipient governments from using Fiscal Recovery Funds to supplant State or territory funding in the eligible use areas, and then use those State or territory funds to offset tax cuts. Such an approach helps ensure that Fiscal Recovery Funds are not used to “indirectly” offset revenue reductions due to covered changes.

In order to help ensure recipient governments use Fiscal Recovery Funds in a manner consistent with the prescribed eligible uses and do not use Fiscal Recovery Funds to indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from a covered change, Treasury will monitor changes in spending throughout the covered period. If, over the course of the covered period, a spending cut is subsequently replaced with Fiscal Recovery Funds and used to indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from a covered change, Treasury may consider such change to be an evasion of the restrictions of the offset provision and seek recoupment of such amounts.

(5) *Identification of amounts subject to recoupment.* If a recipient government (i) reports covered changes that reduce tax revenue (Step 1); (ii) to a degree greater than the de minimis (Step 2); (iii) has experienced a reduction in net tax revenue (Step 3); and (iv) lacks sufficient revenue from other, permissible sources to pay for the entirety of the reduction (Step 4), then the recipient government will be considered to have used Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue, up to the amount that revenue has actually declined. That is, the maximum value of reduction in revenue due to covered changes which a recipient government must cover is capped at the difference between the baseline and actual tax revenue.¹⁶⁹ In the event that the baseline is above actual tax revenue and the difference between them is less than the sum of revenue reducing changes that are not paid for with other, permissible sources, organic revenue growth has implicitly offset a portion of the reduction. For example, if a recipient government reduces tax revenue by \$1 billion, makes no other changes, and experiences revenue growth driven by organic economic growth worth \$500 million, it need only pay for the remaining \$500 million with sources other than Fiscal Recovery Funds. The revenue reduction cap implements this approach for permitting organic revenue growth to cover the cost of tax cuts.

Finally, as discussed further in Section IV of this Supplementary Information, a recipient government may request reconsideration of any amounts identified as subject to recoupment under this framework. This process ensures that all relevant facts and circumstances, including information regarding planned spending cuts and budgeting assumptions, are considered prior to a determination that an amount must be repaid. Amounts subject to recoupment are calculated

¹⁶⁹ This cap is applied in section 35.8(c) of the Interim Final Rule, calculating the amount of funds used in violation of the tax offset provision.

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 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

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.

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

¹⁷² §§ 602(a), 603(a), 602(c)(1) and 603(c)(1) of the Act.

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.

¹⁷³ Given the nature of this program, recipients will not be permitted to use funds to cover pre-award costs, *i.e.*, those incurred prior to March 3, 2021.

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 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

¹⁷⁴ §§ 602(e) and 603(e) of the Act.

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?

¹⁷⁵ The Interim Final Rule also provides that Treasury may extend any deadlines.

V. Payments in Tranches to Local Governments and Certain States

Section 603 of the Act provides that the Secretary will make payments to local governments in two tranches, with the second tranche being paid twelve months after the first payment. In addition, section 602(b)(6)(A)(ii) provides that the Secretary may withhold payment of up to 50 percent of the amount allocated to each State and territory for a period of up to twelve months from the date on which the State or territory provides its certification to the Secretary. Any such withholding for a State or territory is required to be based on the unemployment rate in the State or territory as of the date of the certification.

The Secretary has determined to provide in this Interim Final Rule for withholding of 50 percent of the amount of Fiscal Recovery Funds allocated to all States (and the District of Columbia) other than those with an unemployment rate that is 2.0 percentage points or more above its pre-pandemic (i.e., February 2020) level. The Secretary will refer to the latest available monthly data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics as of the date the certification is provided. Based on data available at the time of public release of this Interim Final Rule, this threshold would result in a majority of States being paid in two tranches.

Splitting payments for the majority of States is consistent with the requirement in section 603 of the Act to make payments from the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund to local governments in two tranches.¹⁷⁶ Splitting payments to States into two tranches will help

¹⁷⁶ With respect to Federal financial assistance more generally, States are subject to the requirements of the Cash Management Improvement Act (CMIA), under which Federal funds are drawn upon only on an as needed basis and States are required to remit interest on unused balances to Treasury. Given the statutory requirement for Treasury to make payments to States within a certain period, these requirements of the CMIA and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 CFR part 205 will not apply to payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds. Providing funding in two tranches to the majority of States reflects, to the maximum extent permitted by section 602 of the Act, the general principles of Federal cash management and stewardship of federal funding, yet will be much less restrictive than the usual requirements to which States are subject.

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

¹⁷⁷ The potential course of the virus, and its impact on the economy, has contributed to a heightened degree of uncertainty relative to prior periods. *See, e.g.,* Dave Altig et al., Economic uncertainty before and during the COVID-19 pandemic, *J. of Public Econ.* (Nov. 2020), *available at* <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0047272720301389>

their pre-pandemic levels of unemployment, and some States remain substantially further from their pre-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

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).

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

¹⁸⁰ § 602(c)(3) of the Act.

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 “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 sub-awards) 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 [INSERT DATE 60 DAYS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER].

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”).

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 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

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.

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 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 On 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.

¹⁸⁵ Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities through the Federal Government (Jan. 20, 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).

Treasury expects that the administrative burden associated with this program will be moderate for a grant program of its size. Treasury expects that most recipients receive direct or indirect funding from Federal government programs and that many have familiarity with how to administer and report on Federal funds or grant funding provided by other entities. In particular, States, territories, and large localities will have received funds from the CRF and Treasury expects them to rely heavily on established processes developed last year or through prior grant funding, mitigating burden on these governments.

