



CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA

Mayor Maria Puente Mitchell

Vice Mayor Jacky Bravo
Councilman Walter Fajet, Ph. D.

Councilman Bob Best
Councilman Victor Vazquez, Ph. D.

Decorum: "Any person making impertinent or slanderous remarks or who becomes boisterous while addressing the City Council, shall be barred from further audience before the City Council by the Mayor, unless permission to continue or again address the City Council is granted by the majority vote of the City Council members present. In accordance with the foregoing, the City Council has determined that racial or ethnic slurs, personal attacks and comments unrelated to City matters or issues constitute prohibited comments from the podium."

CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

Monday, December 13, 2021 – 7:00 p.m.

City Hall, Council Chambers, 201 Westward Drive, Miami Springs, Florida
(In-person and virtually. See pages 3-4 for additional information)

- 1. Call to Order/Roll Call**
- 2. Invocation:** Mayor Maria Mitchell
Pledge of Allegiance: Audience will lead the Pledge of Allegiance and Salute to the Flag
- 3. Agenda / Order of Business**
- 4. Awards & Presentations:**
 - A) Yard of the Month Award – December 2021 – 1184 Westward Drive – Rene and Pilar Barreras
 - B) Recognition of City Hall Lobby December Artist of the Month – Woman's Club and Hibiscus Fine Arts Guild
 - C) Update on annexation by Jose Fuentes of Becker
- 5. Open Forum:** Persons wishing to speak on items of general City business, may do so in person (*subject to capacity restrictions*) or virtually by following the instructions on pages 3-4. This portion of the meeting also includes any pre-screened video submittals. *The purpose of Open Forum is to encourage residents and members of the public to address their concerns and make comments on any item. The City Council will not enter into a dialogue at this time. City staff will gladly address any question, issue, and/or comment after the meeting. The Mayor is the presiding officer of all Council meetings and shall conduct the meetings accordingly.*
- 6. Approval of Council Minutes:**
 - A) November 8, 2021 – Regular Meeting
- 7. Reports from Boards & Commissions:** None.

8. Public Hearings:

A) **Ordinance – Second Reading** – An Ordinance Of The City Of Miami Springs, Florida, Amending Section 35-53, “Benefit Amounts And Eligibility,” Of The Police And Fireman Pension Plan Of The City’s Code Of Ordinances Pertaining To Retirement Benefits; Providing For Conflicts; Providing For Severability; Providing For Codification; And Providing For An Effective Date

9. Consent Agenda: (Funded and/or Budgeted):

A) **Resolution** – A Resolution Of The Mayor And City Council Of The City Of Miami Springs, Florida, Approving The Purchase Of One Vehicle For The Building And Code Compliance Department From Alan Jay Automotive Management, Inc. In An Amount Not To Exceed \$24,554 Utilizing The Terms And Conditions Of Sourcewell Contract No. 120716-Naf Pursuant To Section 31-11(E)(5) Of The City Code; Declaring Certain Vehicles As Surplus Property; Authorizing The Sale Or Disposition Of Surplus Property; Providing For Implementation; And Providing For An Effective Date

B) **Resolution** – A Resolution Of The Mayor And City Council Of The City Of Miami Springs, Florida, Approving The Purchase Of One Vehicle For The Parks And Recreation Department From Alan Jay Automotive Management, Inc. In An Amount Not To Exceed \$24,554 Utilizing The Terms And Conditions Of Sourcewell Contract No. 120716-Naf Pursuant To Section 31-11(E)(5) Of The City Code; Declaring Certain Vehicles As Surplus Property; Authorizing The Sale Or Disposition Of Surplus Property; Providing For Implementation; And Providing For An Effective Date

10. Old Business: None.

11. New Business:

A) **Resolution** – A Resolution Of The Mayor And City Council Of The City Of Miami Springs, Florida, Approving A Mutual Aid Agreement With The Village Of Virginia Gardens; Providing For Implementation; And Providing For An Effective Date

B) **Resolution** – A Resolution Of The Mayor And City Council Of The City Of Miami Springs, Florida, Approving A Settlement Agreement With Mr. Glass Doors And Windows, Inc. Relating To The Lawsuit Captioned Mr. Glass Doors & Windows, Inc. V. CG3 Group, LLC, Et Al. (Miami-Dade County Case No. 2020-018320-Cc-25); Providing For Authorization; And Providing For An Effective Date

C) **Resolution** – A Resolution Of The Mayor And City Council Of The City Of Miami Springs, Florida, Approving An Agreement With Verizon Connect Inc. For Integrated Video And Reveal Services Utilizing The Terms And Conditions Of Sourcewell Contract No. 020221 Pursuant To Section 31-11(E)(5) Of The City Code; Providing For Authorization; And Providing For An Effective Date

D) **Resolution** – A Resolution Of The Mayor And City Council Of The City Of Miami Springs, Florida, Approving A First Addendum To The Continuing Professional Services Agreement With Bermello Ajamil & Partners, Inc. To Incorporate Federally Required Contract Clauses Relating To The American Rescue Plan Act; Providing For Authorization; And Providing For An Effective Date

E) Discussion on use of ARPA funding

12. Other Business:

A) Discussion of City actions to date and future actions to address the noise coming from the City of Hialeah Venue at 4800 NW 37th Ave

B) Request by Mayor Mitchell to have Council workshop in early 2022 to discuss City issues and projects

13. Reports & Recommendations:

A) City Attorney

B) City Manager

C) City Council

14. Adjourn



CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE

The City of Miami Springs will hold a Council meeting on:
Monday, December 13, 2021 at 7:00 p.m. at
City Hall, Council Chambers, 201 Westward Drive, Miami Springs, Florida
(Physical Meeting Location)

The meeting agenda is available online at: <https://www.miamisprings-fl.gov/meetings>

Elected officials and City staff will participate from the physical meeting location. Members of the public may attend the meeting in person at the physical meeting location, or, alternatively, may watch or call in to the meeting by following these instructions:

ATTEND THE MEETING IN PERSON AT THE PHYSICAL MEETING LOCATION

The meeting will be held in person at the physical meeting location stated above. Admission to the physical meeting location is on a first-come, first-serve basis and space is limited. Doors will open 30 minutes prior to the meeting start time. The City highly encourages those in attendance to wear facial coverings and abide by social distancing as recommended by the CDC.

WATCH THE MEETING

- **Comcast/Xfinity:** Channel 77 (Meeting will not be live broadcast, but will be available for later viewing)
- **YouTube:** <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC2at9KNnqUxZRSw1UkhdHLQ/featured>
- **From your computer/mobile device:** <https://www.miamisprings-fl.gov/meetings>

CALL IN TO THE PUBLIC MEETING

Dial 305-805-5151 or 305-805-5152

(Alternatively, you may also dial the phone numbers below to join the meeting:
1 (646) 558 8656, 1 (301) 715 8592, 1 (312) 626 6799, 1 (669) 900 9128, 1 (253) 215 8782,
1 (346) 248 7799) **then input the Meeting ID: 863-9512-4146, followed by #.**
There is no participant ID. Press # again.

Any person requiring special accommodations to access this proceeding is asked to advise the City at least 2 days before the proceeding by contacting the City Clerk at cityclerk@miamisprings-fl.gov

PUBLIC COMMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED BY THE FOLLOWING MEANS:

EMAILED COMMENTS: Members of the public may email their public comments to the City in advance of the meeting. Please email the City at cityclerk@miamisprings-fl.gov by 12:00 p.m. on the day of the meeting with the subject line "PUBLIC COMMENT" and the following information in the body of the email: Your Name, Address, if you are a hired Consultant or City Employee, and/or if you are engaged in Lobbying Activities and/or representing an organization. Please limit your comments to no more than 350 words. Public comments received via email may be read into the record during the public comment portion of the agenda, if any.

IN-PERSON COMMENTS: Members of the public may attend the meeting at the physical meeting location stated above and deliver their public comments in person during the public comment portion of the agenda.

VIRTUAL COMMENTS: *Public comments will also be accepted during the meeting using the virtual meeting platform as follows:*

By telephone: To ask to speak during the meeting, call in to the meeting using the instructions above. Please press *9 from your telephone and you will be called on to speak during public comments and identified by the last 4-digits of your telephone number.

During the meeting, when your name or the last 4-digits of your telephone number is called, you will be unmuted and you may deliver your comments.

Please be sure to be in a quiet area to avoid unnecessary noise. Please provide the following information before

delivering your comments: Your Name, Address, if you are a hired Consultant or City Employee, and/or if you are engaged in Lobbying Activities and/or representing an organization.

A time limit may be imposed for each speaker during public comment.
Your cooperation is appreciated in observing the time limit.

Any person making impertinent or slanderous remarks or who becomes boisterous while addressing the City Council, shall be barred from further audience before the City Council by the Mayor, unless permission to continue or again address the City Council is granted by the majority vote of the City Council members present. In accordance with the foregoing, the City Council has determined that racial or ethnic slurs, personal attacks and comments unrelated to City matters or issues constitute prohibited comments when addressing the Council during public comments.

PUBLIC RECORDS

The meeting will be recorded for later viewing and is a public record. The virtual chat, if any, will be saved and is a public record. Minutes of the meeting will be taken and will be made available.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO §286.0105, FLORIDA STATUTES

IF A PERSON DECIDES TO APPEAL ANY DECISION MADE BY THE BOARD, AGENCY, OR COMMISSION WITH RESPECT TO ANY MATTER CONSIDERED AT THIS MEETING OR HEARING, HE OR SHE WILL NEED A RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS, AND FOR SUCH PURPOSE, HE OR SHE MAY NEED TO ENSURE THAT A VERBATIM RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS IS MADE, WHICH RECORD INCLUDES THE TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE UPON WHICH THE APPEAL IS TO BE BASED.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this proceeding is asked to advise the City at least 2 days before the proceeding by contacting the City Clerk's Office at 305-805-5006.

LOBBYING ACTIVITIES

In accordance with Section 33-01 of the City Code, adopting Section 2-11.1(s) of the Miami-Dade County Code, any person engaging in lobbying activities, as defined therein, must register at the City Clerk's Office before addressing the City Council on the agenda items or engaging in lobbying activities. Specifically, all persons, firms or corporations employed or retained by a principal who seeks to encourage the passage, defeat, or modifications of (1) ordinance, resolution, action or decision of the City Council; (2) any action, decision, recommendation of any City Board or Committee; or (3) any action, decision or recommendation of City personnel during the time period of the entire decision-making process on such action, decision or recommendation which will be heard or reviewed by the City Council, or a City Board or Committee shall register with the City before engaging in any lobbying activities on forms prepared for this purpose and shall state under oath his or her name, business address, the name and business address of each person or entity which has employed said registrant to lobby, and the specific issue on which he or she has been employed to lobby. A copy of the lobbyist registration form is available from the Office of the City Clerk and online at: <https://www.miamisprings-fl.gov/cityclerk/lobbyist-registration-form-0>.

Have questions or need additional information?

Write: cityclerk@miamisprings-fl.gov

Call: 305-805-5006

Mail: 201 Westward Drive, Miami Springs, FL 33166



CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

Presented to

Rene & Pilar Barreras

Of

1184 Westward Drive

for their home being designated as

***“YARD OF THE MONTH”
December, 2021***

Presented this 13th day of December, 2021.

CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA

Maria Puente Mitchell
Mayor

ATTEST: _____
Erika Gonzalez, MMC
City Clerk



City of Miami Springs, Florida

City Council Meeting

Regular Meeting Minutes

Monday, November 8, 2021 7:00 p.m.

City Hall Council Chambers, 201 Westward Drive, Miami Springs, Florida

Virtual Council Meeting using Communications Media Technology Pursuant to
Governor's Executive Order 20-69

1. **Call to Order/Roll Call:** The meeting was called to order by the Mayor at 7:02 p.m.

Present were the following:

Mayor Maria Puente Mitchell

Vice Mayor Jacky Bravo

Councilman Bob Best

Councilman Walter Fajet, Ph.D.

Councilman Victor Vazquez, Ph.D.

City Manager/Finance Director William Alonso

Assistant City Manager Tammy Romero

City Clerk Erika Gonzalez-Santamaria

City Attorney Jose Arango

City Attorney Lisa Smith-Lalla

Police Chief Armando Guzman

Planning and Zoning Director Chris Heid

2. **Invocation:** Offered by Vice Mayor Jacky Bravo
Pledge of Allegiance: Boy Scout Troop 334 led the Pledge of Allegiance and Salute to the Flag.

3. **Agenda / Order of Business: None at this time.**

4. **Awards & Presentations:**

A) Officer of the Month Award for the month of October 2021 - Officer Rafael Dominguez

Police Guzman introduced Sgt. Albert Vargas who further stated the events that nominated Officer Dominguez as the October 2021 Officer of the Month. Officer Dominguez thanked his Police unit, Administration, his family, and the City Council.

B) Yard of the Month Award – November 2021 – Migdalia Alfonso – 286 Minola Drive

Mayor Mitchell presented the Yard of the Month award to Ms. Alfonso. Ms. Alfonso

was present to accept the award, she thanked the Mayor and City Council for the recognition.

C) Recognizing the November 2021 City Hall Lobby Artist of the Month – Gladys Perez Villanueva

Mayor Mitchell recognized Ms. Gladys Perez Villanueva, who was present to discuss her artwork display in the City Hall Lobby for the month of November. She thank the Mayor and City Council for the opportunity for the platform.

D) Introduction of the new City Public Information Officer Shannen Jaser

Mayor Mitchell introduced Ms. Jaser to the City Council and public. Ms. Jaser thanked the Mayor and City Council for the opportunity and looks forward to working with the City.

5. Open Forum: The following members of the public addressed the City Council: Vincent Vigna, Scoutmaster

6. Approval of Council Minutes:

A) October 25, 2021 – Regular Meeting

Councilman Best moved to approve the minutes of October 25, 2021 Regular Meeting. Councilman Vazquez seconded the motion, which carried 5-0 on roll call vote. The vote was as follows: Vice Mayor Bravo, Councilman Best, Councilman Fajet, Councilman Vazquez, and Mayor Mitchell voting Yes.

7. Reports from Boards & Commissions: None.

8. Public Hearings: None at this time.

9. Consent Agenda: (Funded and/or Budgeted):

A) Recommendation by the Police Department that Council approve an expenditure to General Sales Administration (T/A Major Police Supply), utilizing GSA Contract Number: GS-07F-0115Y in the amount of \$10,600.51, for a BOSS 4 Level 1 License for one year at \$1,537.03/per year, one year of PIPS cloud hosting services at \$4,529.47/per year, and BOSS Mantis Level 2 software for year, make, and model at \$4,534.01/per year, as these funds were approved in the FY21/22 Budget pursuant to Section §31.11 (E)(5) of the City Code

Assistant City Manager Tammy Romero read the item by title.

Vice Mayor Bravo moved to approve the Consent Agenda Item 9A. Councilman Fajet seconded the motion, which carried 5-0 on roll call vote. The vote was as follows: Vice Mayor Bravo, Councilman Best, Councilman Fajet, Councilman Vazquez, and

Mayor Mitchell voting Yes.

10. Old Business: None at this time.

11. New Business:

A) **Resolution** – A Resolution Of The Mayor And City Council Of The City Of Miami Springs, Florida, Approving A Memorandum Of Understanding With The Florida State Lodge Fraternal Order Of Police, Inc. Relating To The Police Pension Fund; Providing For Authorization; And Providing For An Effective Date

City Manager William Alonso read the Resolution by title.

Councilman Vazquez moved to approve the Resolution as read. Councilman Best seconded the motion, which carried 5-0 on roll call vote. The vote was as follows: Vice Mayor Bravo, Councilman Best, Councilman Fajet, Councilman Vazquez, and Mayor Mitchell voting Yes.

B) **Ordinance – First Reading** – An Ordinance Of The City Of Miami Springs, Florida, Amending Section 35-53, “Benefit Amounts And Eligibility,” Of The Police And Fireman Pension Plan Of The City’s Code Of Ordinances Pertaining To Retirement Benefits; Providing For Conflicts; Providing For Severability; Providing For Codification; And Providing For An Effective Date

City Manager William Alonso read the Resolution by title.

Councilman Vazquez moved to approve the Ordinance on first reading. Councilman Best seconded the motion, which carried 5-0 on roll call vote. The vote was as follows: Vice Mayor Bravo, Councilman Best, Councilman Fajet, Councilman Vazquez, and Mayor Mitchell voting Yes.

C) **Resolution** – A Resolution Of The Mayor And City Council Of The City Of Miami Springs, Florida, Authorizing The Issuance Of Capital Improvement And Equipment Acquisition Revenue Note, Series 2021, Of The City Of Miami Springs, Florida, In The Principal Amount Of \$645,000 For The Purpose Of Financing The Costs Of Construction Of Infrastructure Improvements To The Community Center And The Purchase Of Two Side Loader Single Axle Garbage/Sanitation Trucks And A Ford F150 For Parks And Recreation; Awarding The Sale Of The Note To City National Bank Of Florida; Providing For Security For The Note; Providing Other Provisions Relating To The Note; Making Certain Covenants And Agreements In Connection Therewith; Providing For Adoption Of Representations; Providing For Certain Other Matters In Connection Therewith; Providing A Severability Clause; And Providing An Effective Date

City Manager William Alonso read the Resolution by title.

Vice Mayor Bravo moved to approve the Resolution as read. Councilman Vazquez seconded the motion, which carried 5-0 on roll call vote. The vote was as follows:

Vice Mayor Bravo, Councilman Best, Councilman Fajet, Councilman Vazquez, and Mayor Mitchell voting Yes.

D) **Resolution** – A Resolution Of The Mayor And City Council Of The City Of Miami Springs, Florida, Approving The Purchase Of Two Sanitation Trucks From Nextran Corporation D/B/A Nextran Truck Center In An Amount Not To Exceed \$557,500.00 Utilizing The Terms And Conditions Of The Florida Sheriffs Association’s Contract Pursuant To Section 31-11(E)(5) Of The City Code; Providing For Implementation; And Providing For An Effective Date

Assistant City Manager Tammy Romero read the Resolution by title.

Councilman Fajet moved to approve the Resolution as read. Councilman Vazquez seconded the motion, which carried 5-0 on roll call vote. The vote was as follows: Vice Mayor Bravo, Councilman Best, Councilman Fajet, Councilman Vazquez, and Mayor Mitchell voting Yes.

12. Other Business:

A) Request by Mayor Mitchell to provide update on recent meetings with FDOT regarding NW 36 Street Corridor project

Mayor Mitchell provided an update on recent meetings with Florida Department of Transportation, on the projects that under the “Study Phase,” within the Miami Springs area. She stated recently that FDOT has updated the City that it will be entering the Project Development & Environment Phase, and that two more public sessions will be confirmed for January 20, 2022 at the Holiday Inn and another session March 2022. She encouraged residents to attend the sessions to express their concerns on the projects and be a part of the decision process.

B) Request by Vice Mayor Bravo to discuss a Parking Comprehension Plan for the City of Miami Springs

Vice Mayor Bravo expressed the need for a Parking Comprehension Plan to solve a variety of parking issues, provide parking revenue opportunities, and better traffic flow. She requested consensus from the City Council to pursue quotes for a consultant. Mayor Mitchell provided a friendly suggestion to explore parking issues and management at a Council Workshop in order to focus the discussion on parking.

C) Request by Vice Mayor Bravo Parking Pricing Implementation Plan for the City of Miami Springs

Vice Mayor Bravo stated that the second stage beyond the Parking Comprehension Plan would be a Parking Pricing Implementation which would maximize the revenues by bringing supply to the demand for more parking. This item would be included in the Council Workshop for discussion. It was the consensus of the City Council to

review the previous parking studies and the completion of the Business and Economic Development Task Force report before scheduling a Council Workshop on parking.