Treasury expects to provide technical assistance to defray the costs of administration of Fiscal Recovery Funds to further mitigate burden. In making implementation choices, Treasury has hosted numerous consultations with a diverse range of direct recipients—States, small cities, counties, and Tribal governments —along with various communities across the United States, including those that are underserved. Treasury lacks data to estimate the precise extent to which this Interim Final Rule generates administrative burden for State, local, and Tribal governments, but seeks comment to better estimate and account for these costs, as well as on ways to lessen administrative burdens.

Executive Order 13132

Executive Order 13132 (entitled Federalism) prohibits an agency from publishing any rule that has federalism implications if the rule either imposes substantial, direct compliance costs on State, local, and Tribal governments, and is not required by statute, or preempts state law, unless the agency meets the consultation and funding requirements of section 6 of the Executive Order. This Interim Final Rule does not have federalism implications within the meaning of the Executive Order and does not impose substantial, direct compliance costs on State, local, and Tribal governments or preempt state law within the meaning of the Executive Order. The

compliance costs are imposed on State, local, and Tribal governments by sections 602 and 603 of the Social Security Act, as enacted by the ARPA. Notwithstanding the above, Treasury has engaged in efforts to consult and work cooperatively with affected State, local, and Tribal government officials and associations in the process of developing the Interim Final Rule. Pursuant to the requirements set forth in section 8(a) of Executive Order 13132, Treasury certifies that it has complied with the requirements of Executive Order 13132.

Administrative Procedure Act

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 551 et seq., generally requires public notice and an opportunity for comment before a rule 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	# Respondents (Estimated)	# 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 per year after first year	20,200	25	505,000	\$24,644,000
Annual Project and Expenditure Report from NEUs	TBD	1 per year	20,000-40,000 (Estimate only)	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	5,050 – TBD	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.

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.

RULE TEXT

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 35

Executive compensation, State and Local Governments, Tribal Governments, Public health emergency.

Title 31—Money and Finance: Treasury

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; Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. 116-260), Division N, Title V, Subtitle B; Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (enacted as part of the Riegle Community and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103-325)), as amended (12 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.), Section 104A; Pub. L. 117-2.

2. Revise the part heading as shown 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.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 802(f); 42 U.S.C. 803(f)

§ 35.1 Purpose.

This part implements section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act (Subtitle M of Title IX of Public Law 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 part 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.

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 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 part 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 part, 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 of this subpart, 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 of this subpart, a recipient may use funds for one or more of the purposes described in paragraphs (b)-(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 [INSERT DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER];

(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;
- (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 (d)(2).

(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:

(i) Base Year Revenue is the recipient's general revenue for the most recent full fiscal year prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency;

(ii) 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.

(iii) n equals the number of months elapsed from the end of the base year to the calculation date.

(iv) Actual General Revenue is a recipient's actual general revenue collected during 12-month period ending on each calculation date;

(v) 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:

(A) Reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download speed and upload speeds;
or

(B) 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)(A) of this section:

(i) Reliably meet or exceed 100 Mbps download speed and between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speed; and

(ii) 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)-(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 §§ 35.6 or 35.7 of this subpart 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 of this subpart.

(b) *Calculation of Amounts Subject to Recoupment* – (1) *In general.* Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2), Treasury will calculate any amounts subject to recoupment resulting from a violation of §§ 35.6 or 35.7 of this subpart as the amounts used in violation of such restrictions.

(2) *Violations of Section 35.8.* Treasury will calculate any amounts subject to recoupment resulting from a violation of § 35.8 of this subpart, equal to the lesser of:

- (i) The amount set forth in § 35.8(c) of this subpart; 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:

- (i) An explanation of why the recipient believes all or some of the amount should not be subject to recoupment; and
- (ii) 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:

(i) 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

(ii) 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:

(i) 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,

(ii) Any reports required to be filed by that date pursuant to this part 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 subsection.

(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.

Dated:

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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.

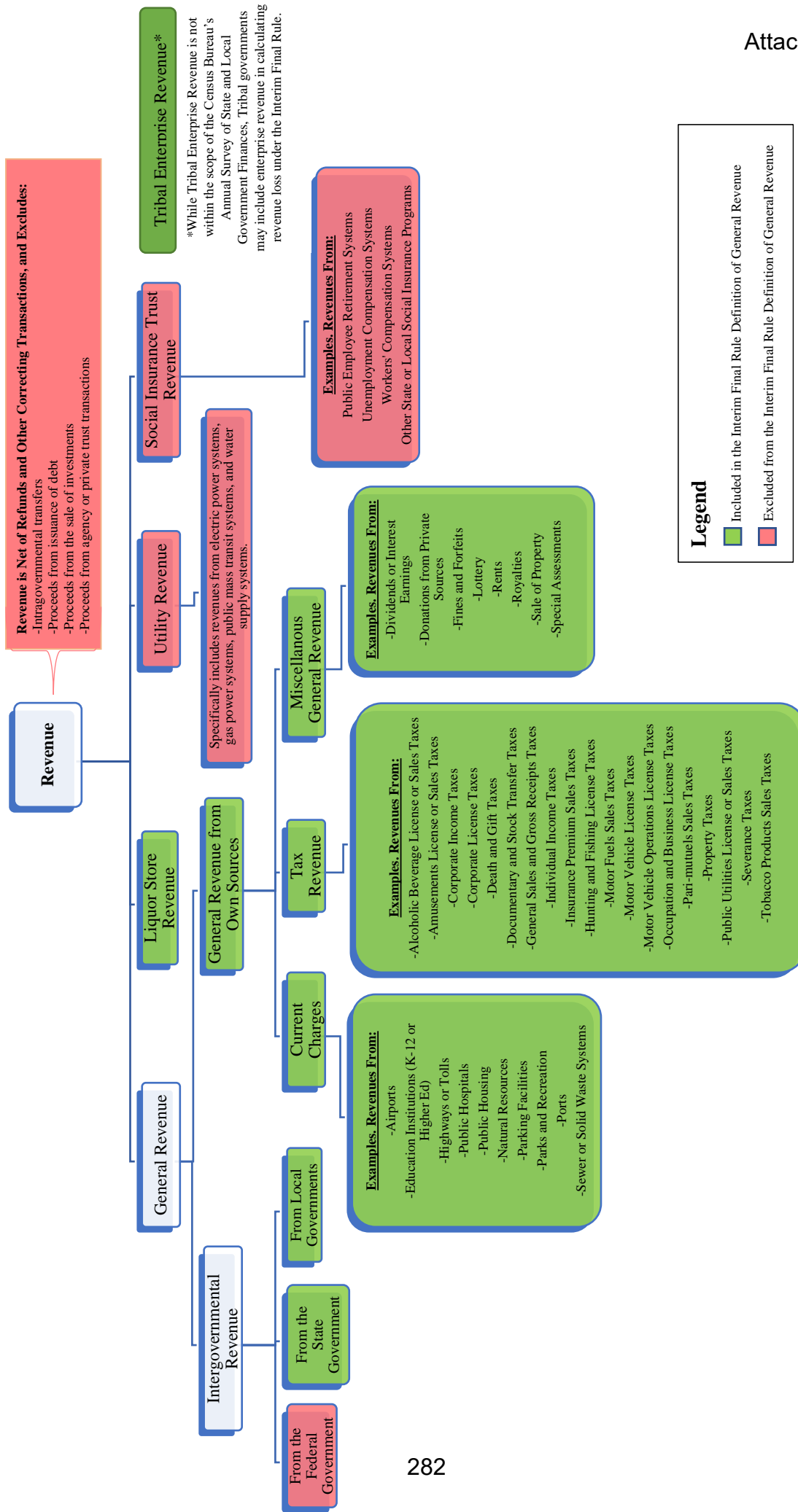
11.12. When will entities get their money?