13. Reports & Recommendations:

- A) City Attorney

City Attorney Jose Arango had no report at this time.

- B) City Manager

City Manager William Alonso wished everyone a Happy Thanksgiving. He reported that November 23rd there will be a food distribution at the Community Center. Assistant City Manager Tammy Romero provided a verbal list of upcoming City meetings and events, which may also be found on the City's website.

- C) City Council

Vice Mayor Bravo wished everyone a Happy Thanksgiving and had no further report at this time.

Councilman Best thanked the Vice Mayor for bringing up the parking item on the agenda. He wished everyone a Happy Thanksgiving.

Councilman Fajet thanked the City Manager for assisting the Police Officers being affected by the Pension freeze.

Councilman Vazquez reported back on the PROFESA event at the Golf Course tournament, he stated it was well attended and was able to speak to Golf Director Paul O'Dell on the future improvements expected at the golf course. He also discussed that he looks forward to addressing signage in the City and the color palette, updating the code is a priority moving forward. He stated that he attended the ribbon-cutting for the Regan Park tiki hut installation sponsored by the Realtors Association; he said it was a wonderful event.

Mayor Mitchell commented that she attended the ribbon-cutting ceremony at Regan Park for the tiki hut sponsored by Miami Realtors Association. She is looking forward to future amenities at that park as well, such as a playground hopefully. She wished everyone a Happy Thanksgiving and thanked the City staff for everything that they do.

14. Adjourn

There being no further business to be discussed the meeting was adjourned at 8:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted:

*Erika Gonzalez-Santamaria, MMC
City Clerk*

*Adopted by the City Council on
This 13th day of December, 2021.*

Maria Puente Mitchell, Mayor

PURSUANT TO FLORIDA STATUTES 286.0105, THE CITY HEREBY ADVISES THE PUBLIC THAT IF A PERSON DECIDES TO APPEAL ANY DECISION MADE BY THIS COUNCIL WITH RESPECT TO ANY MATTER CONSIDERED AT ITS MEETING OR HEARING, HE OR SHE WILL NEED A RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS, AND THAT FOR SUCH PURPOSE, THE AFFECTED PERSON MAY NEED TO ENSURE THAT VERBATIM RECORD OF THE PROCEEDING IS MADE, WHICH RECORD INCLUDES THE TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE UPON WHICH THE APPEAL IS TO BE BASED THIS NOTICE

DOES NOT CONSTITUTE CONSENT BY THE CITY FOR THE INTRODUCTION OR ADMISSION OF OTHERWISE INADMISSIBLE OR IRRELEVANT EVIDENCE, NOR DOES IT AUTHORIZE CHALLENGES OR APPEALS NOT OTHERWISE ALLOWED BY LAW.

36 placed in the member's DROP account, if applicable) upon attaining the normal retirement
37 date set forth in subsection (B) below; or a reduced benefit shall be payable to the
38 member upon attaining the early retirement date set forth in subsection (C) below. Upon
39 retirement or entry into the DROP, a member whose accrued benefit is frozen on October
40 12, 2014 shall be eligible for a retirement benefit in two parts: the frozen accrued benefit
41 based on the member's continuous service and average monthly earnings on October
42 12, 2014; and the benefit based on the member's continuous service on and after October
43 12, 2014. The provisions of this subsection (A) shall not apply to a member who is
44 employed and within three years of the normal retirement date on October 12, 2014. or
45 to any member, in the rank of Sergeant and below, who retires or enters the DROP after
46 December 14, 2021.

47 **Section 3.** **Conflicts.** All Sections or parts of Sections of the Code of
48 Ordinances, all ordinances or parts of ordinances, and all Resolutions, or parts of
49 Resolutions, in conflict with this Ordinance are repealed to the extent of such conflict.

50 **Section 4.** **Severability.** That the provisions of this Ordinance are declared to
51 be severable and if any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance shall for
52 any reason be held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the
53 validity of the remaining sections, sentences, clauses, and phrases of this Ordinance but
54 they shall remain in effect, it being the legislative intent that this Ordinance shall stand
55 notwithstanding the invalidity of any part.

56 **Section 5.** **Codification.** That it is the intention of the City Council and it is
57 hereby ordained that the provisions of this Ordinance shall become and be made a part
58 of the City Code, that the sections of this Ordinance may be renumbered or relettered to
59 accomplish such intentions, and that the word Ordinance shall be changed to Section or
60 other appropriate word.

61 **Section 6.** **Effective Date.** That this Ordinance shall become effective
62 immediately upon adoption on second reading.

63 **PASSED ON FIRST READING** on the _____ day of _____, 2021, on a
64 motion made by _____ and seconded by _____.

65 **PASSED AND ADOPTED ON SECOND READING** this ___ day of _____, 2021,
66 on a motion made by _____ and seconded by _____.

67 Upon being put to a roll call vote, the vote was as follows:

68 Vice Mayor Bob Best _____
69 Councilwoman Jacky Bravo _____
70 Councilman Walter Fajet _____
71 Councilman Victor Vazquez _____
72 Mayor Maria Puente Mitchell _____

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MARIA PUENTE MITCHELL
MAYOR

ATTEST:

ERIKA GONZALEZ, MMC
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY
FOR THE USE AND RELIANCE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS ONLY:

WEISS SEROTA HELFMAN COLE & BIERMAN, P.L.
CITY ATTORNEY



AGENDA MEMORANDUM

Meeting Date: December 13, 2021

To: The Honorable Mayor Maria Puente Mitchell and Members of the City Council

Via: William Alonso, City Manager

From: Ulises A. Fernandez, Building and Code Compliance Director

Subject: Building and Code Compliance Vehicle Purchase

Recommendation: Recommendation by the Building and Code Compliance Department that Council authorizes the issuance of a Purchase Order to Alan Jay Fleet, by utilizing Sourcewell (formerly NJPA) Contract #2020-120716 NAF (attached), for the remainder of their contract term, including any extensions through 01/17/2022 in the amount of \$24,554.00 for one (1) 2022 Ford F-150 Regular Cab 2WD, as these funds are available in the FY 21/22 Budget, pursuant to Section § 31.11 (E)(5)(c) of the City Code..

Discussion/Analysis: Purchase one (1) 2022 Ford F-150 Regular Cab 2WD to replace a 2007 Dodge Charger Vehicle No. 603, which has been under constant repair and maintenance. Total expenditure for vehicle maintenance totaling \$11,209.70, from February 2007 to October 2021. The vehicle needs diagnostics from the dealer as it is experiencing mechanical/electrical issues on a constant basis. Alan Jay Fleet Sales Quick Quote Sheed dated November 5, 2021, Sourcewell Contract #2020-120716 NAF, and Equipment Inventory Life-to-Date Transaction List as provided by the Public Works Department fleet maintenance. **Funding will be from the building department fund and will have no effect on the general fund.**

Submission Date and Time: 12/6/2021 11:46 AM

<u>Submitted by:</u>	<u>Approved by (sign as applicable):</u>	<u>Funding:</u>
<p>Department: Building & Code Compliance</p> <p>Prepared by: Zuzell Murguido</p> <p>Attachments: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>Dept. Head: _____</p> <p>Procurement: _____</p> <p>Asst. City Mgr.: _____</p> <p>City Manager: _____</p>	<p>Dept./ Desc.: Building & Code Comp. Department</p> <p>Account No.: 145-2401-524-64-00</p> <p>Additional Funding: _____</p> <p>Amount previously approved: \$ N/A</p> <p>Current request: \$ 24,554.00</p> <p>Total vendor amount: \$ 24,554.00</p>

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-____

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE PURCHASE OF ONE VEHICLE FOR THE BUILDING AND CODE COMPLIANCE DEPARTMENT FROM ALAN JAY AUTOMOTIVE MANAGEMENT, INC. IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$24,554 UTILIZING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SOURCEWELL CONTRACT NO. 120716-NAF PURSUANT TO SECTION 31-11(E)(5) OF THE CITY CODE; DECLARING CERTAIN VEHICLES AS SURPLUS PROPERTY; AUTHORIZING THE SALE OR DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY; PROVIDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Miami Springs (the “City”) desires to purchase one 2022 Ford F-150 Regular Cab 2WD and related accessory equipment (the “Vehicle and Accessory Equipment”) to replace a vehicle that reached the end of its useful lifecycle and to facilitate the provision of the Building and Code Compliance Department’s day-to-day operations; and

WHEREAS, the type of purchase contemplated by the City has been competitively bid by Sourcewell, a service cooperative created by the Minnesota legislature as a unit of government, which has entered into Sourcewell Contract No. 120716-NAF (the “Sourcewell Contract”) with Alan Jay Automotive Management, Inc. d/b/a Alan Jay Fleet Sales, as an approved associate dealer of the National Auto Fleet Group (the “Vendor”); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 31-11(E)(5) of the City’s Code of Ordinances, the City Council seeks to approve the purchase of the Vehicle and Accessory Equipment from the Vendor in an amount not to exceed \$24,554, consistent with the Sourcewell Contract and the Vendor’s quote, attached hereto as Exhibit “A” (the “Quote”), as the pricing offered pursuant to the Sourcewell Contract is in the City’s best interest; and

WHEREAS, the City Council declares the vehicle listed on Exhibit “B” attached hereto (the “Surplus Vehicle”) as surplus property as the Surplus Vehicle has become

obsolete, outlived its usefulness, become inadequate for the public purposes for which it was intended, or is no longer needed for public purposes in light of the purchase authorized by this Resolution, and authorizes the City Manager to sell or otherwise dispose of the Surplus Vehicle; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that this Resolution is in the best interest and welfare of the residents of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals. That the above recitals are confirmed, adopted, and incorporated herein and made a part hereof by reference.

Section 2. Approval. That pursuant to Section 31-11(E)(5) of the City Code, the City Council hereby approves of the purchase of the Vehicle and Accessory Equipment from the Vendor and the expenditure of budgeted funds in an amount not to exceed \$24,554, consistent with the Sourcewell Contract and the Vendor's Quote attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

Section 3. Declaration of Surplus Property. That the Surplus Vehicle has become obsolete, outlived its usefulness, become inadequate for the public purposes for which it was intended, or is no longer needed for public purposes. Accordingly, the City Council declares the Surplus Vehicle listed on Exhibit "B" attached hereto to be surplus personal property of the City.

Section 4. Authorizing Sale or Disposition of Surplus Property. That the City Manager is hereby authorized to sell or dispose of the Surplus Vehicle by public auction or other procedure determined by the City Manager to be in the best interests of the City. Any surplus property items acquired by the City pursuant to governmental grant programs shall only be disposed of in accordance with procedures and criteria applicable to such grant programs.

Section 5. Implementation. That the City Manager is authorized to execute any purchase order or required documentation for the purchases described in this Resolution, subject to approval by the City Attorney as to form and legality, and to take any action that is reasonably necessary to implement the purpose of this Resolution.

Section 6. Effective Date. That this Resolution shall be effective immediately upon adoption.

The foregoing Resolution was offered by _____ who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by _____ and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Vice Mayor Jacky Bravo	_____
Councilman Bob Best	_____
Councilman Dr. Walter Fajet	_____
Councilman Dr. Victor Vazquez	_____
Mayor Maria Puente Mitchell	_____

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 13th day of December, 2021.

MARIA PUENTE MITCHELL
MAYOR

ATTEST:

ERIKA GONZALEZ, MMC
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY
FOR THE USE AND RELIANCE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS ONLY:

WEISS SEROTA HELFMAN COLE & BIERMAN, P.L.
CITY ATTORNEY

Call Us first, for all of your Fleet Automotive, & Light Truck needs.

Quote

PHONE (800) ALANJAY (252-6529)		DIRECT 863-402-4234	WWW.ALANJAY.COM	34738-1
Corporate Office	2003 U.S. 27 South Sebring, FL 33870	MOBILE 863-991-4693	Mailing Address	P.O. BOX 9200 Sebring, FL 33871-9200
		FAX 863-402-4221		

ORIGINAL QUOTE DATE
11/5/2021

QUICK QUOTE SHEET

REVISED QUOTE DATE
11/5/2021

REQUESTING AGENCY	MIAMI SPRINGS, CITY OF		
CONTACT PERSON	ZUZELL MURGUIDO	EMAIL	MurguidoZ@miamisprings-fl.gov
PHONE	305-805-5054	MOBILE	FAX

SOURCEWELL (FORMERLY NJPA) CONTRACT # 2022 120716-NAF & 060920-NAF www.NationalAutoFleetGroup.com

MODEL	F1C 100A	MSRP	\$30,985.00
2022 FORD F-150 REGULAR CAB 2WD XL 6.5' BED 122" WB			

CUSTOMER ID	BASE VEHICLE PRICE	\$23,419.00
BED LENGTH	6.5' BED	

** All vehicles will be ordered white w/ darkest interior unless clearly stated otherwise on purchase order.

FACTORY OPTIONS	DESCRIPTION	
Z1 AS	EXTERIOR COLOR OXFORD WHITE WITH MEDIUM EARTH GRAY HD VINYL 40/20/40 SPLIT BENCH SEAT INCLUDES CENTER ARMREST WITH CUPHOLDERS, STORAGE, AND DRIVERS SIDE MANUAL LUMBAR.	\$0.00
99B 44G	Engine: 3.3L V6 PFDI, Transmission: Electronic 10-Speed Automatic	\$0.00
153	FRONT LICENSE PLATE BRACKET	\$0.00

CONTRACT OPTIONS	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY OPTIONS	
ATB-18-LP	HD Aluminum tool box with low-profile single lid and 18" depth.		\$520.00
HD SOB SH	HD Scorpion spray on bed liner (short bed) under rail.		\$615.00
NO-TEMP	TEMP TAG NOT REQUESTED, CUSTOMER WILL HANDLE THEIR OWN TAG WORK.		\$0.00
CONTRACT OPTIONS			\$1,135.00

TRADE IN	VEHICLE TOTAL	\$23,419.00
	MSRP DISCOUNT	24.4%
	ACCESSORY TOTAL	\$1,135.00
	CUSTOMER PRICE	\$24,554.00
	YES WE TAKE TRADE INS ~~~ ASK ABOUT MUNICIPAL FINANCING ~~~	\$0.00
	TOTAL COST LESS TRADE IN(S)	QTY 1 \$24,554.00

Estimated Annual payments for 60 months paid in advance: \$5,499.09
Municipal finance for any essential use vehicle, requires lender approval, WAC.

Comments			
VEHICLE QUOTED BY	SCOTT WILSON	FLEET SALES MANAGER	scott.wilson@alanjay.com

"I Want to be Your Fleet Provider"

I appreciate the opportunity to submit this quotation. Please review it carefully. If there are any errors or changes, please feel free to contact me at any time. I am always happy to be of assistance.



ALAN JAY FLEET

SCOTT WILSON | 863-402-4234 | SCOTT.WILSON@ALANJAY.COM

Vehicle: [Fleet] 2022 Ford F-150 (F1C) XL 2WD Reg Cab 6.5' Box (✔ Complete)

Window Sticker

SUMMARY

[Fleet] 2022 Ford F-150 (F1C) XL 2WD Reg Cab 6.5' Box MSRP:\$29,640.00

Interior:Black w/Medium Dark Slate, Vinyl 40/20/40 Front Seat

Exterior 1:Oxford White

Exterior 2:No color has been selected.

Engine: 3.3L V6 PFDI

Transmission: Electronic 10-Speed Automatic

OPTIONS

CODE	MODEL	MSRP
F1C	[Fleet] 2022 Ford F-150 (F1C) XL 2WD Reg Cab 6.5' Box	\$29,640.00
OPTIONS		
100A	Equipment Group 100A Standard	\$0.00
153	Front License Plate Bracket	\$0.00
44G	Transmission: Electronic 10-Speed Automatic	\$0.00
64C	Wheels: 17" Silver Steel	\$0.00
99B	Engine: 3.3L V6 PFDI	\$0.00
AS	Black w/Medium Dark Slate, Vinyl 40/20/40 Front Seat	\$0.00
X19	3.55 Axle Ratio	\$0.00
YZ	Oxford White	\$0.00
---	Tires: 245/70R17 BSW A/S	\$0.00

SUBTOTAL	\$29,640.00
Adjustments Total	\$0.00
Destination Charge	\$1,695.00
TOTAL PRICE	\$31,335.00

FUEL ECONOMY

Est City:20 (2021) MPG

Est Highway:24 (2021) MPG

Est Highway Cruising Range:552.00 mi


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Data Version: 15075. Data Updated: Nov 2, 2021 1:04:00 PM PDT.



ALAN JAY FLEET

SCOTT WILSON | 863-402-4234 | SCOTT.WILSON@ALANJAY.COM

Vehicle: [Fleet] 2022 Ford F-150 (F1C) XL 2WD Reg Cab 6.5' Box ( Complete)

Standard Equipment

Mechanical

Engine: 3.3L V6 PFDI -inc: auto start-stop technology and flex-fuel capability (STD)

Transmission: Electronic 10-Speed Automatic -inc: selectable drive modes: normal, ECO, sport, tow/haul, slippery and trail (STD)

3.55 Axle Ratio (STD)

Rear-Wheel Drive

70-Amp/Hr 610CCA Maintenance-Free Battery w/Run Down Protection

200 Amp Alternator

Towing Equipment -inc: Trailer Sway Control

Trailer Wiring Harness

1985# Maximum Payload

GVWR: 6,010 lbs Payload Package

Gas-Pressurized Shock Absorbers

Front Anti-Roll Bar

Electric Power-Assist Steering

23 Gal. Fuel Tank

Single Stainless Steel Exhaust

Double Wishbone Front Suspension w/Coil Springs

Leaf Rear Suspension w/Leaf Springs

4-Wheel Disc Brakes w/4-Wheel ABS, Front And Rear Vented Discs, Brake Assist, Hill Hold Control and Electric Parking Brake

Exterior

Wheels: 17" Silver Steel (STD)

Tires: 245/70R17 BSW A/S (STD)

Regular Box Style

Steel Spare Wheel

Full-Size Spare Tire Stored Underbody w/Crankdown

Clearcoat Paint

Black Front Bumper w/Body-Colored Rub Strip/Fascia Accent

Black Rear Step Bumper

Black Side Windows Trim and Black Front Windshield Trim


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ALAN JAY FLEET

SCOTT WILSON | 863-402-4234 | SCOTT.WILSON@ALANJAY.COM

Vehicle: [Fleet] 2022 Ford F-150 (F1C) XL 2WD Reg Cab 6.5' Box ( Complete)

Exterior

- Black Door Handles
- Black Manual Side Mirrors w/Convex Spotter and Manual Folding
- Fixed Rear Window
- Light Tinted Glass
- Variable Intermittent Wipers
- Aluminum Panels
- Black Grille
- Tailgate Rear Cargo Access
- Manual Tailgate/Rear Door Lock
- Ford Co-Pilot360 - Autolamp Auto On/Off Aero-Composite Halogen Daytime Running Lights Preference Setting Headlamps w/Delay-Off
- Cargo Lamp w/High Mount Stop Light
- Auto High Beam

Entertainment

- Radio w/Seek-Scan, Speed Compensated Volume Control and Radio Data System
- Radio: AM/FM Stereo w/4 Speakers -inc: auxiliary audio input jack
- Fixed Antenna

Interior

- Cloth 40/20/40 Front Seat -inc: 2-way manual driver/passenger adjustment and armrest
- Driver Seat
- Passenger Seat
- Manual Tilt/Telescoping Steering Column
- Gauges -inc: Speedometer, Odometer, Voltmeter, Oil Pressure, Engine Coolant Temp, Tachometer, Transmission Fluid Temp and Trip Odometer
- FordPass Connect 4G Mobile Hotspot Internet Access
- Front Cupholder
- Compass
- Manual Air Conditioning
- Locking Glove Box
- Interior Trim -inc: Cabback Insulator and Metal-Look Interior Accents
- Full Cloth Headliner