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

American Rescue Plan Act Funds

September 07, 2021



1

Agenda

- Introduction to American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)
 - Prohibited uses
 - Categories
- Revenue Loss Calculation
- Funding Request Summary
- Proposed Process/Timeline
- Council Discussion/Direction

2

What is ARPA?

- ARPA provided \$350 billion in emergency funding for eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to mitigate the fiscal effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Funding allocations are based on each city or town's population based on 2019 U.S. Census data.
- Suisun City will receive its allocation of \$7,090,020 through the California Department of Finance (DOF). First tranche of ARPA funds of \$3,548,010 is received from the DOF in July 2021.
- The U.S. Treasury issued an Interim Final Rule with guidance on the funding allocation methodology, distribution process, and reporting requirements, as well as Frequently Asked Questions to assist jurisdictions in interpreting the policy language. The Treasury was accepting comments on the Interim Final Rule until July 16, 2021, and will soon issue the Final Rule that will govern the program.

3

Prohibited

Deposits to Reserves or Rainy-Day Funds

Deposits to Pension Funds for unfunded liabilities (current service costs may be eligible)

Debt Service Payments

Offset to tax cuts caused by a change in local law.

4

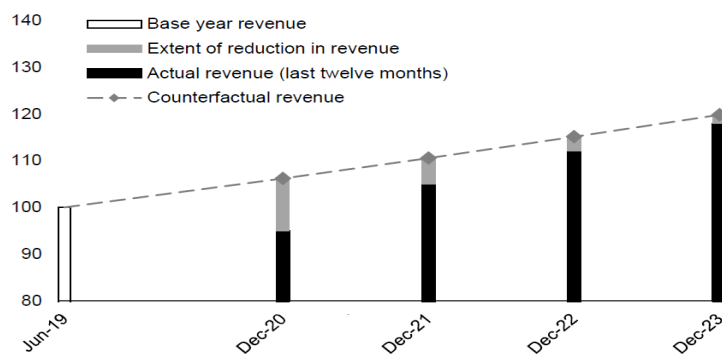
Categories

- 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 (revenue loss) due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the pandemic.
- D. To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

5

Revenue Loss Calculation

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



6

Revenue Loss Calculation	
Estimate Revenue	
3) Base Year Revenue	\$ 12,139,461
4) Growth Rate	4.8%
Counterfactual Revenue	\$ 13,019,945
5) Actual Revenue	\$ 11,578,691
Reduction in Revenue	
Revenue Reduction	\$ 1,441,254
Revenue Reduction %	-11.1%

7

Funding Request Summary by Category	
A. Responding to COVID-19	\$793,500
B. Responding to Negative Economic Impacts	\$8,085,922
C. Revenue Loss	\$4,470,000
D. Investments in Infrastructure	\$2,238,718

8

Timeline

- City Council Discussion: Sept. 7th
- RPMA Commission: Sept. 15th
- Public Safety and Emergency Management Citizen Advisory Committee: Sept. 16th
- ARPA Townhall Discussion: Sept. 29th
- City Council: Oct. 19th

9

Council Discussion/ Direction

- Discuss potential funding opportunities and provide a framework for funding allocations.

10

Thank You!

AGENDA TRANSMITTAL

MEETING DATE: September 7, 2021

SUCCESSOR AGENCY AGENDA ITEM: Designating Certain Successor Agency-Owned Real Property as “Surplus”.

- A. Successor Agency Adoption of Resolution No. SA 2021-__: A Resolution of the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of Suisun City, Declaring Certain Successor Agency-Owned Real Property Located at 1240 Kellogg Street in the City of Suisun City (APN: 0032-200-330) to be Surplus and Authorizing Offers of Said Property for Purchase or Lease and Finding of Exemption from CEQA.
- B. Successor Agency Adoption of Resolution No. SA 2021-__: A Resolution of the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of Suisun City, Declaring Certain Successor Agency-Owned Real Property Located at 718 Main Street in the City of Suisun City (APN: 0032-141-130) to be Surplus and Authorizing Offers of Said Property for Purchase or Lease and Finding of Exemption from CEQA.

FISCAL IMPACT: The sale of these properties will provide some proceeds to the Successor Agency although the proceeds will be relatively low.

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT: Develop Sustainable Economy; Provide Good Governance.

BACKGROUND: The Surplus Lands Act (SLA), codified in state law as Government Code Section 54221 et seq., requires that before a local agency, such as the Successor Agency to the Suisun City Redevelopment Agency, takes any action to dispose of (sell or lease) property that it does not need for agency use, it must declare the property to be either “surplus land” or “exempt surplus land.” Unless the surplus land is exempt, the agency must give written notice of its availability to any local public entity, including schools and park districts, within whose jurisdiction the property is located, as well as to housing sponsors that have notified the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) of their interest in surplus property. The notice of availability must be given prior to the agency “participating in negotiations to dispose of the property. An entity receiving notice from the agency has 60 days to notify the agency of its interest in purchasing the property, and the agency is required to negotiate in good faith for not less than 90 days with any entity that has responded. Notwithstanding the obligation to negotiate in good faith, the local agency is not required to sell or lease the property to the entity, or to do so for less than fair market value. If an agency fails to provide the proper notices, the agency may be subject to significant penalties, whereby the agency could forfeit 30% of the purchase/lease proceeds for the first violation, and 50% for any subsequent violations.

The SLA’s definition of “exempt surplus property” includes: property that is less than 5000 square feet; property that is transferred to another local, state or federal agency for that agency’s use; property exchanged for another property for that agency’s use; property put out to competitive bid

PREPARED BY:

REVIEWED/APPROVED BY:

John Kearns, Senior Planner
Greg Folsom, Executive Director

for 100% affordable housing units or for 300 (or more) housing units, at least 25% of which must be affordable to lower income households; property that is subject to a valid legal restriction not imposed by the local agency that would prohibit housing (non-residential zoning is not a valid legal restriction); property that is too small for residential use; or is a former street or easement that is conveyed to an adjacent property owner; and property that is licensed or leased for one year or less.

STAFF REPORT: The properties at issue are located at 1240 Kellogg Street (APN: 0032-200-330) and 718 Main Street (APN: 0032-141-130). The property at 1240 Kellogg was most recently occupied by Cal Marine Sports until they closed their business earlier this summer and the property at 718 Main Street has been operated as a multi-tenant office building for the past several years. Additionally, with the dissolution of the former Suisun City Redevelopment Agency, the Department of Finance has required these properties to be sold as they do not serve a governmental purpose. These properties meet the definition of “surplus” property because they are not necessary for the Successor Agency’s use as defined pursuant to the amended SLA. As the property is not “exempt” per the amended SLA, the Successor Agency must first declare it surplus and provide the notices described above before engaging in negotiations with a potential buyer.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the Successor Agency Board declare these properties surplus and allow for the proper notification process to begin.

1. Successor Agency Adoption of Resolution No. SA 2021-__: A Resolution of the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of Suisun City, Declaring Certain Successor Agency-Owned Real Property Located at 1240 Kellogg Street in the City of Suisun City (APN: 0032-200-330) to be Surplus and Authorizing Offers of Said Property for Purchase or Lease and Finding of Exemption from CEQA.
2. Successor Agency Adoption of Resolution No. SA 2021-__: A Resolution of the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of Suisun City, Declaring Certain Successor Agency-Owned Real Property Located at 718 Main Street in the City of Suisun City (APN: 0032-141-130) to be Surplus and Authorizing Offers of Said Property for Purchase or Lease and Finding of Exemption from CEQA.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. A Resolution of the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of Suisun City, Declaring Certain Successor Agency-Owned Real Property Located at 1240 Kellogg Street in the City of Suisun City (APN: 0032-200-330) to be Surplus and Authorizing Offers of Said Property for Purchase or Lease and Finding of Exemption from CEQA.
2. A Resolution of the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of Suisun City, Declaring Certain Successor Agency-Owned Real Property Located at 718 Main Street in the City of Suisun City (APN: 0032-141-130) to be Surplus and Authorizing Offers of Said Property for Purchase or Lease and Finding of Exemption from CEQA.
3. PowerPoint Presentation

RESOLUTION NO. SA 2021-

A RESOLUTION OF THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF SUISUN CITY, DECLARING CERTAIN SUCCESSOR AGENCY-OWNED REAL PROPERTY LOCATED AT 1240 KELLOGG STREET IN THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY (APN: 0032-200-330) TO BE SURPLUS AND AUTHORIZING OFFERS OF SAID PROPERTY FOR PURCHASE OR LEASE AND FINDING OF EXEMPTION FROM CEQA

WHEREAS, under the Surplus Land Act, Government Code section 54220 et seq. (the “Act”), surplus real property is defined as “land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency’s governing body takes formal action in a regular public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency’s use.”

WHEREAS, the Act requires local agencies to dispose of surplus real property in the manner proposed therein.

WHEREAS, the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Suisun City (“**Successor Agency**”), owns certain real property identified as Assessor’s Parcel Number 0032-200-330, consisting of approximately 0.85 acres of land, which has been developed with a single story commercial building which is referred to as the Cal Marine Sports, and is located at 1240 Kellogg Street, in the City of Suisun City, County of Solano, State of California, legally described on Exhibit A (“**Kellogg Property**”). The building features a retail showroom and a shop with three service bays, which are currently not rented.

WHEREAS, there is no present or contemplated use of the Kellogg Property that would preclude the Successor Agency from declaring the Kellogg Property as surplus to the needs of the Successor Agency and offering the Kellogg Property for sale or lease to pursuant to the Act.