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ALAN JAY FLEET

SCOTT WILSON | 863-402-4234 | SCOTT.WILSON@ALANJAY.COM

Vehicle: [Fleet] 2022 Ford F-150 (F1C) XL 2WD Reg Cab 6.5' Box (Complete)

Interior

Urethane Gear Shifter Material

Day-Night Rearview Mirror

Passenger Visor Vanity Mirror

Full Overhead Console w/Storage and 1 12V DC Power Outlet

Front Map Lights

Fade-To-Off Interior Lighting

Full Vinyl/Rubber Floor Covering

Pickup Cargo Box Lights

Smart Device Remote Engine Start

SYNC 4 -inc: 8" LCD capacitive touchscreen w/swipe capability, wireless phone connection, cloud connected, AppLink w/App catalog, 911 Assist, Apple CarPlay and Android Auto compatibility and digital owners manual

Instrument Panel Bin, Dashboard Storage, Driver And Passenger Door Bins

Manual 1st Row Windows

Outside Temp Gauge

Analog Appearance

Lane-Keeping System -inc: lane-keeping alert, lane-keeping aid and driver alert

Pre-Collision Assist w/Automatic Emergency Braking -inc: pedestrian detection, forward collision warning and dynamic brake support

Rear View Camera

Seats w/Carpet Back Material

Manual Adjustable Front Head Restraints

Securilock Anti-Theft Ignition (pats) Engine Immobilizer

1 12V DC Power Outlet

Safety-Mechanical

AdvanceTrac with Curve Control Electronic Stability Control (ESC) And Roll Stability Control (RSC)

ABS And Driveline Traction Control

Safety-Exterior

Side Impact Beams

Safety-Interior

Dual Stage Driver And Passenger Seat-Mounted Side Airbags

Tire Specific Low Tire Pressure Warning


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ALAN JAY FLEET

SCOTT WILSON | 863-402-4234 | SCOTT.WILSON@ALANJAY.COM

Vehicle: [Fleet] 2022 Ford F-150 (F1C) XL 2WD Reg Cab 6.5' Box ( Complete)

Safety-Interior

Dual Stage Driver And Passenger Front Airbags

Safety Canopy System Curtain 1st Row Airbags

Airbag Occupancy Sensor

Outboard Front Lap And Shoulder Safety Belts -inc: Height Adjusters and Pretensioners

WARRANTY

Basic Years: 3

Basic Miles/km: 36,000

Drivetrain Years: 5

Drivetrain Miles/km: 60,000

Corrosion Years: 5

Corrosion Miles/km: Unlimited

Roadside Assistance Years: 5

Roadside Assistance Miles/km: 60,000

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AGENDA MEMORANDUM

Meeting Date: 12/6/2021

To: The Honorable Mayor Maria Puente Mitchell and Members of the City Council

Via: William Alonso, City Manager/Fin. Director

From: Omar L. Luna, Recreation Director

Subject: Parks and Recreation Vehicle Purchase

Recommendation:

Recommendation by the Recreation Department that Council authorizes the issuance of a Purchase Order to Alan Jay Fleet, by utilizing Sourcewell (formerly NJPA) Contract #2020-120716 NAF (attached), for the remainder of their contract term, including any extensions through 01/17/2022 in the amount of \$24,554.00 for one (1) 2022 Ford F-150 Regular Cab 2WD, as these funds are available in the FY 21/22 Budget, pursuant to Section § 31.11 (E)(5)(c) of the City Code..


Discussion:

Purchase one (1) 2022 Ford F-150 Regular Cab 2WD to replace a 2005 Chevrolet Colorado Pickup Vehicle #575, which has been under constant repair and maintenance. Total expenditure for vehicle maintenance totaling \$26,655.83, from July 2006 to March of 2021. The vehicle is in deplorable condition and it needs to be replaced. Funding will be from the building department fund and will have no effect on the general fund.

See attached documentation:

1. Alan Jay Fleet Sales Quick Quote Sheed dated November 5, 2021, Sourcewell Contract #2020-120716 NAF.
2. Equipment Inventory Life-to-Date Transaction List as provided by the Public Works Department fleet maintenance.

Submission Date and Time: 12/8/2021 5:08 PM

<u>Submitted by:</u>	<u>Approved by (sign as applicable):</u>	<u>Funding:</u>
Department: <u>Recreation</u>	Dept. Head: <u></u>	Dept./ Desc.: <u>Recreation Department</u>
Prepared by: <u>Omar Luna</u>	Procurement: _____	Account No.: <u>001-5701-572-64-00</u>
Attachments: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Asst. City Mgr.: _____	Additional Funding: _____
Budgeted/ Funded: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	City Manager: _____	Amount previously approved: \$ <u>25,000.00</u>
		Current request: \$ <u>24,554.00</u>
		Total vendor amount: \$ <u>24,554.00</u>

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-____

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE PURCHASE OF ONE VEHICLE FOR THE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT FROM ALAN JAY AUTOMOTIVE MANAGEMENT, INC. IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$24,554 UTILIZING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SOURCEWELL CONTRACT NO. 120716-NAF PURSUANT TO SECTION 31-11(E)(5) OF THE CITY CODE; DECLARING CERTAIN VEHICLES AS SURPLUS PROPERTY; AUTHORIZING THE SALE OR DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY; PROVIDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Miami Springs (the “City”) desires to purchase one 2022 Ford F-150 Regular Cab 2WD and related accessory equipment (the “Vehicle and Accessory Equipment”) to replace a vehicle that has reached the end of its useful lifecycle and to facilitate the provision of the Parks and Recreation Department’s day-to-day operations; and

WHEREAS, the type of purchase contemplated by the City has been competitively bid by Sourcewell, a service cooperative created by the Minnesota legislature as a unit of government, which has entered into Sourcewell Contract No. 120716-NAF (the “Sourcewell Contract”) with Alan Jay Automotive Management, Inc. d/b/a Alan Jay Fleet Sales, as an approved associate dealer of the National Auto Fleet Group (the “Vendor”); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 31-11(E)(5) of the City’s Code of Ordinances, the City Council seeks to approve the purchase of the Vehicle and Accessory Equipment from the Vendor in an amount not to exceed \$24,554, consistent with the Sourcewell Contract and the Vendor’s quote, attached hereto as Exhibit “A” (the “Quote”), as the pricing offered pursuant to the Sourcewell Contract is in the City’s best interest; and

WHEREAS, the City Council declares the vehicle listed on Exhibit “B” attached hereto (the “Surplus Vehicle”) as surplus property as the Surplus Vehicle has become

obsolete, outlived its usefulness, become inadequate for the public purposes for which it was intended, or is no longer needed for public purposes in light of the purchase authorized by this Resolution, and authorizes the City Manager to sell or otherwise dispose of the Surplus Vehicle; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that this Resolution is in the best interest and welfare of the residents of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals. That the above recitals are confirmed, adopted, and incorporated herein and made a part hereof by reference.

Section 2. Approval. That pursuant to Section 31-11(E)(5) of the City Code, the City Council hereby approves of the purchase of the Vehicle and Accessory Equipment from the Vendor and the expenditure of budgeted funds in an amount not to exceed \$24,554, consistent with the Sourcewell Contract and the Vendor's Quote attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

Section 3. Declaration of Surplus Property. That the Surplus Vehicle has become obsolete, outlived its usefulness, become inadequate for the public purposes for which it was intended, or is no longer needed for public purposes. Accordingly, the City Council declares the Surplus Vehicle listed on Exhibit "B" attached hereto to be surplus personal property of the City.

Section 4. Authorizing Sale or Disposition of Surplus Property. That the City Manager is hereby authorized to sell or dispose of the Surplus Vehicle by public auction or other procedure determined by the City Manager to be in the best interests of the City. Any surplus property items acquired by the City pursuant to governmental grant programs shall only be disposed of in accordance with procedures and criteria applicable to such grant programs.

Section 5. Implementation. That the City Manager is authorized to execute any purchase order or required documentation for the purchases described in this Resolution, subject to approval by the City Attorney as to form and legality, and to take any action that is reasonably necessary to implement the purpose of this Resolution.

Section 6. Effective Date. That this Resolution shall be effective immediately upon adoption.

The foregoing Resolution was offered by _____ who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by _____ and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Vice Mayor Jacky Bravo	_____
Councilman Bob Best	_____
Councilman Dr. Walter Fajet	_____
Councilman Dr. Victor Vazquez	_____
Mayor Maria Puente Mitchell	_____

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 13th day of December, 2021.

MARIA PUENTE MITCHELL
MAYOR

ATTEST:

ERIKA GONZALEZ, MMC
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY
FOR THE USE AND RELIANCE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS ONLY:

WEISS SEROTA HELFMAN COLE & BIERMAN, P.L.
CITY ATTORNEY



Awarded Contract

Call Us first, for all of your Fleet Automotive, & Light Truck needs.

Quote

PHONE (800) ALANJAY (252-6529)		DIRECT 863-402-4234	WWW.ALANJAY.COM	34807-1
Corporate Office	2003 U.S. 27 South Sebring, FL 33870	MOBILE 863-991-4693	Mailing Address	P.O. BOX 9200 Sebring, FL 33871-9200
		FAX 863-402-4221		

ORIGINAL QUOTE DATE
11/9/2021

QUICK QUOTE SHEET

REVISED QUOTE DATE
11/9/2021

REQUESTING AGENCY	MIAMI SPRINGS, CITY OF		
CONTACT PERSON	ZUZELL MURGUIDO	EMAIL	MurguidoZ@miamisprings-fl.gov
PHONE	305-805-5054	MOBILE	FAX

SOURCEWELL (FORMERLY NJPA) CONTRACT # 2022 120716-NAF & 060920-NAF www.NationalAutoFleetGroup.com

MODEL	F1C 100A	MSRP	\$30,985.00
2022 FORD F-150 REGULAR CAB 2WD XL 6.5' BED 122" WB			

CUSTOMER ID	BASE VEHICLE PRICE	\$23,419.00
BED LENGTH	6.5' BED	

** All vehicles will be ordered white w/ darkest interior unless clearly stated otherwise on purchase order.

FACTORY OPTIONS	DESCRIPTION	
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99B 44G	Engine: 3.3L V6 PFDI, Transmission: Electronic 10-Speed Automatic	\$0.00
153	FRONT LICENSE PLATE BRACKET	\$0.00

CONTRACT OPTIONS	DESCRIPTION	FACTORY OPTIONS	
ATB-18-LP	HD Aluminum tool box with low-profile single lid and 18" depth.		\$520.00
HD SOB SH	HD Scorpion spray on bed liner (short bed) under rail.		\$615.00
NO-TEMP	TEMP TAG NOT REQUESTED, CUSTOMER WILL HANDLE THEIR OWN TAG WORK.		\$0.00
CONTRACT OPTIONS			\$1,135.00

TRADE IN	VEHICLE TOTAL	\$23,419.00
	MSRP DISCOUNT	24.4%
	ACCESSORY TOTAL	\$1,135.00
	CUSTOMER PRICE	\$24,554.00
	YES WE TAKE TRADE INS ~~~ ASK ABOUT MUNICIPAL FINANCING ~~~	\$0.00
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Estimated Annual payments for 60 months paid in advance: \$5,499.09
Municipal finance for any essential use vehicle, requires lender approval, WAC.

Comments			
VEHICLE QUOTED BY	SCOTT WILSON	FLEET SALES MANAGER	scott.wilson@alanjay.com
<p>"I Want to be <u>Your</u> Fleet Provider"</p> <p>I appreciate the opportunity to submit this quotation. Please review it carefully. If there are any errors or changes, please feel free to contact me at any time. I am always happy to be of assistance.</p>			



ALAN JAY FLEET

SCOTT WILSON | 863-402-4234 | SCOTT.WILSON@ALANJAY.COM

Vehicle: [Fleet] 2022 Ford F-150 (F1C) XL 2WD Reg Cab 6.5' Box (✔ Complete)

Window Sticker

SUMMARY

[Fleet] 2022 Ford F-150 (F1C) XL 2WD Reg Cab 6.5' Box MSRP:\$29,640.00

Interior:Black w/Medium Dark Slate, Vinyl 40/20/40 Front Seat

Exterior 1:Oxford White

Exterior 2:No color has been selected.

Engine: 3.3L V6 PFDI

Transmission: Electronic 10-Speed Automatic

OPTIONS

CODE	MODEL	MSRP
F1C	[Fleet] 2022 Ford F-150 (F1C) XL 2WD Reg Cab 6.5' Box	\$29,640.00
OPTIONS		
100A	Equipment Group 100A Standard	\$0.00
153	Front License Plate Bracket	\$0.00
44G	Transmission: Electronic 10-Speed Automatic	\$0.00
64C	Wheels: 17" Silver Steel	\$0.00
99B	Engine: 3.3L V6 PFDI	\$0.00
AS	Black w/Medium Dark Slate, Vinyl 40/20/40 Front Seat	\$0.00
X19	3.55 Axle Ratio	\$0.00
YZ	Oxford White	\$0.00
---	Tires: 245/70R17 BSW A/S	\$0.00

SUBTOTAL	\$29,640.00
Adjustments Total	\$0.00
Destination Charge	\$1,695.00
TOTAL PRICE	\$31,335.00

FUEL ECONOMY

Est City:20 (2021) MPG

Est Highway:24 (2021) MPG

Est Highway Cruising Range:552.00 mi


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ALAN JAY FLEET

SCOTT WILSON | 863-402-4234 | SCOTT.WILSON@ALANJAY.COM

Vehicle: [Fleet] 2022 Ford F-150 (F1C) XL 2WD Reg Cab 6.5' Box ( Complete)

Standard Equipment

Mechanical

Engine: 3.3L V6 PFDI -inc: auto start-stop technology and flex-fuel capability (STD)

Transmission: Electronic 10-Speed Automatic -inc: selectable drive modes: normal, ECO, sport, tow/haul, slippery and trail (STD)

3.55 Axle Ratio (STD)

Rear-Wheel Drive

70-Amp/Hr 610CCA Maintenance-Free Battery w/Run Down Protection

200 Amp Alternator

Towing Equipment -inc: Trailer Sway Control

Trailer Wiring Harness

1985# Maximum Payload

GVWR: 6,010 lbs Payload Package

Gas-Pressurized Shock Absorbers

Front Anti-Roll Bar

Electric Power-Assist Steering

23 Gal. Fuel Tank

Single Stainless Steel Exhaust

Double Wishbone Front Suspension w/Coil Springs

Leaf Rear Suspension w/Leaf Springs

4-Wheel Disc Brakes w/4-Wheel ABS, Front And Rear Vented Discs, Brake Assist, Hill Hold Control and Electric Parking Brake

Exterior

Wheels: 17" Silver Steel (STD)

Tires: 245/70R17 BSW A/S (STD)

Regular Box Style

Steel Spare Wheel

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Clearcoat Paint

Black Front Bumper w/Body-Colored Rub Strip/Fascia Accent

Black Rear Step Bumper

Black Side Windows Trim and Black Front Windshield Trim

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Vehicle: [Fleet] 2022 Ford F-150 (F1C) XL 2WD Reg Cab 6.5' Box (Complete)

Exterior

- Black Door Handles
- Black Manual Side Mirrors w/Convex Spotter and Manual Folding
- Fixed Rear Window
- Light Tinted Glass
- Variable Intermittent Wipers
- Aluminum Panels
- Black Grille
- Tailgate Rear Cargo Access
- Manual Tailgate/Rear Door Lock
- Ford Co-Pilot360 - Autolamp Auto On/Off Aero-Composite Halogen Daytime Running Lights Preference Setting Headlamps w/Delay-Off
- Cargo Lamp w/High Mount Stop Light
- Auto High Beam

Entertainment

- Radio w/Seek-Scan, Speed Compensated Volume Control and Radio Data System
- Radio: AM/FM Stereo w/4 Speakers -inc: auxiliary audio input jack
- Fixed Antenna

Interior

- Cloth 40/20/40 Front Seat -inc: 2-way manual driver/passenger adjustment and armrest
- Driver Seat
- Passenger Seat
- Manual Tilt/Telescoping Steering Column
- Gauges -inc: Speedometer, Odometer, Voltmeter, Oil Pressure, Engine Coolant Temp, Tachometer, Transmission Fluid Temp and Trip Odometer
- FordPass Connect 4G Mobile Hotspot Internet Access
- Front Cupholder
- Compass
- Manual Air Conditioning
- Locking Glove Box
- Interior Trim -inc: Cabback Insulator and Metal-Look Interior Accents
- Full Cloth Headliner

This document contains information considered Confidential between GM and its Clients uniquely. The information provided is not intended for public disclosure. Prices, specifications, and availability are subject to change without notice, and do not include certain fees, taxes and charges that may be required by law or vary by manufacturer or region. Performance figures are guidelines only, and actual performance may vary. Photos may not represent actual vehicles or exact configurations. Content based on report preparer's input is subject to the accuracy of the input provided.

Data Version: 15075. Data Updated: Nov 2, 2021 1:04:00 PM PDT.



ALAN JAY FLEET

SCOTT WILSON | 863-402-4234 | SCOTT.WILSON@ALANJAY.COM

Vehicle: [Fleet] 2022 Ford F-150 (F1C) XL 2WD Reg Cab 6.5' Box (Complete)

Interior

Urethane Gear Shifter Material

Day-Night Rearview Mirror

Passenger Visor Vanity Mirror

Full Overhead Console w/Storage and 1 12V DC Power Outlet

Front Map Lights

Fade-To-Off Interior Lighting

Full Vinyl/Rubber Floor Covering

Pickup Cargo Box Lights

Smart Device Remote Engine Start

SYNC 4 -inc: 8" LCD capacitive touchscreen w/swipe capability, wireless phone connection, cloud connected, AppLink w/App catalog, 911 Assist, Apple CarPlay and Android Auto compatibility and digital owners manual

Instrument Panel Bin, Dashboard Storage, Driver And Passenger Door Bins

Manual 1st Row Windows

Outside Temp Gauge

Analog Appearance

Lane-Keeping System -inc: lane-keeping alert, lane-keeping aid and driver alert

Pre-Collision Assist w/Automatic Emergency Braking -inc: pedestrian detection, forward collision warning and dynamic brake support

Rear View Camera

Seats w/Carpet Back Material

Manual Adjustable Front Head Restraints

Securilock Anti-Theft Ignition (pats) Engine Immobilizer

1 12V DC Power Outlet

Safety-Mechanical

AdvanceTrac with Curve Control Electronic Stability Control (ESC) And Roll Stability Control (RSC)

ABS And Driveline Traction Control

Safety-Exterior

Side Impact Beams

Safety-Interior

Dual Stage Driver And Passenger Seat-Mounted Side Airbags

Tire Specific Low Tire Pressure Warning


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Data Version: 15075. Data Updated: Nov 2, 2021 1:04:00 PM PDT.



ALAN JAY FLEET

SCOTT WILSON | 863-402-4234 | SCOTT.WILSON@ALANJAY.COM

Vehicle: [Fleet] 2022 Ford F-150 (F1C) XL 2WD Reg Cab 6.5' Box ( Complete)

Safety-Interior

Dual Stage Driver And Passenger Front Airbags

Safety Canopy System Curtain 1st Row Airbags

Airbag Occupancy Sensor

Outboard Front Lap And Shoulder Safety Belts -inc: Height Adjusters and Pretensioners

WARRANTY

Basic Years: 3

Basic Miles/km: 36,000

Drivetrain Years: 5

Drivetrain Miles/km: 60,000

Corrosion Years: 5

Corrosion Miles/km: Unlimited

Roadside Assistance Years: 5

Roadside Assistance Miles/km: 60,000

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Data Version: 15075. Data Updated: Nov 2, 2021 1:04:00 PM PDT.