WHEREAS, the Successor Agency does not anticipate using the Kellogg Property at any time in the future.

WHEREAS, the Board of the Successor Agency has determined that it is in the best interest of the Successor Agency to sell the Kellogg Property.

WHEREAS, the Successor Agency now desires to declare the Kellogg Property as surplus and to offer and initiate the sale or lease of the Kellogg Property.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Suisun City (“**Successor Agency**”) hereby find, determine and resolve as follows:

Section 1. The recitals above are true and correct, and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 2. Based on the above recitals, the Successor Agency Board finds and declares the Kellogg Property to be surplus, and declares its intention to dispose of the Property in accordance with Government Code section 54220, et seq and the applicable regulations (“Act”).

Section 3. The Successor Agency Board hereby authorizes and directs the Successor Agency’s Executive Director or his designee to offer the Kellogg Property for sale or lease pursuant to the Act.

Section 4. The disposal of the Kellogg Property is found to be exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to California Code of Regulation, Title 14, section 15312 (“CEQA”). The Agency Secretary is directed to file a Notice of Exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15062, if applicable.

Section 5. The Successor Agency’s Executive Director or his designee is authorized, jointly and severally, to do all things which he/she may deem necessary or proper to effectuate the purposes of this Resolution. Such actions include, but are not limited to, providing notice of availability, negotiating in good faith in accordance with the requirements of the Act, filing appropriate information with the California Department of Housing and Community Development in accordance with the Act.

Section 6. This Resolution shall be effective on upon its adoption. The Agency Secretary shall certify to the adoption of this Resolution.

PASSED APPROVED AND ADOPTED at a Regular Meeting of said Successor Agency Board of the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Suisun City duly held on Tuesday, the 7th of September 2021, by the following vote:

AYES:	Boardmembers:	_____
NOES:	Boardmembers:	_____
ABSENT:	Boardmembers:	_____
ABSTAIN:	Boardmembers:	_____

WITNESS my hand and the seal of Successor Agency the 7th day of September 2021.

Anita Skinner
Agency Secretary

EXHIBIT A
LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF KELLOGG PROPERTY

That certain real property in the City of Suisun City, County of Solano, State of California
legally described as follows:

PARCEL 1, AS SHOWN ON THE PARCEL MAP FILED DECEMBER 22, 1987 IN BOOK
40 OF PARCEL MAPS, AT PAGE 75, SOLANO COUNTY RECORDS.

APN: 0032-200-330

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RESOLUTION NO. SA 2021-

A RESOLUTION OF THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF SUISUN CITY, DECLARING CERTAIN SUCCESSOR AGENCY-OWNED REAL PROPERTY LOCATED AT 718 MAIN STREET IN THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY (APN: 0032-141-130) TO BE SURPLUS AND AUTHORIZING OFFERS OF SAID PROPERTY FOR PURCHASE OR LEASE AND FINDING OF EXEMPTION FROM CEQA

WHEREAS, under the Surplus Land Act, Government Code section 54220 et seq. (the “Act”), surplus real property is defined as “land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency’s governing body takes formal action in a regular public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency’s use.”

WHEREAS, the Act requires local agencies to dispose of surplus real properties in the manner proposed therein.

WHEREAS, the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Suisun City (“**Successor Agency**”), owns certain real property identified as Assessor’s Parcel Number 0032-141-130 consisting of approximately 8,498 square feet, which has been developed with a three (3) story historic professional office building, which is referred to as the Lawler House, and is located at 718 Main Street, in the City of Suisun City, County of Solano, State of California, legally described on Exhibit A (“**Lawler Property**”). There are 10 rentable commercial suites within the building with only two (2) suites currently leased.

WHEREAS, there is no present or contemplated use of the Lawler Property that would preclude the Successor Agency from declaring the Lawler Property as surplus to the needs of the Successor Agency and offering the Lawler Property for sale or lease to pursuant to the Act.

WHEREAS, the Successor Agency does not anticipate using the Lawler Property at any time in the future.

WHEREAS, the Board of the Successor Agency has determined that it is in the best interest of the Successor Agency to sell the Lawler Property.

WHEREAS, the Successor Agency now desires to declare the Lawler Property as surplus and to offer and initiate the sale or lease of the Lawler Property.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Suisun City (“**Successor Agency**”) hereby find, determine and resolve as follows:

Section 1. The recitals above are true and correct.

Section 2. Based on the above recitals, the Successor Agency Board finds and declares the Lawler Property to be surplus, and declares its intention to dispose of the Lawler Property in accordance with Government Code section 54220, et seq and the applicable regulations (“Act”).

Section 3. The Successor Agency Board hereby authorizes and directs the Successor Agency’s Executive Director or his designee to offer the Lawler Property for sale or lease pursuant to the Act.

Section 4. The disposal of the Lawler Property is found to be exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to California Code of Regulation, Title 14,

1 section 15312 (“CEQA”). The Agency Secretary is directed to file a Notice of Exemption
2 pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15062, if applicable.

3 **Section 5.** The Successor Agency’s Executive Director or his designee is authorized,
4 jointly and severally, to do all things which he/she may deem necessary or proper to effectuate
5 the purposes of this Resolution. Such actions include, but are not limited to, providing notice
6 of availability, negotiating in good faith in accordance with the requirements of the Act, filing
7 appropriate information with the California Department of Housing and Community
8 Development in accordance with the Act.

9 **Section 6.** This Resolution shall be effective on upon its adoption. The Agency
10 Secretary shall certify to the adoption of this Resolution.

11 **PASSED APPROVED AND ADOPTED** at a Regular Meeting of said Successor
12 Agency Board of the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Suisun City duly held on Tuesday,
13 the 7th of September 2021, by the following vote:

14	AYES:	Boardmembers:	_____
15	NOES:	Boardmembers:	_____
16	ABSENT:	Boardmembers:	_____
17	ABSTAIN:	Boardmembers:	_____

18 **WITNESS** my hand and the seal of Successor Agency the 7th day of September 2021.

19 _____
20 Anita Skinner
21 Agency Secretary

EXHIBIT A
LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LAWLER HOUSE

That certain real property in the City of Suisun City, County of Solano, State of California legally described as follows:

Parcel One:

Lot 8, as shown on the map of Suisun Harbor Plaza Unit II, filed December 5, 1997 in Book 67 of Maps, at Page 72, Solano County Records.

Parcel Two:

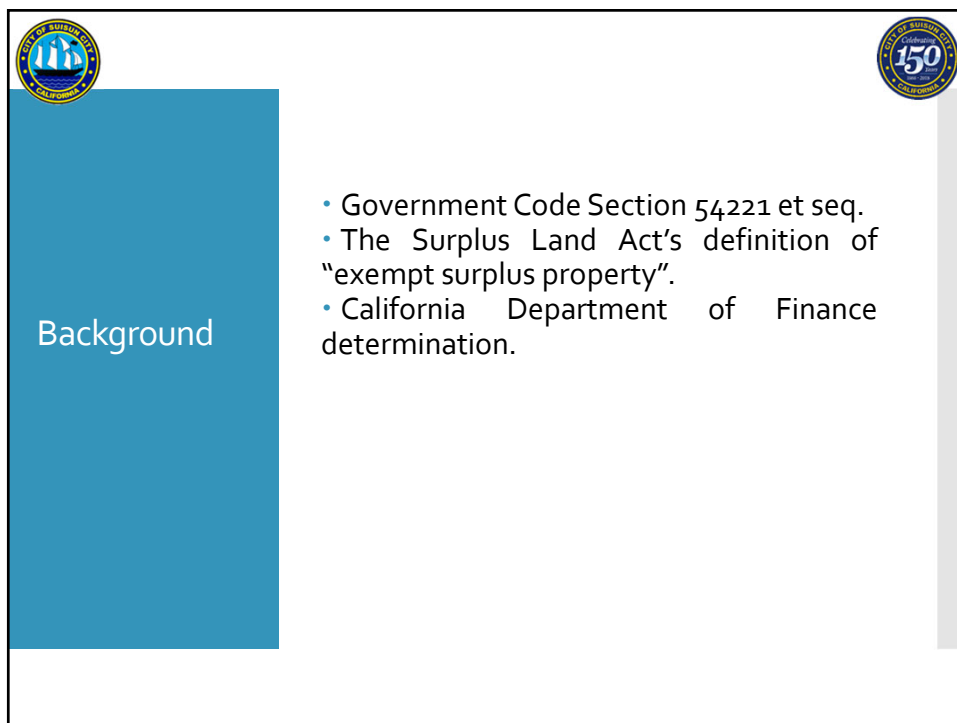
A non-exclusive easement for public access, parking and public service appurtenant to Parcel One above, over and across Lot B, as shown on the Map of Suisun Harbor Plaza Unit II, filed December 5, 1997 in Book 67 of Maps, Page 72, Solano County Records.

APN: 0032-141-130

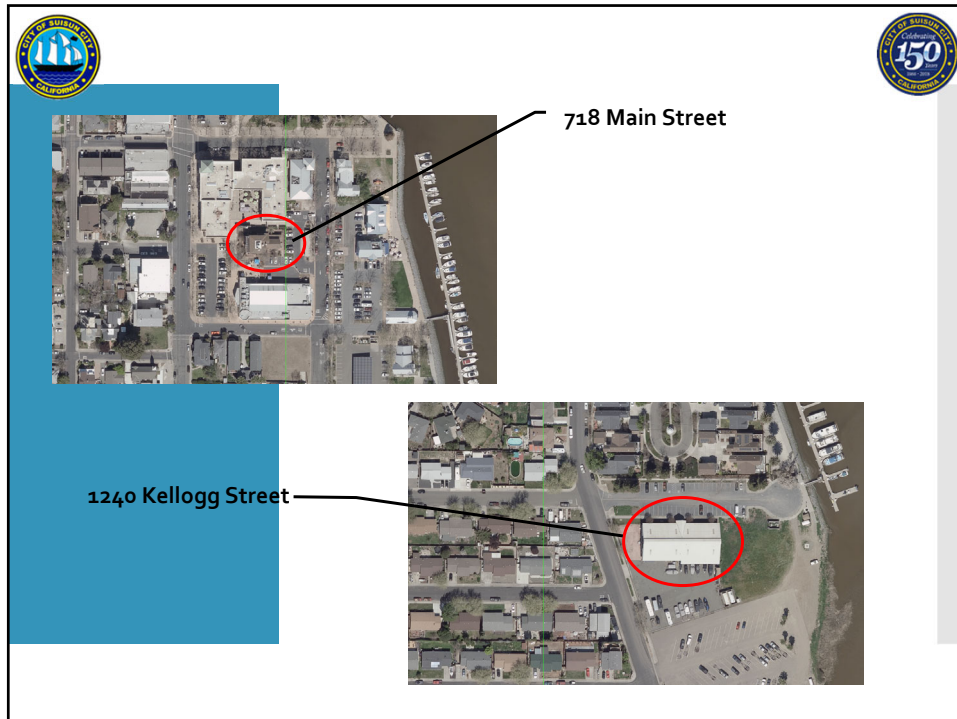
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Analysis and Next Steps

- 1240 Kellogg Street (APN: 0032-200-330) and 718 Main Street (APN: 0032-141-130).
- These properties meet the definition of "surplus" property because they are not necessary for the Successor Agency's use as defined pursuant to the amended SLA.
- As the property is not "exempt" per the amended SLA, the Successor Agency must first declare it surplus and provide the notices described above before engaging in negotiations with a potential buyer.