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-____

**A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA, APPROVING A
MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT WITH THE VILLAGE OF
VIRGINIA GARDENS; PROVIDING FOR
IMPLEMENTATION; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE
DATE.**

WHEREAS, the City of Miami Springs (the “City”) and the Village of Virginia Gardens (the “Village”) have the authority under Part I of Chapter 23, Florida Statutes, the “Florida Mutual Aid Act,” to enter into a requested operational assistance agreement for the rendering of assistance in law enforcement intensive situations and emergencies and voluntary cooperation agreement for assistance of a routine law enforcement nature that cross jurisdictional lines; and

WHEREAS, the City Council seeks to approve a Mutual Aid Agreement, in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit “A” (the “Agreement”), with the Village for voluntary cooperation and operational assistance in law enforcement matters, and authorize the City Manager to execute the MOU and take action in furtherance hereof; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that this Resolution is in the best interest and welfare of the residents of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals. That the above recitals are confirmed, adopted, and incorporated herein and made a part hereof by reference.

Section 2. Approval. That the City Council hereby approves the Agreement in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit “A.”

Section 3. Implementation. That the City Council hereby authorizes the City Manager to execute the Agreement, in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit “A,” subject to the approval of the City Attorney as to form, content, and legal sufficiency, and to take any action that is reasonably necessary to implement the purpose of this Resolution.

Section 4. Effective Date. That this Resolution shall be effective immediately upon adoption.

The foregoing Resolution was offered by _____ who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by _____ and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Vice Mayor Jacky Bravo	_____
Councilman Bob Best	_____
Councilman Dr. Walter Fajet	_____
Councilman Dr. Victor Vazquez	_____
Mayor Maria Puente Mitchell	_____

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 13th day of December, 2021.

ATTEST:

MARIA PUENTE MITCHELL
MAYOR

ERIKA GONZALEZ, MMC
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY
FOR THE USE AND RELIANCE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS ONLY:

WEISS SEROTA HELFMAN COLE & BIERMAN, P.L.
CITY ATTORNEY

EXHIBIT A

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT WITH VIRGINIA GARDENS

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

Between the Village of Virginia Gardens and the City of Miami Springs Police Department

Whereas, it is the responsibility of the governments of the Village of Virginia Gardens, Miami-Dade County, Florida, and the City of Miami Springs, Miami-Dade County, Florida, to ensure the public safety of their citizens by providing adequate levels of police services to address any foreseeable routine or emergency situation; and

Whereas, because of the existing and continuing possibility of the occurrence of law enforcement problems and other natural and man-made conditions which are, or are likely to be, beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, or facilities of the Village of Virginia Gardens Police Department or the City of Miami Springs Police Department; and

Whereas, in order to ensure that preparation of these law enforcement agencies will be adequate to address any and all of these conditions, to protect the public peace and safety, and to preserve the lives and property of the people of the Village of Virginia Gardens and the City of Miami Springs; and

Whereas, the Village of Virginia Gardens and the City of Miami Springs have the authority under Chapter 23, Florida Statutes, Florida Mutual Aid Act, to enter into a Mutual Aid Agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN that the Village of Virginia Gardens and the City of Miami Springs, municipal corporations of the State of Florida, by and through their undersigned representatives, in consideration for mutual promises to render valuable aid in times of necessity, do hereby agree to fully and faithfully abide by and be bound by the following terms and conditions:

- 1) **Short title:** Mutual Aid Agreement.
- 2) **Description:** Since this Mutual Aid Agreement provides for the requesting and rendering of assistance for both routine and law enforcement intensive situations, this Mutual Aid Agreement combines the elements of both a voluntary cooperation agreement and a requested operational assistance agreement, as described in Chapter 23, Florida Statutes.
- 3) **Definitions:**
 - a. **Joint Declaration:** A document which enumerates the various conditions or situations where aid may be requested or rendered pursuant to this Agreement, as determined by concerned agency heads. Subsequent to execution by the concerned agency heads, the joint declaration shall be filed with the clerks of the respective municipalities and shall thereafter become part of this Agreement. Said declaration may be amended or supplemented by mutual agreement at any time, upon filing a subsequent declaration with the clerks of the respective municipalities.

- b. **Agency or participating Law Enforcement Agency:** Either the Village of Virginia Gardens Police Department or the City of Miami Springs Police Department.
- c. **Agency Head:** Either the Chief of Police of the Village of Virginia Gardens Police Department or the Chief's designees; and the Chief of Police of the City of Miami Springs Police Department, or the Chief's designees.
- d. **Participating Municipal Police Department:** The Police Department of any municipality in Miami-Dade County, Florida, that has approved and executed this Agreement upon the approval of the governing body of that municipality.
- e. **Certified Law Enforcement Employee:** Any law enforcement employee certified as provided in Chapter 943, Florida Statutes.

4) **Operations:**

- a. In the event that a party to this Agreement is in need of assistance as specified in the applicable joint declaration, an authorized representative of the Police Department requiring assistance shall notify the Agency from whom such assistance is requested. The authorized Agency Representative whose assistance is sought shall evaluate the situation and his/her available resources, and will respond in a manner deemed appropriate.
- b. Each party to this Agreement agrees to furnish necessary manpower, equipment, facilities, and other resources and to render services to the other party as required to assist the requesting party in addressing the situation which caused the request; provided, however, that no party shall be required to deplete unreasonably its own manpower, equipment, facilities, and other resources and services in rendering such assistance.
- c. The Agency Heads of the participating Law Enforcement Agencies, or their designees, shall establish procedures for giving control of the mission definition to the requesting Agency, and for giving tactical control over accomplishing any such assigned mission and supervisory control over all personnel or equipment provided pursuant to this Agreement to the providing Agency.

5) **Powers, Privileges, Immunities, and Costs:**

- a. All employees of the participating Law Enforcement Agencies, including certified law enforcement employees as defined in Chapter 943, Florida Statutes, during such time that said employees are actually providing aid outside of the jurisdictional limits of the employed municipality pursuant to a request for aid made in accordance with this Agreement, shall, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 23, Florida Statutes, have the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, and immunities as if they were performing their duties in the municipality in which they are normally employed.

- b. The municipality having financial responsibility for the Law Enforcement Agency providing services, personnel, equipment, or facilities pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement shall bear any loss or damage to same and shall pay any and all expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of same.
 - c. The municipality having financial responsibility for the Law Enforcement Agency providing aid pursuant to this Agreement shall compensate all of its employees rendering aid pursuant to this Agreement during the time of the rendering of such aid and shall defray actual travel and maintenance expenses of such employees while they are rendering such aid. Such compensation shall include any amounts paid or due for compensation due to personal injury or death while such employees are engaged in rendering such aid. Such compensation shall also include all benefits normally due such employees.
 - d. All exemption from ordinance and rules, and all pension, insurance, relief, disability, workers' compensation, salary, death, and other benefits which apply to the activity of such officers, agents, or employees of any such agency when performing their respective functions within the territorial limits of their respective agencies shall apply to them to the same degree, manner, and extent while engaged in the performance of their functions and duties extraterritorially under the provisions of this Mutual Aid Agreement. The provisions of this Agreement shall apply with equal effect to paid and auxiliary employees.
- 6) **Indemnification:** The municipality having financial responsibility for the Law Enforcement Agency providing aid pursuant to this Agreement agrees to hold harmless, defend, and indemnify the requesting Law Enforcement Agency and its municipality in any suit, actions, or claim for damages resulting from any and all acts or conduct of employees of said providing Agency while providing aid pursuant to this Agreement, subject to Chapter 768, Florida Statutes, where applicable.
- 7) **Forfeitures:** It is recognized that during the course of the operation of this Agreement, property subject to forfeiture under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act, Florida Statutes, may be seized. The property shall be seized, forfeited, and equitably distributed among the participating agencies in proportion to the amount of investigation and participation performed by each Agency. This shall occur pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.
- 8) **Conflicts:** Any conflicts between this Agreement and the Florida Mutual Aid Act will be controlled by the provisions of the latter, whenever conditions exist that are within the definitions stated in Chapter 23, Florida Statutes.
- 9) **Command and Supervisory Responsibility:**
- a. Command: The personnel and equipment that are assigned by the assisting entity

shall be under the immediate command and direct supervision of a supervising officer designated by the assisting the Chief of Police, or his/her designee.

- b. Conflicts: Whenever an officer is rendering assistance pursuant to this agreement, the officer shall abide by and be subject to the rules and regulations, personnel policies, general orders, and standard operating procedures of his or her own employer. If any such rule, regulation, personnel policy, general order or standard operating procedure is contradicted, contravened or otherwise in conflict with a direct order of a superior officer of the requesting agency, then such rule, regulation, policy, general order or procedure of the assisting agency shall control, and shall supersede the direct order.
 - c. Complaints: Whenever there is cause to believe that a complaint has arisen as a result of a cooperative effort as it may pertain to this agreement, the Chief of Police, or his/her designee of the agency employing the officer who is the subject of the complaint shall be responsible for the investigation of the complaint. The Chief of Police or designee of the requesting agency should ascertain at a minimum:
 - 1. the identity of the complainant;
 - 2. an address where the complaining party can be contacted;
 - 3. the specific allegation; and;
 - 4. the identity of the employees accused without regard as to agency affiliation.
- 10) **Effective Date and Duration:** This Agreement shall be in effect from date of signing, through and including, November 30, 2026. Under no circumstances may this Agreement be renewed, amended, or extended except in writing.
- 11) **Cancellation:** This Agreement may be canceled by either party upon sixty (60) days written notice to the other party. Cancellation will be at the discretion of the Chief Executive Officers of the parties hereto.

AGREED TO AND ACKNOWLEDGED this ____ day of _____, 2021.

Fred Spencer Deno IV, Mayor
Village of Virginia Gardens, Florida

Maria Puente Mitchell, Mayor
City of Miami Springs, Florida

ATTEST:

ATTEST:

Maritza Fernandez-Guevara, Village Clerk
Village of Virginia Gardens, Florida

Erika Gonzalez-Santamaria, City Clerk
City of Miami Springs, Florida

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL
SUFFICIENCY:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL
SUFFICIENCY:

Guillermo I. Cuadra, Village Attorney
Village Of Virginia Gardens, Florida

**Weiss Serota Helfman Cole &
Bierman, P.L, City Attorney**
City of Miami Springs, Florida

**JOINT DECLARATION OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI
SPRINGS POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE VILLAGE
OF VIRGINIA GARDENS POLICE DEPARTMENT PURSUANT TO MUTUAL AID
AGREEMENT**

A Police Officer of either of the participating Law Enforcement Agencies shall be considered to be operating under the provisions of the Mutual Aid Agreement when:

- Participating in law enforcement activities that are pre-planned and approved by each respective Agency Head, or
- Appropriately dispatched in response to a request for assistance from the other Law Enforcement Agency.

In compliance with and under the authority of the Mutual Aid Agreement heretofore entered into by the Village of Virginia Gardens and the City of Miami Springs, Florida, it is hereby declared that the following list comprises the circumstances and conditions under which mutual aid may be requested and rendered regarding police operations pursuant to the Agreement. Said list may be amended or supplemented from time to time as needs dictate by subsequent declarations.

- 1) Joint multijurisdiction criminal investigations.
- 2) Civil affray or disobedience, disturbances, riots, large protest demonstrations, controversial trials, political conventions, labor disputes, and strikes.
- 3) Any natural disaster.
- 4) Incidents which require rescue operations and crowd and traffic control measures including, but not limited to, large-scale evacuations, aircraft and shipping disasters, fires, explosions, gas line leaks, radiological incidents, train wrecks and derailments, chemical or hazardous waste spills, and electrical power failures.
- 5) Terrorist activities including, but not limited to, acts of sabotage.
- 6) Escapes from or disturbances within detention facilities.
- 7) Hostage and barricaded subject situations, and aircraft piracy.
- 8) Control of major crime scenes, area searches, perimeter control, backups to emergency and in-progress calls, pursuits, and missing person calls.
- 9) Enemy attack.
- 10) Transportation of evidence requiring security.
- 11) Major events; e.g., sporting events, concerts, parades, fairs, festivals, and conventions.
- 12) Security and escort duties for dignitaries.

- 13) Emergency situations in which one agency cannot perform its functional objective.
- 14) Incidents requiring utilization of specialized units; e.g., underwater recovery, aircraft, canine, motorcycle, bomb, crime scene, marine patrol, and police information.
- 15) Joint training in areas of mutual need.
- 16) Extra Duty/Special Events
- 17) Participating in exigent situations, without the need for a formal request, which situations are spontaneous occurrences such as area searches for wanted subjects, perimeters, crimes in progress, escaped prisoners; traffic stops near municipal boundaries, request for assistance when no available local units are nearby, calls or transmissions indicating an officer is injured, calls indicating a crime or incident has occurred in which a citizen may likely be injured and the assisting municipality is closer to the area than the officer receiving the call;

The following procedures will apply in mutual aid operations:

- 1) Mutual aid requested or rendered will be approved by the Chief of Police or designee.
- 2) Specific reporting instructions for personnel rendering mutual aid should be included in the request for mutual aid. In the absence of such instructions, personnel will report to the ranking On-duty Supervisor on the scene.
- 3) Communications instructions will be included in each request for mutual aid and the Miami-Dade Police Department Communications Bureau will maintain radio contact with the involved Agencies until the mutual aid situation has ended.
- 4) Incidents requiring mass processing of arrestees, transporting prisoners, and operating temporary detention facilities will be handled per established procedures.

Ray Hernandez, Chief **Date**
Village of Virginia Gardens
Police Department

Armando Guzman, Chief **Date**
City of Miami Springs
Police Department

ATTEST:

ATTEST:

Maritza Fernandez-Guevara
Village Clerk

Erika Gonzalez-Santamaria
City Clerk



AGENDA MEMORANDUM

Meeting Date: December 13, 2021

To: The Honorable Mayor Maria Puente Michell and Members of the City Council

From: William Alonso, City Manager / Finance Director

Subject: Settlement agreement between the City and Mr. Glass Doors and Windows

The City of Miami Springs provided the Miami Springs Historical Society with an appropriation of \$52,150 towards the renovation of the new museum at 501 East Drive. The agreement with the Society was that they would enter into any construction contracts and the city would only be reimbursing them as they provided needed the funds to pay their contractor, CG3 Group, LLC (CG3).

The city disbursed a total of \$43,935 to date, leaving a balance of \$8,215 to be paid.

On May 19, 2021, Mr. Glass Doors and Windows, a subcontractor of CG3, obtained a default judgement against CG3 and the Society claiming that CG3 had failed to pay Mr. Glass for work performed on subject property.

In an attempt to resolve this litigation, the city will agree to pay Mr. Glass the balance left on this appropriation of \$8,215, and Mr. Glass will dismiss the Lawsuit against the Society.

Attached is the Settlement Agreement and Release, we recommend Council approval so that we can resolve this matter.

RESOLUTION NO. 2021 - _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA, APPROVING A SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT WITH MR. GLASS DOORS AND WINDOWS, INC. RELATING TO THE LAWSUIT CAPTIONED *MR. GLASS DOORS & WINDOWS, INC. V. CG3 GROUP, LLC, ET AL.* (MIAMI-DADE COUNTY CASE NO. 2020-018320-CC-25); PROVIDING FOR AUTHORIZATION; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Miami Springs (the “City”) subleased certain real property, located at 501 East Drive, Miami Springs, Florida (“Property”), to the Miami Springs Historical Society, Inc. (the “Society”) on November 3, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the Society sought to make improvements to the Property and the City agreed to contribute funds to the Society to assist with the improvements to the Property; and

WHEREAS, the City has paid \$43,935.00 to the Society for improvements to the Property; and

WHEREAS, the Society entered into a construction contract with CG3 Group, LLC (“CG3”) for improvements to the Property; and

WHEREAS, CG3 entered into a contract with Mr. Glass Doors & Windows Inc. (“Mr. Glass”) to supply and install impact and/or non-impact windows and doors at the Property; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Glass filed a lawsuit captioned *Mr. Glass Doors & Windows, Inc. v. CG3 Group, LLC et al.*, Miami-Dade County Case No. 2020-018320-CC-25 (the “Lawsuit”), which alleges that CG3 failed to pay Mr. Glass for the work performed by Mr. Glass upon the Property; and

WHEREAS, on May 19, 2021, Mr. Glass obtained a default judgment against CG3 in the Lawsuit; and

WHEREAS, the City's records reflect a balance on the contract between CG3 and the Society of \$8,215.00; and

WHEREAS, in an effort to avoid the uncertainty and expense of continued and protracted litigation, the City finds that it is in the best interest and welfare of the public to enter into a Settlement Agreement, in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit "A" (the "Settlement Agreement), with the intent to resolve all claims or potential claims between the City and Mr. Glass, including claims that were or could have been raised in the Lawsuit.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals. The above recitals are confirmed, adopted, and incorporated herein and made a part hereof by reference.

Section 2. Approving Settlement Agreement. That the City Council hereby approves the Settlement Agreement in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and authorizes the payment of \$8,215.00 to Mr. Glass.

Section 3. Authorization. That the City Manager is authorized to execute the Settlement Agreement in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit "A," and all documents deemed necessary to implement the intent of this Resolution, subject to approval by the City Attorney as to form, content, and legal sufficiency, and to take such other action as may be necessary and appropriate to implement the terms of the Settlement Agreement and this Resolution.

Section 4. Effective Date. That this Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

The foregoing Resolution was offered by _____ who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by _____ and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Vice Mayor Jacky Bravo	_____
Councilman Bob Best	_____
Councilman Dr. Walter Fajet	_____
Councilman Dr. Victor Vazquez	_____
Mayor Maria Puente Mitchell	_____

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 13th day of December, 2021.

ATTEST:

MARIA PUENTE MITCHELL
MAYOR

ERIKA GONZALEZ, MMC
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY
FOR THE USE AND RELIANCE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS ONLY:

WEISS SEROTA HELFMAN COLE & BIERMAN, P.L.
CITY ATTORNEY

EXHIBIT A

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND RELEASE

BETWEEN

CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS AND MR. GLASS DOORS AND WINDOWS, INC.

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND RELEASE

This Settlement Agreement and Release (“Agreement”) is made as of the date last signed by all the parties between the City of Miami Springs (“City”) and Mr. Glass Doors and Windows, Inc. (“Mr. Glass”). The City and Mr. Glass, together with their representatives, successors, or assigns, shall collectively be referred to as the “Parties.”