4



Recommendation

- It is recommended that the Successor Agency Board declare these properties surplus and allow for the proper notification process to begin.

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SUISUN CITY INFORMATIONAL REPORT

Item 15.a

____ Commission
____ Community Advisory Committee
 x Other: Fireworks Sales

____ Council Representative
____ Council Ad Hoc

Overview

General Fund 010 revenue of \$90,976.00 from legal fireworks sales.

Fund 053 revenue of \$21,388.27 in fireworks enforcement, prevention, and education regulatory fee. Fund 053 revenue of \$30,050.00 in illegal fireworks citations collected as of 8/30/2021.

Each year the fire department provides City Council with an informational report outlining the Safe and Sane Sales and the Fireworks Enforcement Activities.

Safe and Sane Sales

For one week, beginning June 28th at noon, non-profit groups are allowed to sell Safe and Sane Fireworks up to and ending on the 4th of July at 9pm. In accordance with the wholesaler agreement, below you will find the breakdown of the non-profit groups payments and the monies remitted to the City.

Additional Preventative measures added this year:

- Added two additional mobile road signs.
 - o Cordelia Rd.
 - o Travis Blvd and Railroad Ave.
- Distributed lawn signs around town and made available for the public to pick up.

2021 Fireworks Sales Breakdown of Payments by Non-Profit Groups

Description	Dan O Root / Armjio Hwy 12 & Marina	Suisun American Little League Sunset Center	Crystal Music Boosters Walmart Parking Lot	Totals
Cash Sales Deposited	\$67,196.00	\$52,435.00	\$43,247.99	\$162,878.99
Credit Card Reciepts	\$126,311.49	\$114,183.53	\$95,469.39	\$335,964.41
Gross Sales	\$193,507.49	\$166,618.53	\$138,717.38	\$498,843.40
8.7375% Sales Tax	-\$13,036.28	-\$12,875.94	-\$10,719.80	\$ (36,632.02)
Retail + Regulatory Fee	\$180,471.21	\$153,742.59	\$127,997.58	\$462,211.38
Regulatory Fee	-\$8,326.16	-\$7,127.85	-\$5,934.26	\$ (21,388.27)
Total Retail Sales	\$172,145.05	\$146,614.74	\$122,063.32	\$440,823.11
TNT Fireworks Product Cost	\$97,393.91	\$80,311.99	\$69,738.96	\$247,444.86
Gross Proceeds	\$71,299.44	\$60,702.68	\$49,951.68	\$181,953.80
Split with City of Suisun				Totals
Nonprofit 50%	\$35,649.72	\$30,351.34	\$24,975.84	\$ 90,976.90
Suisun City 50%	\$35,649.72	\$30,351.34	\$24,975.84	\$ 90,976.90

Increase or Decrease (By Location)

Booth Location (NP - Operator)	2021	2020	Difference
Highway 12 & Marnia (DOR/Armijo)	\$35,649.72	\$40,017.35	-10.9%
Sunset Center (S.A.L.L.)	\$30,351.34	\$21,631.47	40.3%
Walmart Parking Lot (Crystal)	\$24,975.84	\$25,821.77	-3.3%
Total	\$90,976.90	\$87,470.59	4.0%

Enforcement

This year saw fireworks enforcement beginning three weeks prior to July 4th weekend. Heavy enforcement efforts began three days before the 4th of July and continued through the holiday weekend. The fire department issued 44 citations relating to illegal firework use and has received \$30,050.00 as of 8/30/2021 with \$21,720.00 outstanding for citations written. As the fire prevention division awaits full return on all of the citations issued for 2021, this year's fireworks enforcement can only be looked at as successful. Several illegal fireworks were confiscated by investigators and will be turned over to the California State Fire Marshal for disposal and destruction.

Final 2021 firework citation numbers:

44 citations issued

In Person Citations: 8

Social Host Citations: 36

Amount Collected: \$30,050.00 (as of 8/30/2021)

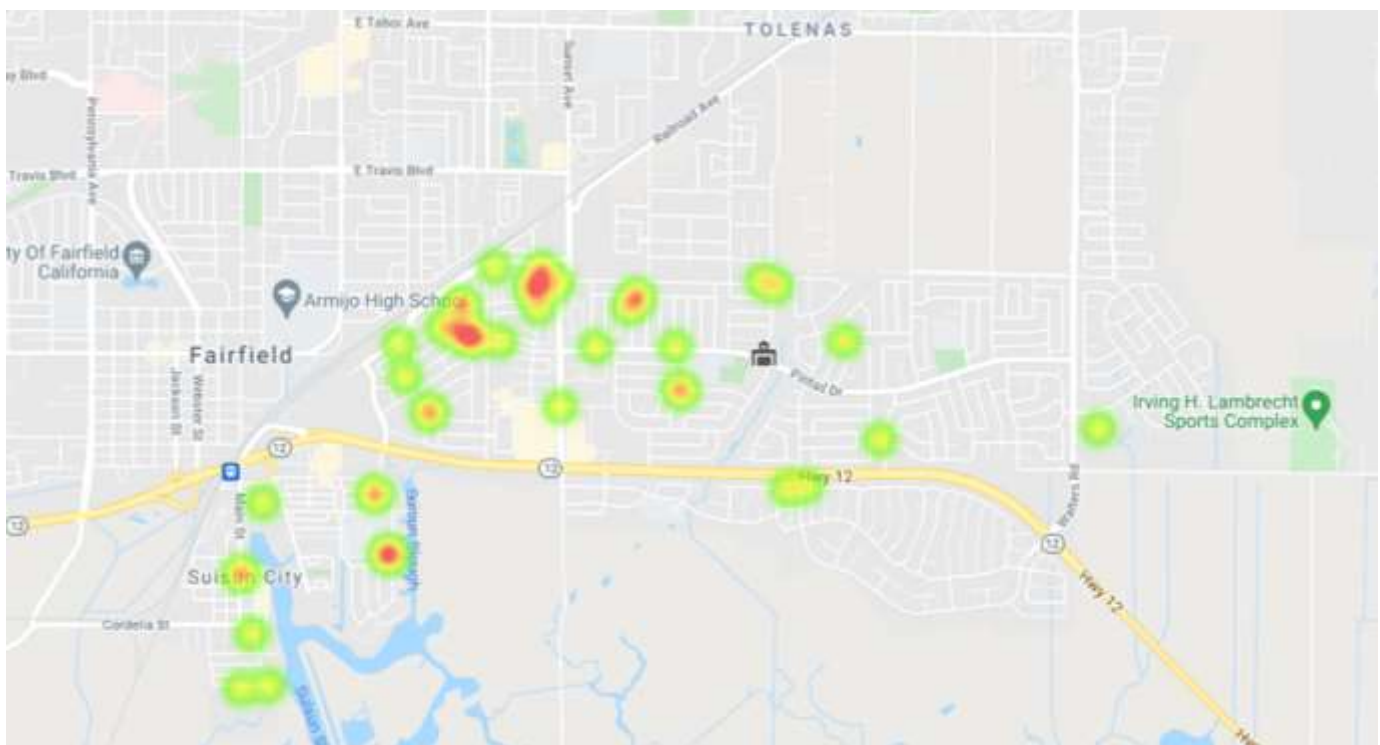
Amount Due: \$21,720.00

Total \$51,770.00

Multiple Citations issued:

2 Citations were issued to 6 different addresses

3 Citations were issued to 1 address





SUISUN CITY INFORMATIONAL REPORT

Item 15.b

____ Commission
x Community Advisory Committee
____ Other:

____ Council Representative
____ Council Ad Hoc

Overview: Lighting & Landscaping Community Advisory Committee

The Landscaping & Lighting District Community Advisory Committee met on Wednesday, July 28, 2021. This was the Committee's second meeting. Nouae Vue, Public Works Director, was introduced to the Committee and will take over for Kris Lofthus, RPM Director. This was Kris's last meeting. Self-introductions were done by each Committee member. Loraine Meeks is no longer the Chair of this Committee, and has been replaced by Michelle Chavez, also from the Parks & Recreation Commission. The purpose, roles, and responsibilities of the Committee were discussed by Kris Lofthus. Also, discussed were future changes to landscape services within the LLDs. A Co-Chair was elected (Mariah Klein) to serve as the Chair when the Chair cannot attend a meeting. Committee needs to be focused on solutions to challenges and priorities within Districts. Staff is working on providing the Committee with the appropriate Brown Act information and training. Committee discussed the desire to increase rates in Heritage Park and Montebello. Montebello's vote from 2015-2016 was discussed and staff will provide group with more details about exactly what the voting process entails. Jenna Harvey, LandCare Account Manager, was present and discussed the proposed plan for addressing weeds next year which includes a heavy dependency on adequate rain during the rain season. Meeting dates through the end of the year were discussed and the following dates have been sent to Committee members: September 29th, October 27th, November 17th, and December 15th. Meeting was adjourned after 7:00pm.

Report:

- No reports at this meeting.

Future Items:

- Brown Act
- Assessment increase voting process
- Engineer's Report

Attendance

Voting Members:

✓	Belinda Baugh Brown, Victorian Harbor	✓	Warren Richardson, At-Large
	Michelle Chavez, RPM Commission (Chair)	✓	Monique Turner-Brown, Heritage Park
✓	Brian Ferrero, Montebello		Douglas Stockins, Peterson Ranch
✓	Mariah Klein, Lawler Ranch (Co-Chair)	✓	Jim Wise, Blossom
✓	Patricia Matteson, At-Large		Loraine Meek, RPM Commission (Former Chair)

Non-Voting Members:

✓	Nouae Vue	✓	Amanda Dum
✓	Kris Lofthus (Last Meeting)		

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SUISUN CITY INFORMATIONAL REPORT

Item 15.c

____ Commission
____ x Community Advisory Committee
____ Other:

____ Council Representative
____ Council Ad Hoc

Overview: Environment and Climate Community Advisory Committee

The Environment and Climate Community Advisory Committee met on Wednesday, August 25, 2021. The Environment and Climate Committee is a seven-member committee with each member appointed by a member of the City Council with the Mayor having two (2) appointments. The Chair and 7th member of the Committee will be a current City Council member appointed by the Mayor. The Vice Chair will be selected by members annually.

Report:

The Suisun City Environment and Climate Committee received training regarding the process of how to review an Environmental Impact Report (or EIRs). Environmental Impact Reports are reports to inform the public and public agency decision-makers of significant environmental effects of proposed projects, identify possible ways to minimize those effects, and describe reasonable alternatives to those projects. Committee members will be notified of when future EIR's are available for review and will be requested to submit any feedback during the public review time window.

The committee members held Open Nominations to appoint a Vice Chair during the August 25th committee meeting. A voice vote took place and members elected unanimously to have Jay Gunkelman serve as the committee Vice Chair.

Attendance

Voting Members:

	Anthony Adams	✓	Steve Olry
	Elizabeth Ball	✓	Alma Hernandez, Council Member
✓	Jay Gunkelman		Vacant
✓	Nora Flynn		

Non-Voting Members:

✓	John Kearns, Senior Planner		