RECITALS

- A. The City subleased certain real property, located at 501 East Drive, Miami Springs, Florida (“Property”), to the Miami Springs Historical Society, Inc. (the “Society”) on November 3, 2014.
- B. The Society sought to make improvements to the Property and the City agreed to contribute funds to the Society to assist with the improvements to the Property.
- C. The City has paid \$43,935.00 to the Society for improvements to the Property.
- D. The Society entered into a construction contract (“Historical Society Project”) with CG3 Group, LLC (“CG3”) for improvements to the Property.
- E. CG3 entered into a contract with Mr. Glass to supply and install impact and/or non-impact windows and doors at the Property.
- F. Mr. Glass alleged that CG3 failed to pay Mr. Glass for the work performed by Mr. Glass upon the Property.
- G. On May 19, 2021, Mr. Glass obtained a default judgment against CG3 in a lawsuit captioned as *Mr. Glass Doors & Windows Inc. v. CG3 Group, LLC et al.*, Case No. 2020-018320-CC-25 (the “Lawsuit”).
- H. The City’s records reflect a balance on the contract between CG3 and the Society of \$8,215.00.
- I. The City is not a party to the Lawsuit. However, in an effort to avoid the uncertainty and expense of continued and protracted litigation, the City and Mr. Glass enter into this Agreement with the intent to resolve all claims or potential claims between the City and Mr. Glass including all claims that were or could have been raised in the Lawsuit.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual terms, conditions, promises and covenants contained herein and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledges, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

- 1. **Incorporation of Recitals.** The Parties agree that the above recitals are confirmed, adopted, and incorporated herein and made a part hereof by reference.
- 2. **Settlement Payment.** Within thirty (30) days following the full execution of this Agreement by the Parties, the City shall pay the balance of the contract between the Society and CG3 to Mr. Glass in the amount of \$8,215.00.
- 3. **Dismissal with Prejudice and Release of Liens and Lis Pendens.** Within ten (10) days following the receipt of the payment from the City and the clearance of the funds, Mr. Glass shall (a) dismiss the lawsuit against the Society only with prejudice with Mr. Glass

and the Society each bearing its own fees and costs; and (b) record and/or file with the court a discharge of any and all liens held by Mr. Glass, including but not limited to any recorded *lis pendens*, against the Property.

4. **Costs and Attorneys' Fees.** The Parties acknowledge and agree that each of them shall bear their own costs, expenses and attorneys' fees arising out of or related to the Lawsuit and this Agreement. The prevailing party in any proceeding to enforce or interpret the terms of this Agreement shall be entitled to recover from the other its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, in addition to all other relief to which that party may be entitled.
5. **Indemnification.** Mr. Glass shall indemnify the City against losses and liabilities arising from third-party claims, including but not limited to claims or potential claims by CG3, its successors, or assigns, asserted against the City for non-payment for the work contemplated by the Historical Society Project.
6. **Mutual Release.** Each Party does irrevocably and unconditionally release, acquit, and forever discharge the other Party from any and all charges, claims, liabilities, obligations, agreements, controversies, damages, actions, causes of action, suits, rights, demands, costs, losses, debts and expenses (including attorneys' fees and costs), whether legal, equitable, known or unknown, relating in any way to the Historical Society Project including, without limitation, the Lawsuit.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, and to avoid doubt, specifically reserved and excepted by the Parties from this release are any obligations between Mr. Glass and the City imposed by law, such as the payment of municipal fees, taxes, or other charges unrelated to the Historical Society Project. This limited release applies only to the Historical Society Project and any claims that did or could have arisen from the Historical Society Project.

7. **Judgment Against CG3.** Nothing herein shall be construed as releasing, satisfying, waiving, offsetting, or otherwise disturbing the judgment held by Mr. Glass against CG3.
8. **Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.
9. **Waiver of Jury Trial.** EACH PARTY HERETO HEREBY IRREVOCABLY WAIVES, TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, ANY RIGHT IT MAY HAVE TO A TRIAL BY JURY IN ANY LEGAL PROCEEDING DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO THIS AGREEMENT. EACH PARTY HERETO (A) CERTIFIES THAT NO REPRESENTATIVE, AGENT OR ATTORNEY OF ANY OTHER PERSON HAS REPRESENTED, EXPRESSLY OR OTHERWISE, THAT SUCH OTHER PERSON WOULD NOT, IN THE EVENT OF LITIGATION, SEEK TO ENFORCE THE FOREGOING WAIVER AND (B) ACKNOWLEDGES THAT IT AND THE OTHER PARTIES HERETO HAVE BEEN INDUCED TO ENTER INTO THIS AGREEMENT BY, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE MUTUAL WAIVERS AND CERTIFICATIONS IN THIS SECTION.

10. **Compromise.** The Agreement is the result of a compromise of the Lawsuit and, with the exception of the right to seek enforcement of this Agreement, shall never at any time or for any purpose be considered an admission of liability or responsibility on the part of any party hereto, nor shall the payment of any sum of money in consideration for, or pursuant to the execution of the Agreement constitute or be construed as an admission of any liability whatsoever.
11. **Construction of Agreement.** This Agreement is the product of negotiation and preparation by and among the Parties and their respective attorneys. Accordingly, the Parties hereto acknowledge and agree that the Agreement shall not be deemed prepared or drafted by either party, or the attorneys for either party, and the Agreement shall be construed accordingly.
12. **Governing Law.** The Agreement shall be interpreted in accordance with and governed in all respects by the laws of the State of Florida. Exclusive jurisdiction and venue for any litigation brought pursuant to this Agreement shall be in the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida.
13. **Binding Effect.** The Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties hereto, and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, trustors, trustees, beneficiaries, predecessors, successors, assigns, partners, partnerships, parents, subsidiaries, affiliated and related entities, officers, directors, principals, agents, servants, employees, representatives, and all persons or entities connected with each of them, including, without limitation, their insurers, sureties, attorneys, consultants and experts.
14. **Severability.** If any provision or any part of any provision of this Agreement is contrary to any law applicable to the Parties or held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be illegal, unenforceable, or invalid in a judicial proceeding, such provision shall be severed and inoperative, and provided that the fundamental terms and conditions of this Agreement remain legal and enforceable, the remainder of the Agreement shall remain operative and binding on the Parties.
15. **Entire Agreement.** The Agreement contains the entire understanding among the Parties to the Agreement with regard to the matters herein set forth and is intended to be and is a final integration thereof. There are no representations, warranties, agreements, arrangements, undertakings, oral or written, between or among the Parties hereto relating to this Agreement which are not fully expressed herein.
16. **Representations and Warranties.** Each party makes the following representations and warranties with the understanding that the other party is entering into the Agreement in reliance upon each of these representations and warranties, and that without these representations and warranties, such party would not enter into this Agreement:
 - a. Each party represents and warrants that the terms of this Agreement have been explained to it or its authorized representatives by its legal counsel, and such party or its authorized representatives understands and accepts the terms of this Agreement.
 - b. Each of the signatories hereto warrants and represents that he or she is competent and authorized to enter into the Agreement on behalf of the party for whom he or she purports to sign.

17. **Effective Upon City Council Approval.** This Agreement shall not be effective unless and until approved by resolution of the City's Council.

18. **Effective Date.** The Parties hereto deem the Agreement to be immediately effective as of the last day on which the last party executes the Agreement.

[THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK. SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS.]

CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS

By: _____
William Alonso, CPA, CGFO
City Manager

Date: _____

Pursuant to Resolution No.: _____

Attest:

By: _____
Erika Gonzalez, MMC
City Clerk

Approved as to form and legal sufficiency:

By: _____
Weiss Serota Helfman Cole & Bierman, P.L.
City Attorney

Addresses for Notice:

City of Miami Springs
Attn: City Manager
201 Westward Drive
Miami Springs, FL 33166
305-805-5011 (telephone)
alonsow@miamisprings-fl.gov (email)

With a copy to:

Weiss Serota Helfman Cole & Bierman, P.L.
Attn: Haydee Sera, Esq.
City of Miami Springs City Attorney
2525 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Suite 700
Coral Gables, FL 33134
hsera@wsh-law.com (email)

MR. GLASS DOORS AND WINDOWS, INC.

By: _____
Ulises Senaris
President

Date: _____

Approved as to form and legal sufficiency:

By: _____
Taylor Espino Vega Touron, PLLC
Counsel for Mr. Glass Doors and Windows, Inc.

Addresses for Notice:

Mr. Glass Doors and Windows, Inc.
Attn: Mr. Ulises Senaris, President
8120 NW 84th Street
Medley, FL 33166

With a copy to:

Taylor Espino Vega Touron, PLLC
Counsel for Mr. Glass Doors and Windows, Inc.
Mr. Daniel R. Vega
201 Alhambra Circle, Suite 801
Coral Gables, FL 33134
dvega@tevtlaw.com
ebrown@tevtlaw.com
tevtservice@gmail.com



AGENDA MEMORANDUM

Meeting Date: December 13, 2021

To: The Honorable Mayor Maria Puente Mitchell and Members of the City Council

Via: William Alonso, City Manager/Finance Director

From: Armando Guzman, Chief of Police

Subject: Verizon Connect Integrated Video and Reveal System

Recommendation: Recommendation by the Police Department that Council authorize the issuance of a Purchase Order to Verizon Connect Fleet USA LLC, by utilizing Sourcewell (formerly NJPA) Contract #020221 (attached), for the remainder of their contract term, including any extensions through March 26, 2025, in the amount of \$15,422.40/per year (quote attached), for a 12-month subscription (subscription to be renewed each Fiscal Year) including software and equipment providing Verizon Connect’s Integrated Video and Reveal at \$1,285.20/a month for (28) twenty-eight vehicles, as these funds qualify for expenditure from the Police Law Enforcement Trust Fund (LETf), as funds are in the projected FY 21/22 Budget, pursuant to Section §31.11 (E)(5)(c) of the City Code.

Discussion/Analysis: Purchase a 12-month subscription of Verizon Connect’s Integrated Video and Reveal. This software offers the Police Department the opportunity to receive high quality smart videos and increase the power of fleet management. Vehicle maintenance reminders and fuel efficiency reports are critical tools that help provide reports beyond the basic insights to ultimately get more done in less time in efforts to better assist the community. Road facing video footage is likewise helpful in establishing the facts of an event and is useful for incident and safety summaries. The data could also be utilized for training purposes to either prevent or promote similar occurrences in the future.

Submission Date and Time: 12/8/2021 12:00 PM

<u>Submitted by:</u>	<u>Approved by (sign as applicable):</u>	<u>Funding:</u>
Department: <u>Police Department</u> Prepared by: <u>Ariadna Quintana</u> Attachments: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Budgeted/Funded <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Dept. Head: _____ Procurement: _____ Asst. City Mgr.: _____ City Manager: _____	Dept./ Desc.: <u>Law Enforcement Trust Fund</u> <u>Operating Supplies</u> Account No.: <u>650-2010-521.52-00</u> Additional Funding: <u>N/A</u> Amount previously approved: \$ <u>N/A</u> Current request: \$ <u>15,422.40</u> Total vendor amount: \$ <u>15,422.40</u>

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-____

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA, APPROVING AN AGREEMENT WITH VERIZON CONNECT INC. FOR INTEGRATED VIDEO AND REVEAL SERVICES UTILIZING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SOURCEWELL CONTRACT NO. 020221 PURSUANT TO SECTION 31-11(E)(5) OF THE CITY CODE; PROVIDING FOR AUTHORIZATION; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Miami Springs (the “City”) desires to equip twenty-eight vehicles with Integrated Video and Reveal Services (the “Services”) for the Police Department; and

WHEREAS, Sourcewell, a service cooperative created by the Minnesota legislature as a unit of government, issued RFP No. 020221 for the Services (the “RFP”) and competitively awarded Sourcewell Contract No. 020221 (the “Sourcewell Contract”) to Verizon Connect Inc. (“Contractor”) pursuant to the RFP; and

WHEREAS, Section 31-11(E)(5) of the City’s Code of Ordinances (the “Code”) provides that purchases of supplies, materials, or contractual services under the provisions of state or local government, or private sector cooperative purchasing or not-for-profit companies, bids or contracts shall be exempt from the competitive bid requirements otherwise applicable to such purchases; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 31-11(E)(5) of the City Code, the City Council seeks to authorize the City Manager to execute an agreement in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit “A” with the Contractor for the Services consistent with the terms and conditions of the Sourcewell Contract (the “Agreement”); and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that this Resolution is in the best interest and welfare of the residents of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals. That the above recitals are confirmed, adopted, and incorporated herein and made a part hereof by reference.

Section 2. Approval. That the City Council hereby approves the Agreement with the Contractor for the Services pursuant to Section 31-11(E)(5) of the City Code.

Section 3. Authorization. That the City Council hereby authorizes the City Manager to execute the Agreement in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit "A," subject to the approval of the City Attorney as to form, content, and legal sufficiency.

Section 4. Effective Date. That this Resolution shall be effective immediately upon adoption.

The foregoing Resolution was offered by _____ who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by _____ and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Vice Mayor Jacky Bravo	_____
Councilman Bob Best	_____
Councilman Dr. Walter Fajet	_____
Councilman Dr. Victor Vazquez	_____
Mayor Maria Puente Mitchell	_____

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 13th day of December, 2021.

MARIA PUENTE MITCHELL
MAYOR

ATTEST:

ERIKA GONZALEZ, MMC
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY
FOR THE USE AND RELIANCE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS ONLY:

WEISS SEROTA HELFMAN COLE & BIERMAN, P.L.
CITY ATTORNEY

**PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS
AND
VERIZON CONNECT INC.**

THIS AGREEMENT (this “Agreement”) is made effective as of the _____ day of _____, 2021 (the “Effective Date”), by and between the **CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA**, a Florida municipal corporation, (the “City”), and **VERIZON CONNECT INC.**, a Delaware corporation authorized to do business in Florida, (hereinafter, the “Contractor”). Collectively, the City and the Contractor are referred to as the “Parties.”

WHEREAS, the City desires to connect twenty-eight of the City’s Police Department vehicles to Integrated Video and Reveal Services; and

WHEREAS, Sourcewell, a service cooperative created by the Minnesota legislature as a unit of government, issued Request for Proposal No. 020221 on December 10, 2020, (the “RFP”) for fleet management technologies with related software solutions (the “Services”) and competitively awarded a contract to the Contractor pursuant to the RFP, which contract is attached hereto as Exhibit “A” (the “Sourcewell Contract”); and

WHEREAS, the City desires for Contractor to perform the Services and the Parties wish to incorporate the terms and conditions of the Sourcewell Contract in this Agreement, except as otherwise modified or amended herein; and

WHEREAS, Section 31-11(E)(5) of the City Code of Ordinances (the “Code”) provides that “All purchases of supplies, materials, or contractual services under the provisions of state or local government, or private sector Cooperative Purchasing or Not-For-Profit Companies, bids or contracts shall be exempt from the competitive bid requirements otherwise applicable to such purchases, provided that: (a) The terms and conditions of the original bid or contract by the state or local government are satisfactory to the City and that such terms and conditions are expressly extended to the City. (b) The bid or contract by the state or local government is in force prior to the proposed purchase of supplies or services by the City. (c) The purchasing agent has determined that purchasing materials, goods, supplies and contractual services under existing state or local government bids or contracts are in the best interests of the City.”; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 31-11(E)(5) of the City Code, the City desires to engage the Contractor to perform the Services and provide the deliverables as specified below.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions contained herein, the City and the Contractor agree as follows:

- 1. Incorporation of Contract.** The terms and conditions of the Sourcewell Contract (Exhibit “A” hereto) is incorporated as though fully set forth herein. Except as otherwise specifically set

forth or modified herein, all terms in the Sourcewell Contract are hereby ratified and affirmed and shall remain unmodified and in full force and effect in accordance with its terms.

2. **Defined Terms.** All initial capitalized terms used in this Agreement shall have the same meaning as set forth in the Sourcewell Contract unless otherwise provided in this Agreement. All references to the Sourcewell shall be replaced with the City of Miami Springs where applicable.
3. **Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and such counterparts shall constitute one and the same instrument.
4. **Amending Section 14 of the Sourcewell Contract.** Section 14 of the Sourcewell Contract is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced as follows:

14. Governing Law and Venue. This Agreement shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the laws of the State of Florida. Venue for any proceedings arising out of this Agreement shall be proper exclusively in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

5. **Amending Section 22 of the Sourcewell Contract.** Section 22 of the Sourcewell Contract is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced as follows:

22. Termination.

22.1 The City Manager, without cause, may terminate this Agreement upon five (5) calendar days' written notice to the Contractor, or immediately with cause.

22.2 Upon receipt of the City's written notice of termination, Contractor shall immediately stop work on the project unless directed otherwise by the City Manager.

22.3 In the event of termination by the City, the Contractor shall be paid for all work accepted by the City Manager up to the date of termination, provided that the Contractor has first complied with the provisions of Paragraph 22.4.

22.4 The Contractor shall transfer all books, records, reports, working drafts, documents, maps, and data pertaining to the Services and the project to the City, in a hard copy and electronic format within fourteen (14) days from the date of the written notice of termination or the date of expiration of this Agreement.

6. **Attorneys Fees and Waiver of Jury Trial.**

6.1. In the event of any litigation arising out of this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover its attorneys' fees and costs, including the fees and expenses of any paralegals, law clerks and legal assistants, and including fees and expenses charged for representation at both the trial and appellate levels.

6.2. IN THE EVENT OF ANY LITIGATION ARISING OUT OF THIS AGREEMENT, EACH PARTY HEREBY KNOWINGLY, IRREVOCABLY, VOLUNTARILY AND INTENTIONALLY WAIVES ITS RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

7. Ownership and Access to Records and Audits.

7.1. Contractor acknowledges that all inventions, innovations, improvements, developments, methods, designs, analyses, drawings, reports, compiled information, and all similar or related information (whether patentable or not) which relate to Services to the City which are conceived, developed or made by Contractor during the term of this Agreement (“Work Product”) belong to the City. Contractor shall promptly disclose such Work Product to the City and perform all actions reasonably requested by the City (whether during or after the term of this Agreement) to establish and confirm such ownership (including, without limitation, assignments, powers of attorney and other instruments).

7.2. Contractor agrees to keep and maintain public records in Contractor’s possession or control in connection with Contractor’s performance under this Agreement. The City Manager or her designee shall, during the term of this Agreement and for a period of three (3) years from the date of termination of this Agreement, have access to and the right to examine and audit any records of the Contractor involving transactions related to this Agreement. Contractor additionally agrees to comply specifically with the provisions of Section 119.0701, Florida Statutes. Contractor shall ensure that public records that are exempt or confidential and exempt from public records disclosure requirements are not disclosed, except as authorized by law, for the duration of the Agreement, and following completion of the Agreement until the records are transferred to the City.

7.3. Upon request from the City’s custodian of public records, Contractor shall provide the City with a copy of the requested records or allow the records to be inspected or copied within a reasonable time at a cost that does not exceed the cost provided by Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, or as otherwise provided by law.

7.4. Unless otherwise provided by law, any and all records, including but not limited to reports, surveys, and other data and documents provided or created in connection with this Agreement are and shall remain the property of the City.

7.5. Upon completion of this Agreement or in the event of termination by either party, any and all public records relating to the Agreement in the possession of the Contractor shall be delivered by the Contractor to the City Manager, at no cost to the City, within seven (7) days. All such records stored electronically by Contractor shall be delivered to the City in a format that is compatible with the City’s information technology systems. Once the public records have been delivered upon completion or termination of this Agreement, the Contractor shall destroy any and all duplicate public records that are exempt or confidential and exempt from public records disclosure requirements.

- 7.6. Any compensation due to Contractor shall be withheld until all records are received as provided herein.
- 7.7. Contractor's failure or refusal to comply with the provisions of this section shall result in the immediate termination of this Agreement by the City.
- 7.8. **Notice Pursuant to Section 119.0701(2)(a), Florida Statutes. IF THE CONTRACTOR HAS QUESTIONS REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF CHAPTER 119, FLORIDA STATUTES, TO THE CONTRACTOR'S DUTY TO PROVIDE PUBLIC RECORDS RELATING TO THIS AGREEMENT, CONTACT THE CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC RECORDS: ERIKA GONZALEZ, MMC, 201 WESTWARD DRIVE, MIAMI SPRINGS, FL 33166, 305-805-5006, GONZALEZE@MIAMISPRINGS-FL.GOV.**
8. **Notices/Authorized Representatives.** Any notices required by this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been properly given if transmitted by hand-delivery, by registered or certified mail with postage prepaid return receipt requested, or by a private postal service, addressed to the parties (or their successors) at the addresses listed on the signature page of this Agreement or such other address as the party may have designated by proper notice. This provision shall replace and supercede Section 13 of the Sourcewell Contract.
9. **Conflicts; Order of Priority.** This document without exhibits is referred to as the "Base Agreement." In the event of a conflict between the terms of this Agreement and any exhibits or attachments hereto, or any documents incorporated herein by reference, the conflict shall be resolved in the following order of priorities and the more stringent criteria for performance of the Services shall apply:
- 9.1. First Priority: Base Agreement;
- 9.2. Second Priority: Purchase Orders, with later date taking precedence;
- 9.3. Third Priority: Exhibit A – Sourcewell Contract No. 020221; and
- 9.4. Fourth Priority: Exhibit B – Contractor's Proposal.
10. **E-Verify Affidavit.** In accordance with Section 448.095, Florida Statutes, the City requires all contractors doing business with the City to register with and use the E-Verify system to verify the work authorization status of all newly hired employees. The City will not enter into a contract unless each party to the contract registers with and uses the E-Verify system. The contracting entity must provide of its proof of enrollment in E-Verify. For instructions on how to provide proof of the contracting entity's participation/enrollment in E-Verify, please visit: <https://www.e-verify.gov/faq/how-do-i-provide-proof-of-my-participationenrollment-in-e-verify>. By entering into this Agreement, the Contractor acknowledges that it has read Section 448.095, Florida Statutes; will comply with the E-Verify requirements imposed by Section

448.095, Florida Statutes, including but not limited to obtaining E-Verify affidavits from subcontractors; and has executed the required affidavit attached hereto and incorporated herein.

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank. Signature pages follow.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed the day and year as first stated above.

CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS

CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT

By: _____
William Alonso, CPA, CGFO
City Manager

By: _____
Name: _____

Attest:

Title: _____

Entity: Verizon Connect Inc.

By: _____
Erika Gonzalez, MMC
City Clerk

Approved as to form and legal sufficiency:

By: _____
Weiss Serota Helfman Cole & Bierman, P.L.
City Attorney

Addresses for Notice:

City of Miami Springs
Attn: City Manager
201 Westward Drive
Miami Springs, FL 33166
305-805-5011 (telephone)
alonsow@miamisprings-fl.gov (email)

Addresses for Notice:

Verizon Connect Inc.
c/o Patrick Nuciforo
2002 Summit Blvd., Suite 1800
Atlanta, GA 30319
_____(telephone)
_____(email)

With a copy to:

Weiss Serota Helfman Cole & Bierman, P.L.
Attn: Haydee Sera, Esq.
City of Miami Springs Attorney
2525 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Suite 700
Coral Gables, FL 33134
hsera@wsh-law.com (email)

With a copy to:

_____(telephone)
_____(email)

EXHIBIT "A"

**Copy of
Agreement between
Sourcewell
And
Verizon Connect NWF Inc.
Dated: March 25, 2021**

EXHIBIT "B"

CONTRACTOR'S PROPOSAL
Dated: November 3, 2021

E-VERIFY AFFIDAVIT

In accordance with Section 448.095, Florida Statutes, the City of Miami Springs requires all contractors doing business with the City to register with and use the E-Verify system to verify the work authorization status of all newly hired employees. The City will not enter into a contract unless each party to the contract registers with and uses the E-Verify system.

The contracting entity must provide of its proof of enrollment in E-Verify. For instructions on how to provide proof of the contracting entity’s participation/enrollment in E-Verify, please visit: <https://www.e-verify.gov/faq/how-do-i-provide-proof-of-my-participationenrollment-in-e-verify>

By signing below, the contracting entity acknowledges that it has read Section 448.095, Florida Statutes and will comply with the E-Verify requirements imposed by it, including but not limited to obtaining E-Verify affidavits from subcontractors.

Check here to confirm proof of enrollment in E-Verify has been attached to this Affidavit.

In the presence of:

Signed, sealed and delivered by:

Witness #1 Print Name: _____

Print Name: _____

Witness #2 Print Name: _____

Title: _____

Entity Name: _____

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of Florida
County of _____

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of physical presence or online notarization, this ____ day of _____, 20____, by _____
_____(name of person) as _____ (type of authority) for _____
_____(name of party on behalf of whom instrument is executed).

Notary Public (Print, Stamp, or Type as Commissioned)

- _____ Personally known to me; or
- _____ Produced identification (Type of Identification: _____)
- _____ Did take an oath; or
- _____ Did not take an oath

**Solicitation Number: 020221****CONTRACT**

This Contract is between Sourcewell, 202 12th Street Northeast, P.O. Box 219, Staples, MN 56479 (Sourcewell) and Verizon Connect NWF Inc., 9868 Scranton Road, San Diego, CA 92121 (Vendor).

Sourcewell is a State of Minnesota local government agency and service cooperative created under the laws of the State of Minnesota (Minnesota Statutes Section 123A.21) that offers cooperative procurement solutions to government entities. Participation is open to federal, state/province, and municipal governmental entities, higher education, K-12 education, nonprofit, tribal government, and other public entities located in the United States and Canada. Sourcewell issued a public solicitation for Fleet Management Technologies with Related Software Solutions from which Vendor was awarded a contract.

Vendor desires to contract with Sourcewell to provide equipment, products, or services to Sourcewell and the entities that access Sourcewell's cooperative purchasing contracts located in the United States (Participating Entities).

1. TERM OF CONTRACT

- A. **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This Contract is effective upon the date of the final signature below.
- B. **EXPIRATION DATE AND EXTENSION.** This Contract expires March 26, 2025, unless it is cancelled sooner pursuant to Article 22. This Contract may be extended up to one additional one-year period upon request of Sourcewell and with written agreement by Vendor.
- C. **SURVIVAL OF TERMS.** Articles 11 through 14 survive the expiration or cancellation of this Contract.

2. EQUIPMENT, PRODUCTS, OR SERVICES

- A. **EQUIPMENT, PRODUCTS, OR SERVICES.** Vendor will provide the Equipment, Products, or Services as stated in its Proposal submitted under the Solicitation Number listed above. Vendor's Equipment, Products, or Services Proposal (Proposal) is attached and incorporated into this Contract.

All Equipment and Products provided under this Contract must be new/current model. Vendor may offer close-out or refurbished Equipment or Products if they are clearly indicated in Vendor's product and pricing list. Unless agreed to by the Participating Entities in advance, Equipment or Products must be delivered as operational to the Participating Entity's site.

This Contract offers an indefinite quantity of sales, and while substantial volume is anticipated, sales and sales volume are not guaranteed.

B. **WARRANTY.** Vendor warrants that all Equipment, Products, and Services furnished are free from liens and encumbrances, and are free from defects in design, materials, and workmanship. In addition, Vendor warrants the Equipment, Products, and Services are suitable for and will perform in accordance with the ordinary use for which they are intended. Vendor's dealers and distributors must agree to assist the Participating Entity in reaching a resolution in any dispute over warranty terms with the manufacturer. Any manufacturer's warranty that is effective past the expiration of the Vendor's warranty will be passed on to the Participating Entity.

C. **DEALERS, DISTRIBUTORS, AND/OR RESELLERS.** Upon Contract execution, Vendor will make available to Sourcewell a means to validate or authenticate Vendor's authorized dealers, distributors, and/or resellers relative to the Equipment, Products, and Services related to this Contract. This list may be updated from time-to-time and is incorporated into this Contract by reference. It is the Vendor's responsibility to ensure Sourcewell receives the most current version of this list.

3. PRICING

All Equipment, Products, or Services under this Contract will be priced as stated in Vendor's Proposal.

When providing pricing quotes to Participating Entities, all pricing quoted must reflect a Participating Entity's total cost of acquisition. This means that the quoted cost is for delivered Equipment, Products, and Services that are operational for their intended purpose, and includes all costs to the Participating Entity's requested delivery location.

Regardless of the payment method chosen by the Participating Entity, the total cost associated with any purchase option of the Equipment, Products, or Services must always be disclosed in the pricing quote to the applicable Participating Entity at the time of purchase.

A. **SHIPPING AND SHIPPING COSTS.** All delivered Equipment and Products must be properly packaged. Damaged Equipment and Products may be rejected. If the damage is not readily apparent at the time of delivery, Vendor must permit the Equipment and Products to be returned within a reasonable time at no cost to Sourcewell or its Participating Entities. Participating Entities reserve the right to inspect the Equipment and Products at a reasonable

time after delivery where circumstances or conditions prevent effective inspection of the Equipment and Products at the time of delivery.

Vendor must arrange for and pay for the return shipment on Equipment and Products that arrive in a defective or inoperable condition.

Sourcwell may declare the Vendor in breach of this Contract if the Vendor intentionally delivers substandard or inferior Equipment or Products. In the event of the delivery of nonconforming Equipment and Products, the Participating Entity will notify the Vendor as soon as possible and the Vendor will replace nonconforming Equipment and Products with conforming Equipment and Products that are acceptable to the Participating Entity.

B. SALES TAX. Each Participating Entity is responsible for supplying the Vendor with valid tax-exemption certification(s). When ordering, a Participating Entity must indicate if it is a tax-exempt entity.

C. HOT LIST PRICING. At any time during this Contract, Vendor may offer a specific selection of Equipment, Products, or Services at discounts greater than those listed in the Contract. When Vendor determines it will offer Hot List Pricing, it must be submitted electronically to Sourcwell in a line-item format. Equipment, Products, or Services may be added or removed from the Hot List at any time through a Sourcwell Price and Product Change Form as defined in Article 4 below.

Hot List program and pricing may also be used to discount and liquidate close-out and discontinued Equipment and Products as long as those close-out and discontinued items are clearly identified as such. Current ordering process and administrative fees apply. Hot List Pricing must be published and made available to all Participating Entities.

4. PRODUCT AND PRICING CHANGE REQUESTS

Vendor may request Equipment, Product, or Service changes, additions, or deletions at any time. All requests must be made in writing by submitting a signed Sourcwell Price and Product Change Request Form to the assigned Sourcwell Contract Administrator. This form is available from the assigned Sourcwell Contract Administrator. At a minimum, the request must:

- Identify the applicable Sourcwell contract number;
- Clearly specify the requested change;
- Provide sufficient detail to justify the requested change;
- Individually list all Equipment, Products, or Services affected by the requested change, along with the requested change (e.g., addition, deletion, price change); and
- Include a complete restatement of pricing documentation in Microsoft Excel with the effective date of the modified pricing, or product addition or deletion. The new pricing

restatement must include all Equipment, Products, and Services offered, even for those items where pricing remains unchanged.

A fully executed Sourcewell Price and Product Request Form will become an amendment to this Contract and be incorporated by reference.

5. PARTICIPATION, CONTRACT ACCESS, AND PARTICIPATING ENTITY REQUIREMENTS

A. PARTICIPATION. Sourcewell's cooperative contracts are available and open to public and nonprofit entities across the United States and Canada; such as federal, state/province, municipal, K-12 and higher education, tribal government, and other public entities. Vendor will only offer products and services to Participating Entities located in the United States.

The benefits of this Contract should be available to all Participating Entities that can legally access the Equipment, Products, or Services under this Contract. A Participating Entity's authority to access this Contract is determined through its cooperative purchasing, interlocal, or joint powers laws. Any entity accessing benefits of this Contract will be considered a Service Member of Sourcewell during such time of access. Vendor understands that a Participating Entity's use of this Contract is at the Participating Entity's sole convenience and Participating Entities reserve the right to obtain like Equipment, Products, or Services from any other source.

Vendor is responsible for familiarizing its sales and service forces with Sourcewell contract use eligibility requirements and documentation and will encourage potential participating entities to join Sourcewell. Sourcewell reserves the right to add and remove Participating Entities to its roster during the term of this Contract.

B. PUBLIC FACILITIES. Vendor's employees may be required to perform work at government-owned facilities, including schools. Vendor's employees and agents must conduct themselves in a professional manner while on the premises, and in accordance with Participating Entity policies and procedures, and all applicable laws.

6. PARTICIPATING ENTITY USE AND PURCHASING

A. ORDERS AND PAYMENT. To access the contracted Equipment, Products, or Services under this Contract, a Participating Entity must clearly indicate to Vendor that it intends to access this Contract; however, order flow and procedure will be developed jointly between Sourcewell and Vendor. Typically, a Participating Entity will issue an order directly to Vendor. If a Participating Entity issues a purchase order, it may use its own forms, but the purchase order should clearly note the applicable Sourcewell contract number. All Participating Entity orders under this Contract must be issued prior to expiration of this Contract; however, Vendor performance, Participating Entity payment, and any applicable warranty periods or other Vendor or Participating Entity obligations may extend beyond the term of this Contract.

Vendor's acceptable forms of payment are included in Attachment A. Participating Entities will be solely responsible for payment and Sourcewell will have no liability for any unpaid invoice of any Participating Entity.

B. **ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS/PARTICIPATING ADDENDUM.** Additional terms and conditions to a purchase order, or other required transaction documentation, may be negotiated between a Participating Entity and Vendor, such as job or industry-specific requirements, legal requirements (e.g., affirmative action or immigration status requirements), or specific local policy requirements. Vendor will require Participating Entity's acceptance of Vendor's then-current Additional Terms and Conditions. To the extent that the Additional Terms and Conditions conflicts with the Contract, as between the Vendor and Participating Entity the Additional Terms and Conditions will govern. Some Participating Entities may require the use of a Participating Addendum; the terms of which will be worked out directly between the Participating Entity and the Vendor. Any negotiated additional terms and conditions must never be less favorable to the Participating Entity than what is contained in this Contract.

C. **SPECIALIZED SERVICE REQUIREMENTS.** In the event that the Participating Entity requires service or specialized performance requirements (such as e-commerce specifications, specialized delivery requirements, or other specifications and requirements) not addressed in this Contract, the Participating Entity and the Vendor may enter into a separate, standalone agreement, apart from this Contract. Sourcewell, including its agents and employees, will not be made a party to a claim for breach of such agreement.

D. **TERMINATION OF ORDERS.** Participating Entities may terminate an order, in whole or in part, immediately upon notice to Vendor in the event of any of the following events:

1. The Participating Entity fails to receive funding or appropriation from its governing body at levels sufficient to pay for the goods to be purchased;
2. Federal, state, or provincial laws or regulations prohibit the purchase or change the Participating Entity's requirements; or
3. Vendor commits any material breach of this Contract or the additional terms agreed to between the Vendor and a Participating Entity.

E. **GOVERNING LAW AND VENUE.** The governing law and venue for any action related to a Participating Entity's order will be determined by the Participating Entity making the purchase.

7. CUSTOMER SERVICE

A. **PRIMARY ACCOUNT REPRESENTATIVE.** Vendor will assign an Account Representative to Sourcewell for this Contract and must provide prompt notice to Sourcewell if that person is changed. The Account Representative will be responsible for:

- Maintenance and management of this Contract;
- Timely response to all Sourcwell and Participating Entity inquiries; and
- Business reviews to Sourcwell and Participating Entities, if applicable.

B. BUSINESS REVIEWS. Vendor must perform a minimum of one business review with Sourcwell per contract year. The business review will cover sales to Participating Entities, pricing and contract terms, administrative fees, supply issues, customer issues, and any other necessary information.

8. REPORT ON CONTRACT SALES ACTIVITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE FEE PAYMENT

A. CONTRACT SALES ACTIVITY REPORT. Each calendar quarter, Vendor must provide a contract sales activity report (Report) to the Sourcwell Contract Administrator assigned to this Contract. A Report must be provided regardless of the number or amount of sales during that quarter (i.e., if there are no sales, Vendor must submit a report indicating no sales were made).

The Report must contain the following fields:

- Customer Name (e.g., City of Staples Highway Department);
- Customer Physical Street Address;
- Customer City;
- Customer State/Province;
- Customer Zip Code;
- Item Purchased Description;
- Item Purchased Price; and
- Date Purchase was invoiced/sale was recognized as revenue by Vendor.

B. ADMINISTRATIVE FEE. In consideration for the support and services provided by Sourcwell, the Vendor will pay an administrative fee to Sourcwell on all Equipment, Products, and Services provided to Participating Entities. The Administrative Fee must be included in, and not added to, the pricing. Vendor may not charge Participating Entities more than the contracted price to offset the Administrative Fee.

The Vendor will submit payment to Sourcwell for the percentage of administrative fee stated in the Proposal multiplied by the total sales of all Equipment, Products, and Services purchased by Participating Entities under this Contract during each calendar quarter. Payments should note the Vendor's name and Sourcwell-assigned contract number in the memo; and must be mailed to the address above "Attn: Accounts Receivable" or remitted electronically to Sourcwell's banking institution per Sourcwell's Finance department instructions. Payments must be received no later than 45 calendar days after the end of each calendar quarter.

Vendor agrees to cooperate with Sourcewell in auditing transactions under this Contract to ensure that the administrative fee is paid on all items purchased under this Contract.

In the event the Vendor is delinquent in any undisputed administrative fees, Sourcewell reserves the right to cancel this Contract and reject any proposal submitted by the Vendor in any subsequent solicitation. In the event this Contract is cancelled by either party prior to the Contract's expiration date, the administrative fee payment will be due no more than 30 days from the cancellation date.

9. AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Sourcewell's Authorized Representative is its Chief Procurement Officer.

Vendor's Authorized Representative is the person named in the Vendor's Proposal. If Vendor's Authorized Representative changes at any time during this Contract, Vendor must promptly notify Sourcewell in writing.

10. AUDIT, ASSIGNMENT, AMENDMENTS, WAIVER, AND CONTRACT COMPLETE

A. **AUDIT.** Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 16C.05, subdivision 5, the books, records, documents, and accounting procedures and practices relevant this Agreement are subject to examination by Sourcewell or the Minnesota State Auditor for a minimum of six years from the end of this Contract. This clause extends to Participating Entities as it relates to business conducted by that Participating Entity under this Contract.

B. **ASSIGNMENT.** Neither the Vendor nor Sourcewell may assign or transfer any rights or obligations under this Contract without the prior consent of the parties and a fully executed assignment agreement. Such consent will not be unreasonably withheld.

C. **AMENDMENTS.** Any amendment to this Contract must be in writing and will not be effective until it has been fully executed by the parties.

D. **WAIVER.** If either party fails to enforce any provision of this Contract, that failure does not waive the provision or the right to enforce it.

E. **CONTRACT COMPLETE.** This Contract contains all negotiations and agreements between Sourcewell and Vendor. No other understanding regarding this Contract, whether written or oral, may be used to bind either party. For any conflict between the attached Proposal and the terms set out in Articles 1-22, the terms of Articles 1-22 will govern.

F. **RELATIONSHIP OF THE PARTIES.** The relationship of the parties is one of independent contractors, each free to exercise judgment and discretion with regard to the conduct of their

respective businesses. This Contract does not create a partnership, joint venture, or any other relationship such as master-servant, or principal-agent.

11. LIABILITY

Vendor must indemnify, save, and hold Sourcewell and its Participating Entities, including their agents and employees, harmless from any claims or causes of action, including attorneys' fees, arising out of the performance of this Contract by the Vendor or its agents or employees.

12. GOVERNMENT DATA PRACTICES

Vendor and Sourcewell must comply with the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act, Minnesota Statutes Chapter 13, as it applies to all data provided by or provided to Sourcewell under this Contract and as it applies to all data created, collected, received, stored, used, maintained, or disseminated by the Vendor under this Contract.

If the Vendor receives a request to release the data referred to in this article, the Vendor must immediately notify Sourcewell and Sourcewell will assist with how the Vendor should respond to the request.

13. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, PUBLICITY, MARKETING, AND ENDORSEMENT

A. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

1. *Grant of License.* During the term of this Contract:
 - a. Sourcewell grants to Vendor a royalty-free, worldwide, non-exclusive right and license to use the Trademark(s) provided to Vendor by Sourcewell in advertising and promotional materials for the purpose of marketing Sourcewell's relationship with Vendor.
 - b. Vendor grants to Sourcewell a royalty-free, worldwide, non-exclusive right and license to use Vendor's Trademarks in advertising and promotional materials for the purpose of marketing Vendor's relationship with Sourcewell.
2. *Limited Right of Sublicense.* The right and license granted herein includes a limited right of each party to grant sublicenses to its and their respective distributors, marketing representatives, and agents (collectively "Permitted Sublicensees") subject to compliance with Vendor policies and guidelines as determined by Vendor in advertising and promotional materials for the purpose of marketing the Parties' relationship to Participating Entities. Any sublicense granted will be subject to the terms and conditions of this Article. Each party will be responsible for any breach of this Article by any of their respective sublicensees.
3. *Use; Quality Control.*
 - a. Sourcewell must not alter Vendor's Trademarks from the form provided by Vendor and must comply with Vendor's removal requests as to specific uses of its trademarks or logos.

b. Vendor must not alter Sourcewell's Trademarks from the form provided by Sourcewell and must comply with Sourcewell's removal requests as to specific uses of its trademarks or logos.

c. Each party agrees to use, and to cause its Permitted Sublicensees to use, the other party's Trademarks only in good faith and in a dignified manner consistent with such party's use of the Trademarks. Upon written notice to the breaching party, the breaching party has 30 days of the date of the written notice to cure the breach or the license will be terminated.

4. As applicable, Vendor agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Sourcewell and its Participating Entities against any and all suits, claims, judgments, and costs instituted or recovered against Sourcewell or Participating Entities by any person on account of the use of any Equipment or Products by Sourcewell or its Participating Entities supplied by Vendor in violation of applicable patent or copyright laws.

5. *Termination.* Upon the termination of this Contract for any reason, each party, including Permitted Sublicensees, will have 30 days to remove all Trademarks from signage, websites, and the like bearing the other party's name or logo (excepting Sourcewell's pre-printed catalog of vendors which may be used until the next printing). Vendor must return all marketing and promotional materials, including signage, provided by Sourcewell, or dispose of it according to Sourcewell's written directions.

B. **PUBLICITY.** Any publicity regarding the subject matter of this Contract must not be released without prior written approval from the Authorized Representatives. Publicity includes notices, informational pamphlets, press releases, research, reports, signs, and similar public notices prepared by or for the Vendor individually or jointly with others, or any subcontractors, with respect to the program, publications, or services provided resulting from this Contract.

C. **MARKETING.** Any direct advertising or marketing with Participating Entities must be approved by Sourcewell. Materials should be sent to the Sourcewell Contract Administrator assigned to this Contract.

D. **ENDORSEMENT.** The Vendor must not claim that Sourcewell endorses its Equipment, Products, or Services.

14. GOVERNING LAW, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

Minnesota law governs this Contract. Venue for all legal proceedings out of this Contract, or its breach, must be in the appropriate state court in Todd County or federal court in Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

15. FORCE MAJEURE

Neither party to this Contract will be held responsible for delay or default caused by acts of God or other conditions that are beyond that party's reasonable control. A party defaulting under this provision must provide the other party prompt written notice of the default.

16. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Contract is found to be illegal, unenforceable, or void then both Sourcewell and Vendor will be relieved of all obligations arising under such provisions. If the remainder of this Contract is capable of performance, it will not be affected by such declaration or finding and must be fully performed.

17. PERFORMANCE, DEFAULT, AND REMEDIES

A. PERFORMANCE. During the term of this Contract, the parties will monitor performance and address unresolved contract issues as follows:

1. *Notification.* The parties must promptly notify each other of any known dispute and work in good faith to resolve such dispute within a reasonable period of time. If necessary, Sourcewell and the Vendor will jointly develop a short briefing document that describes the issue(s), relevant impact, and positions of both parties.
2. *Escalation.* If parties are unable to resolve the issue in a timely manner, as specified above, either Sourcewell or Vendor may escalate the resolution of the issue to a higher level of management. The Vendor will have 30 calendar days to cure an outstanding issue.
3. *Performance while Dispute is Pending.* Notwithstanding the existence of a dispute, the Vendor must continue without delay to carry out all of its responsibilities under the Contract that are not affected by the dispute. If the Vendor fails to continue without delay to perform its responsibilities under the Contract, in the accomplishment of all undisputed work, any additional costs incurred by Sourcewell and/or its Participating Entities as a result of such failure to proceed will be borne by the Vendor.

B. DEFAULT AND REMEDIES. Either of the following constitutes cause to declare this Contract, or any Participating Entity order under this Contract, in default:

1. Nonperformance of contractual requirements, or
2. A material breach of any term or condition of this Contract.

Written notice of default and a reasonable opportunity to cure must be issued by the party claiming default. Time allowed for cure will not diminish or eliminate any liability for liquidated or other damages. If the default remains after the opportunity for cure, the non-defaulting party may:

- Exercise any remedy provided by law or equity, or
- Terminate the Contract or any portion thereof, including any orders issued against the Contract.

18. INSURANCE

A. REQUIREMENTS. At its own expense, Vendor must maintain insurance policy(ies) in effect at all times during the performance of this Contract with insurance company(ies) licensed or authorized to do business in the State of Minnesota having an "AM BEST" rating of A- or better, with coverage and limits of insurance as follows:

1. *Workers' Compensation and Employer's Liability.*

Workers' Compensation: In compliance with the statutory requirements of the state(s) of operation.

Employer's Liability Insurance:

Limits:

- \$500,000 each accident for bodily injury by accident
- \$500,000 policy limit for bodily injury by disease
- \$500,000 each employee for bodily injury by disease

2. *Commercial General Liability Insurance.* Vendor will maintain insurance covering its operations, with coverage on an occurrence basis, and must be subject to terms no less broad than the Insurance Services Office ("ISO") Commercial General Liability Form or equivalent. Coverage must include liability arising from premises, operations, bodily injury and property damage, independent contractors, products-completed operations, contractual liability, and personal injury and advertising injury. All required limits, terms and conditions of coverage must be maintained during the term of this Contract.

Limits:

- \$3,000,000 each occurrence Bodily Injury and Property Damage
- \$3,000,000 Personal and Advertising Injury
- \$4,000,000 aggregate for Products-Completed operations
- \$4,000,000 general aggregate

3. *Commercial Automobile Liability Insurance.* During the term of this Contract, Vendor will maintain insurance covering all owned, hired, and non-owned automobiles in limits of liability indicated below. The coverage must be subject to terms no less broad than ISO Business Auto Coverage Form or equivalent.

Limits:

- \$3,000,000 each accident, combined single limit

4. *Telecommunications, Media & Technology Errors and Omissions, including Network Security and Privacy Liability Insurance.* During the term of this Contract, Vendor will maintain Telecommunications, Media & Technology Errors & Omissions insurance

including network security and privacy liability. The insurance must cover claims which may arise from failure of Vendor's security resulting in, but not limited to, computer attacks, unauthorized access, disclosure of not public data – including but not limited to, confidential or private information, transmission of a computer virus, or denial of service.

Limits:

\$4,000,000 each claim and aggregate

Failure of Vendor to maintain the required insurance will constitute a material breach entitling Sourcewell to immediately terminate this Contract for default.

B. CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE. Prior to commencing under this Contract, Vendor must furnish to Sourcewell a certificate of insurance, as evidence of the insurance required under this Contract. Within 15 days of expiration of the policy(ies), renewal certificates must be mailed to Sourcewell, 202 12th Street Northeast, P.O. Box 219, Staples, MN 56479 or sent to the Sourcewell Contract Administrator assigned to this Contract. The certificates must be signed by an authorized representative of the insurer(s) issuing such insurance.

Failure to request certificates of insurance by Sourcewell, or failure of Vendor to provide certificates of insurance, in no way limits or relieves Vendor of its duties and responsibilities in this Contract.

C. ADDITIONAL INSURED ENDORSEMENT AND PRIMARY AND NON-CONTRIBUTORY INSURANCE CLAUSE. Vendor agrees to include Sourcewell and its Participating Entities, including their officers, agents, and employees, as an additional insured as their interest may appear under this Agreement under the Vendor's commercial general liability insurance policy with respect to liability arising out of activities, "operations," or "work" performed by Vendor, and products and completed operations of Vendor. The policy provision(s) must further provide that coverage is primary and not excess over or contributory with any other valid, applicable, and collectible insurance or self-insurance in force for the additional insureds.

D. WAIVER OF SUBROGATION. Vendor waives its right of subrogation under workers' compensation and must require (by endorsement or otherwise) its workers' compensation insurer to waive subrogation rights against Sourcewell and other additional insureds for losses paid under the workers' compensation insurance policy. Where permitted by law, Vendor must require similar written express waivers of subrogation and insurance clauses from each of its subcontractors.

19. COMPLIANCE

A. LAWS AND REGULATIONS. All Equipment, Products, or Services provided under this Contract must comply fully with applicable federal laws and regulations, and with the laws in the states and provinces in which the Equipment, Products, or Services are sold.

B. LICENSES. Vendor must maintain a valid and current status on all required federal, state/provincial, and local licenses, bonds, and permits required for the operation of the business that the Vendor conducts with Sourcewell and Participating Entities.

20. BANKRUPTCY, DEBARMENT, OR SUSPENSION CERTIFICATION

Vendor certifies and warrants that it is not in bankruptcy or that it has previously disclosed in writing certain information to Sourcewell related to bankruptcy actions. If at any time during this Contract Vendor declares bankruptcy, Vendor must immediately notify Sourcewell in writing.

Vendor certifies and warrants that neither it nor its principals are presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from programs operated by the State of Minnesota; the United States federal government; or, any Participating Entity. Vendor certifies and warrants that neither it nor its principals have been convicted of a criminal offense related to the subject matter of this Contract. Vendor further warrants that it will provide immediate written notice to Sourcewell if this certification changes at any time.

21. PROVISIONS FOR NON-UNITED STATES FEDERAL ENTITY PROCUREMENTS UNDER UNITED STATES FEDERAL AWARDS OR OTHER AWARDS

Participating Entities that use United States federal grant or FEMA funds to purchase goods or services from this Contract may be subject to additional requirements including the procurement standards of the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, 2 C.F.R. § 200. Participating Entities may also require additional requirements based on specific funding specifications. Within this Article, all references to “federal” should be interpreted to mean the United States federal government. The following list only applies when a Participating Entity accesses Vendor’s Equipment, Products, or Services with United States federal funds.

A. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY. Except as otherwise provided under 41 C.F.R. § 60, all contracts that meet the definition of “federally assisted construction contract” in 41 C.F.R. § 60-1.3 must include the equal opportunity clause provided under 41 C.F.R. §60-1.4(b), in accordance with Executive Order 11246, “Equal Employment Opportunity” (30 FR 12319, 12935, 3 C.F.R. §, 1964-1965 Comp., p. 339), as amended by Executive Order 11375, “Amending Executive Order 11246 Relating to Equal Employment Opportunity,” and implementing regulations at 41 C.F.R. § 60, “Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor.” The equal opportunity clause is incorporated herein by reference.

B. DAVIS-BACON ACT, AS AMENDED (40 U.S.C. § 3141-3148). When required by federal program legislation, all prime construction contracts in excess of \$2,000 awarded by non-federal entities must include a provision for compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. § 3141-3144, and 3146-3148) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 C.F.R. § 5, “Labor Standards Provisions Applicable to Contracts Covering Federally Financed and Assisted Construction”). In accordance with the statute, contractors must be required to pay wages to laborers and mechanics at a rate not less than the prevailing wages specified in a wage determination made by the Secretary of Labor. In addition, contractors must be required to pay wages not less than once a week. The non-federal entity must place a copy of the current prevailing wage determination issued by the Department of Labor in each solicitation. The decision to award a contract or subcontract must be conditioned upon the acceptance of the wage determination. The non-federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the federal awarding agency. The contracts must also include a provision for compliance with the Copeland “Anti-Kickback” Act (40 U.S.C. § 3145), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 C.F.R. § 3, “Contractors and Subcontractors on Public Building or Public Work Financed in Whole or in Part by Loans or Grants from the United States”). The Act provides that each contractor or subrecipient must be prohibited from inducing, by any means, any person employed in the construction, completion, or repair of public work, to give up any part of the compensation to which he or she is otherwise entitled. The non-federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the federal awarding agency. Vendor must be in compliance with all applicable Davis-Bacon Act provisions.

C. CONTRACT WORK HOURS AND SAFETY STANDARDS ACT (40 U.S.C. § 3701-3708). Where applicable, all contracts awarded by the non-federal entity in excess of \$100,000 that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers must include a provision for compliance with 40 U.S.C. §§ 3702 and 3704, as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 C.F.R. § 5). Under 40 U.S.C. § 3702 of the Act, each contractor must be required to compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer on the basis of a standard work week of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard work week is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than one and a half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in the work week. The requirements of 40 U.S.C. § 3704 are applicable to construction work and provide that no laborer or mechanic must be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous. These requirements do not apply to the purchases of supplies or materials or articles ordinarily available on the open market, or contracts for transportation or transmission of intelligence. This provision is hereby incorporated by reference into this Contract. Vendor certifies that during the term of an award for all contracts by Sourcewell resulting from this procurement process, Vendor must comply with applicable requirements as referenced above.

D. RIGHTS TO INVENTIONS MADE UNDER A CONTRACT OR AGREEMENT. If the federal award meets the definition of “funding agreement” under 37 C.F.R. § 401.2(a) and the recipient or subrecipient wishes to enter into a contract with a small business firm or nonprofit organization regarding the substitution of parties, assignment or performance of experimental,

developmental, or research work under that “funding agreement,” the recipient or subrecipient must comply with the requirements of 37 C.F.R. § 401, “Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts and Cooperative Agreements,” and any implementing regulations issued by the awarding agency. Vendor certifies that during the term of an award for all contracts by Sourcewell resulting from this procurement process, Vendor must comply with applicable requirements as referenced above.

E. CLEAN AIR ACT (42 U.S.C. § 7401-7671Q.) AND THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (33 U.S.C. § 1251-1387). Contracts and subgrants of amounts in excess of \$150,000 require the non-federal award to agree to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7401- 7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. § 1251- 1387). Violations must be reported to the Federal awarding agency and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Vendor certifies that during the term of this Contract will comply with applicable requirements as referenced above.

F. DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION (EXECUTIVE ORDERS 12549 AND 12689). A contract award (see 2 C.F.R. § 180.220) must not be made to parties listed on the government wide exclusions in the System for Award Management (SAM), in accordance with the OMB guidelines at 2 C.F.R. §180 that implement Executive Orders 12549 (3 C.F.R. § 1986 Comp., p. 189) and 12689 (3 C.F.R. § 1989 Comp., p. 235), “Debarment and Suspension.” SAM Exclusions contains the names of parties debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded by agencies, as well as parties declared ineligible under statutory or regulatory authority other than Executive Order 12549. Vendor certifies that neither it nor its principals are presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation by any federal department or agency.

G. BYRD ANTI-LOBBYING AMENDMENT, AS AMENDED (31 U.S.C. § 1352). Vendors must file any required certifications. Vendors must not have used federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any federal contract, grant, or any other award covered by 31 U.S.C. § 1352. Vendors must disclose any lobbying with non-federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the non-federal award. Vendors must file all certifications and disclosures required by, and otherwise comply with, the Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 U.S.C. § 1352).

H. RECORD RETENTION REQUIREMENTS. To the extent applicable, Vendor must comply with the record retention requirements detailed in 2 C.F.R. § 200.333. The Vendor further certifies that it will retain all records as required by 2 C.F.R. § 200.333 for a period of 3 years after grantees or subgrantees submit final expenditure reports or quarterly or annual financial reports, as applicable, and all other pending matters are closed.

I. ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT COMPLIANCE. To the extent applicable, Vendor must comply with the mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency which are contained in the state energy conservation plan issued in compliance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

J. BUY AMERICAN PROVISIONS COMPLIANCE. To the extent applicable, Vendor must comply with all applicable provisions of the Buy American Act. Purchases made in accordance with the Buy American Act must follow the applicable procurement rules calling for free and open competition. Because Vendor is not the manufacturer of the hardware it provides, it may not be able to certify compliance with the Buy American Act. Vendor will work in good faith to address Participating Entity concerns.

K. ACCESS TO RECORDS (2 C.F.R. § 200.336). Vendor agrees that duly authorized representatives of a federal agency must have access to any books, documents, papers and records of Vendor that are directly pertinent to Vendor's discharge of its obligations under this Contract for the purpose of making audits, examinations, excerpts, and transcriptions. The right also includes timely and reasonable access to Vendor's personnel for the purpose of interview and discussion relating to such documents.

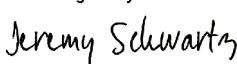
L. PROCUREMENT OF RECOVERED MATERIALS (2 C.F.R. § 200.322). A non-federal entity that is a state agency or agency of a political subdivision of a state and its contractors must comply with Section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The requirements of Section 6002 include procuring only items designated in guidelines of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 40 C.F.R. § 247 that contain the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable, consistent with maintaining a satisfactory level of competition, where the purchase price of the item exceeds \$10,000 or the value of the quantity acquired during the preceding fiscal year exceeded \$10,000; procuring solid waste management services in a manner that maximizes energy and resource recovery; and establishing an affirmative procurement program for procurement of recovered materials identified in the EPA guidelines. Because Vendor is not the manufacturer of the hardware it provides, it may not be able to certify compliance with the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

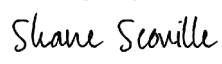
22. CANCELLATION

Sourcwell or Vendor may cancel this Contract at any time, with or without cause, upon 60 days' written notice to the other party. However, Sourcwell may cancel this Contract immediately upon discovery of a material defect in any certification made in Vendor's Proposal. Cancellation of this Contract does not relieve either party of financial, product, or service obligations incurred or accrued prior to cancellation.

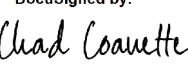
Sourcewell

Verizon Connect NWF Inc.

DocuSigned by:

By: C0FD2A139D06489...
Jeremy Schwartz
Title: Chief Procurement Officer
3/24/2021 | 2:12 PM CDT
Date: _____

DocuSigned by:

By: 8852D3ACAB3C4C1...
Shane Scoville
Title: Vice President Global Sales
3/25/2021 | 11:15 AM EDT
Date: _____

Approved:

DocuSigned by:

By: 7E42B8F817A64CC...
Chad Coauette
Title: Executive Director/CEO
3/25/2021 | 10:16 AM CDT
Date: _____

RFP 020221 - Fleet Management Technologies with Related Software Solutions

Vendor Details

Company Name: Verizon Connect NWF Inc.
Does your company conduct business under any other name? If yes, please state: CA
Address: 9868 SCRANTON RD.
SAN DIEGO, California 92121
Contact: Marchand Clark-Hawkins
Email: marchand.clark-hawkins@verizonconnect.com
Phone: 858-401-3103
HST#: 33-0872319

Submission Details

Created On: Monday January 11, 2021 11:17:27
Submitted On: Tuesday February 02, 2021 14:57:58
Submitted By: Marchand Clark-Hawkins
Email: marchand.clark-hawkins@verizonconnect.com
Transaction #: eec18894-6748-4ffe-a12c-751fec8b3bcc
Submitter's IP Address: 163.116.132.118

Specifications

Table 1: Proposer Identity & Authorized Representatives

General Instructions (applies to all Tables) Sourcewell prefers a brief but thorough response to each question. Please do not merely attach additional documents to your response without also providing a substantive response. Do not leave answers blank; mark "NA" if the question does not apply to you (preferably with an explanation).

Line Item	Question	Response *
1	Proposer Legal Name (and applicable d/b/a, if any):	1. Verizon Connect NWF Inc. 2. Verizon Connect Telo Inc. 3. Verizon Connect Fleet USA LLC
2	Proposer Address:	1. 9868 Scranton Road, San Diego, CA 92121 2. 15505 Sand Canyon, Irvine, CA 92618 3. 5055 North Point Parkway, Alpharetta, GA 30022
3	Proposer website address:	www.verizonconnect.com
4	Proposer's Authorized Representative (name, title, address, email address & phone) (The representative must have authority to sign the "Proposer's Assurance of Compliance" on behalf of the Proposer and, in the event of award, will be expected to execute the resulting contract):	Shane Scoville Vice President Global Sales shane.scoville@verizonconnect.com
5	Proposer's primary contact for this proposal (name, title, address, email address & phone):	Marchand Clark-Hawkins Consultant - Contract Management 9868 Scranton Road, San Diego, CA 92121 marchand.clark-hawkins@verizonconnect.com (858) 401-3103
6	Proposer's other contacts for this proposal, if any (name, title, address, email address & phone):	Chris Ellmore Managing Partner, North East Government Sales chris.ellmore@verizonconnect.com (617) 352-6607

Table 2: Company Information and Financial Strength

Line Item	Question	Response *
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7	Provide a brief history of your company, including your company's core values, business philosophy, and industry longevity related to the requested equipment, products or services.	<p>In 2016, Verizon brought together three powerful brands to service the needs of business fleets – Telogis, Fleetmatics, and Networkfleet. These three brands became Verizon Connect in 2018. Our legacy companies were founded in 2001 (Telogis), 2004 (Fleetmatics), and 1999 (Verizon Networkfleet). Verizon Connect is a subsidiary of Verizon Communications Inc., an industry leader in wireless services.</p> <p>Our full suite of industry-defining solutions and services put innovation, automation and connected data to work for customers and help them be safer, more efficient and more productive. With more than 3,500 dedicated employees in 15 countries, we deliver leading mobile technology platforms and solutions.</p> <p>Our mission To be a business partner to provide an end-to-end solution that helps businesses attain data-driven operational control.</p> <p>Our purpose Guiding a connected world on the go by automating, optimizing and revolutionizing the way people, vehicles and things move through the world.</p> <p>Our promise Together, we're redefining how life moves by helping people see clearly, act intelligently and go with confidence.</p> <p>See clearly. We help people see, understand and anticipate what's happening in their world with real-time data tracking, analysis and reporting.</p> <p>Act intelligently. We help people make clear and informed decisions, backed by facts and evidence, so they can take appropriate action.</p> <p>Go with confidence. We take the guesswork out of what's happening and what lies ahead to support our customers and keep them moving forward.</p>	*
8	What are your company's expectations in the event of an award?	Expectations regarding award of this event include working in co-operation with Sourcewell to provide Verizon Connect customers competitive, government-based pricing under the terms and conditions provided by Sourcewell. This will allow Verizon Connect to be better positioned to support the needs of government, educational and non-profit customers.	*
9	Demonstrate your financial strength and stability with meaningful data. This could include such items as financial statements, SEC filings, credit and bond ratings, letters of credit, and detailed reference letters. Upload supporting documents (as applicable) in the document upload section of your response.	Verizon Connect is a subsidiary of Verizon Communications, one of the world's largest providers of wireless communications services. Verizon's 2019 Annual Operating Revenue was \$131.9 Billion. Information regarding our financial solvency can be found within our Annual Reports and SEC filings via the provided URL: https://www.verizon.com/about/investors/financial-reporting .	*
10	What is your US market share for the solutions that you are proposing?	Verizon Connect's Market Share for North America is 14.15%.	*
11	What is your Canadian market share for the solutions that you are proposing?	Verizon Connect's Market Share for North America is 14.15%.	*
12	Has your business ever petitioned for bankruptcy protection? If so, explain in detail.	Verizon has not petitioned for bankruptcy protection.	*
13	<p>How is your organization best described: is it a manufacturer, a distributor/dealer/reseller, or a service provider? Answer whichever question (either a) or b) just below) best applies to your organization.</p> <p>a) If your company is best described as a distributor/dealer/reseller (or similar entity), provide your written authorization to act as a distributor/dealer/reseller for the manufacturer of the products proposed in this RFP. If applicable, is your dealer network independent or company owned?</p> <p>b) If your company is best described as a manufacturer or service provider, describe your relationship with your sales and service force and with your dealer network in delivering the products and services proposed in this RFP. Are these individuals your employees, or the employees of a third party?</p>	Verizon Connect is a service provider of web-enabled, cloud-based telematics solutions. With presence in 15 countries, Verizon Connect employs 3500 professionals. Our company is structured as a direct to customer organization. We do have a network of subcontracting partners who assist us with the professional installation of telematics units.	*

14	If applicable, provide a detailed explanation outlining the licenses and certifications that are both required to be held, and actually held, by your organization (including third parties and subcontractors that you use) in pursuit of the business contemplated by this RFP.	There are no required licenses or certifications.	*
15	Provide all "Suspension or Debarment" information that has applied to your organization during the past ten years.	There are no suspensions or debarment to note.	*

Table 3: Industry Recognition & Marketplace Success

Line Item	Question	Response *	
16	Describe any relevant industry awards or recognition that your company has received in the past five years	Verizon Connect's industry Awards and Recognition can be viewed on our company's website: https://www.verizonconnect.com/clients-and-results/	*
17	What percentage of your sales are to the governmental sector in the past three years	Verizon Connect manages relationships with over 80,000 customers globally. Of those approximately 80,000 customers, 4,500 are classified as customers in the Government sector (6%).	*
18	What percentage of your sales are to the education sector in the past three years	Verizon Connect manages relationships with over 80,000 customer globally. Of those approximately 80,000 customers, 931 are classified as customers within the education sector. (1%).	*
19	List any state, provincial, or cooperative purchasing contracts that you hold. What is the annual sales volume for each of these contracts over the past three years?	Verizon Connect currently provides pricing, terms and conditions under Sourcewell contract number 022217-NWF https://www.sourcewell-mn.gov/cooperative-purchasing/022217-nwf . The total annual sales for all cooperative purchasing contracts, for the last three years, is \$2,578,559.	*
20	List any GSA contracts or Standing Offers and Supply Arrangements (SOSA) that you hold. What is the annual sales volume for each of these contracts over the past three years?	Verizon Connect NWF holds GSA contract number GS-07F-5559R and three piggy-back agreements off of the aforementioned GSA contract with the states of Delaware, New Mexico and New York. The total annual sales for all cooperative purchasing contracts, for the last three years, is \$2,578,559.	*

Table 4: References/Testimonials

Line Item 21. Supply reference information from three customers who are eligible to be Sourcewell participating entities.

Entity Name *	Contact Name *	Phone Number *	
State of Rhode Island Tunnel and Bridge Authority	Kyle Benoit kbenoit@ritba.org	401-465-1878	*
Township of Lakewood	Patrick Donnelly Email: pdonnelly@lakewoodnj.gov	732-364-2500 extension 5200	*
Texas Department of Transportation	Robert White Email: robert.r.white@txdot.gov	512-467-5905	*

Table 5: Top Five Government or Education Customers

Line Item 22. Provide a list of your top five government, education, or non-profit customers (entity name is optional), including entity type, the state or province the entity is located in, scope of the project(s), size of transaction(s), and dollar volumes from the past three years.

Entity Name	Entity Type *	State / Province *	Scope of Work *	Size of Transactions *	Dollar Volume Past Three Years *
New York State Department of Transportation	Government	New York - NY	Verizon Connect is a provider of Automatic Vehicle Locator (AVL) services.	8000 units	\$3,100,000
Georgia Department of Transportation	Government	Georgia - GA	Verizon Connect is a provider of Automatic Vehicle Locator (AVL) services.	3500 units	\$2,100,000
City and County of San Francisco	Government	California - CA	Verizon Connect is a provider of Automatic Vehicle Locator (AVL) services.	2000 units	\$1,200,000
Orange County Public Works	Government	California - CA	Verizon Connect is a provider of Automatic Vehicle Locator (AVL) services.	1700 units	\$1,100,000
Colorado Department of Transportation	Government	Colorado - CO	Verizon Connect is a provider of Automatic Vehicle Locator (AVL) services.	1850 units	\$1,100,000

Table 6: Ability to Sell and Deliver Service

Describe your company's capability to meet the needs of Sourcewell participating entities across the US and Canada, as applicable. Your response should address in detail at least the following areas: locations of your network of sales and service providers, the number of workers (full-time equivalents) involved in each sector, whether these workers are your direct employees (or employees of a third party), and any overlap between the sales and service functions.

Line Item	Question	Response *
23	Sales force.	<p>Verizon Communications employs 133,200 professionals globally. Verizon Connect, a subsidiary to Verizon Communications employs 3500 professionals in 15 countries. Within North America, Verizon Connect employs approximately 110 Sales professionals supporting government and commercial customers.</p> <p>Please see disclaimer provided below:</p> <p>Verizon Connect, Inc. "Verizon" is a federal contractor subject to the rules and regulations including Title VII and Exec Order 11246. Verizon shall abide by the requirements of 41 CFR 60-1.4(a), 60-300.5(a), and 60-741.5(a). These regulations prohibit discrimination against qualified individuals based on their status as protected veterans or individuals with disabilities, and prohibit discrimination against all individuals based on their race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identify, or national origin. Moreover, these regulations require that Verizon take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment individuals without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, protected veteran status or disability.</p>
24	Dealer network or other distribution methods.	There are no deal networks or distribution partners to note for the outlined telematics services. For our Government customers, sales are managed as direct to customer through Verizon Connect's internal sales channels.

25	Service force.	<p>Verizon Communications employs 133,200 professionals globally. Verizon Connect, a subsidiary to Verizon Communications employs 3500 professionals in 15 countries. Within North America, Verizon Connect employs approximately 70 Customer Service professionals.</p> <p>Please see disclaimer provided below:</p> <p>Verizon Connect, Inc. "Verizon" is a federal contractor subject to the rules and regulations including Title VII and Exec Order 11246. Verizon shall abide by the requirements of 41 CFR 60-1.4(a), 60-300.5(a), and 60-741.5(a). These regulations prohibit discrimination against qualified individuals based on their status as protected veterans or individuals with disabilities, and prohibit discrimination against all individuals based on their race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identify, or national origin. Moreover, these regulations require that Verizon take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment individuals without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, protected veteran status or disability.</p>
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26	Describe in detail the process and procedure of your customer service program, if applicable. Include your response-time capabilities and commitments, as well as any incentives that help your providers meet your stated service goals or promises.	<p>Verizon Connect NWF Inc. (Networkfleet) The Networkfleet platform includes robust online support tools including help resources, a training center, and online installation support. Live and on-demand video training is available within the platform, along with user guides and video tutorials providing a quick and convenient way to learn basic functions of the application.</p> <p>Our Customer Care team is cross-trained to assist you in resolving any technical-related issues that may arise. Customers can contact Customer Care directly from the platform as well as by phone and email. Our professionally trained team is available to assist you Monday through Friday from 5 AM to 7 PM PST and Saturdays from 7 AM to 2 PM PST.</p> <p>All customer calls and emails are assigned a case number. Customer Care representatives will troubleshoot the issue for immediate resolution or escalate the issue to the appropriate department if needed. Our engineers are ready to assist Customer Care with any unresolved issues and questions. Issues are followed through to final resolution with the customer.</p> <p>Verizon Connect Telo Inc. (Fleet for Government) For our Fleet platform, Customers can access support 24/7 directly from the platform, via email, and via telephone. We deliver support in multiple languages, including English and Spanish. Three distinct support tiers are available to you for ongoing technical and operational support:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic Support is included in your monthly software subscription fee and provides you with an average response time of within one (1) business day, unlimited cases and 24/7 live phone support. 2. Premier Support provides you with an average response time of within four (4) business hours, unlimited cases, 24/7 live phone support, a priority phone queue, an assigned support account manager and technical lead, a quarterly health check and developer support (additional fees apply). 3. Premier Administration provides you with designated support resources for administrator services, an average response time within four (4) business hours, unlimited cases, 24/7 live phone support, 24/7 emergency support, a priority phone queue, an assigned support account manager and technical lead, a monthly health check and developer support (additional fees apply). <p>Verizon Connect Fleet USA LLC (Reveal) Live customer support is available 24/7. Support is also available by emailing reveal.support@verizonconnect.com. Additional Help resources are available anytime within the platform to assist you with the tool.</p> <p>Our Customer Support Team provides you with the following support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolving or directing general inquiries • Assisting with 'how to' answers • Acting as the conduit for product enhancement suggestions • Reconfiguring firmware or units • Diagnosing units Over-the-Air (OTA) • Establishing potential fault within the unit • Scheduling an engineer visit when required, including placing service calls to remedy device issues or remove/re-install devices • Scheduling additional trainings • Diagnosing and triaging product-oriented issues through proprietary software to easily identify root causes and remediate issues quickly <p>We use a world-class CRM to track all inquiries and support cases with a two-tier escalation process. If the Customer Support team is unable to resolve the issue, it will be escalated to our Application Support team, who works directly with our developers to resolve any product issues. This allows us to stay in constant contact with our customers to ensure proper communication, timely updates and quick issue resolution.</p>
27	Describe your ability and willingness to provide your products and services to Sourcwell participating entities in the United States.	Verizon Connect is currently a provider of Sourcwell pricing to the government and public sector in the United States. The only limitations we would have in providing products and pricing under Sourcwell's pricing, terms and conditions would be those restrictions set upon us by our customers.
28	Describe your ability and willingness to provide your products and services to Sourcwell participating entities in Canada.	Verizon Connect has presence in 15 countries. There are no restrictions to provide products and services in the United States. In Canada, our Fleet for Government and Networkfleet platforms are fully supported. Reveal is not currently supported, due to our inability to invoice a Canadian customer in local currency.
29	Identify any geographic areas of the United States or Canada that you will NOT be fully serving through the proposed contract.	Verizon Connect has presence in 15 countries. There are no geographic areas in the United States that cannot be supported. In Canada, our Fleet for Government and Networkfleet platforms are fully supported. Reveal is not currently supported, due to our inability to invoice a Canadian customer in local currency.

30	Identify any Sourcewell participating entity sectors (i.e., government, education, not-for-profit) that you will NOT be fully serving through the proposed contract. Explain in detail. For example, does your company have only a regional presence, or do other cooperative purchasing contracts limit your ability to promote another contract?	Verizon Connect is able to fully support all government and public sectors.	*
31	Define any specific contract requirements or restrictions that would apply to our participating entities in Hawaii and Alaska and in US Territories.	There are contract restrictions for participating entities in Hawaii, Alaska and in US Territories.	*

Table 7: Marketing Plan

Line Item	Question	Response *	
32	Describe your marketing strategy for promoting this contract opportunity. Upload representative samples of your marketing materials (if applicable) in the document upload section of your response.	<p>Verizon Connect will continue to promote the partnership with Sourcewell through multi-channel campaigns, including via email, digital and social. In addition, Verizon Connect will ensure all marketing materials relevant to Sourcewell, are up to date and utilized by our sales force.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Landing Page: https://www.verizonconnect.com/partner/sourcewell/ · Sales Collateral: Reveal for Government – Sourcewell brochure · Example press release: https://www.verizonconnect.com/company/news/verizon-connect-reveal-is-now-available-for-government-customers-through-sourcewe/ 	*
33	Describe your use of technology and digital data (e.g., social media, metadata usage) to enhance marketing effectiveness.	Verizon Connect utilizes advanced marketing technology, such as metadata and Google Analytics to support and optimize a strong key work and search engine optimization strategy. From a social media standpoint, Verizon Connect utilizes multiple social media channels to speak to specific segments of our audience and enhance our marketing effectiveness. For example, Facebook is utilized to reinforce and showcase the benefits of our solutions, as this social media platform typically consists of our end-users (drivers). LinkedIn consists of business decision makers, therefore, we market our solutions to emphasize how they contribute to improved business efficiency, cost-effectiveness and increased ROI. Finally, we utilize Twitter to reinforce the larger Verizon Business Group, providing information "blasts" to communicate our brand's strength and image, as well as provide information to our customers in real-time.	*
34	In your view, what is Sourcewell's role in promoting contracts arising out of this RFP? How will you integrate a Sourcewell-awarded contract into your sales process?	Sourcewell's role in promoting contracts arising out of this RFP is to provide fair, competitive pricing for services to government entities, non-profits and public sector customers. Sourcewell offers customers cost savings on equipment and services, as well as favorable contractual terms and conditions, which allow customers to run their entities more cost-effectively and efficiently.	*
35	Are your products or services available through an e-procurement ordering process? If so, describe your e-procurement system and how governmental and educational customers have used it.	Verizon Connect does not support e-procurement of services.	*

Table 8: Value-Added Attributes

Line Item	Question	Response *
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36	Describe any product, equipment, maintenance, or operator training programs that you offer to Sourcewell participating entities. Include details, such as whether training is standard or optional, who provides training, and any costs that apply.	<p>Verizon Connect provides several methods for training. Specific training is available for managers, drivers and platform administrators.</p> <p>Methods of available training include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Classroom instructor-led training - Permits the best concentration and learning 2) Web-based instructor-led training - Up to 200 students may participate and attend from anywhere 3) Online self-paced training - Available 24/7 from anywhere users have an internet connection <p>Regularly scheduled live web training is available to all users and is included in your monthly fee. Users can track completion of training as well as competence and understanding using knowledge checks through the online training portal.</p> <p>Each type of training meets the same objectives. We recommend an onsite classroom training engagement for a core set of individuals for the initial launch. Verizon Connect also offers train-the-trainer training if desired. Customized training is also available for a tailored approach to the customer's specialized needs or requirements.</p> <p>Verizon Connect believes acceptance and internalization of new system introductions is best achieved with a partnership between Verizon Connect and our customers.</p> <p>Verizon Connect also offers hardware installation and maintenance training. This training is typically delivered during vehicle hardware installations to allow for technicians at local facilities to go through the necessary ramp-up and knowledge transfer. This empowers local technicians to be able to assist with future installations or reinstallations. You may also decide to have your trained technicians assume some of the installation responsibility to lower the overall project costs.</p>
37	Describe any technological advances that your proposed products or services offer.	<p>Verizon Connect employs over 1,000 professionals dedicated to Research and Development. Verizon Connect reviews and implements upgrades that support optimal utilization of our telematics services. With a research and development budget that exceeds the revenues of many of our competitors, we are committed to growing the capabilities of our offerings and leveraging new technologies. We are continually updating and developing current and future products. Our product roadmap starts with our customers, and leverages customer surveys, interviews, field studies and user tests to meet the ever-growing needs of our customers.</p> <p>Users recognize us for our ongoing updates and innovation, and we are excited to bring market-leading enhancements in the following areas in 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued extension of our telematics core to meet the needs of today's mobile workforce, including continued investments in field service management, asset tracking and compliance • Improvements in usability and simplicity of the user experience (UX) for mobile applications and platform solutions • Continued innovation around our popular dashcam solution, Verizon Connect Integrated Video, helping fleet operators see exactly what's happening on the road in near real time to mitigate risk and coach drivers • Further integration with and support of Electric Vehicle data • The integration of "Smart" technologies which leverage 5G capabilities • Investments in Artificial Intelligence capabilities to aide customers in discovery of important information when processing big data • Accelerated development of 'machine learning' capabilities and tools that allow us to provide deeper data insights for our customers into areas that drive value for their business. • Increased development of integration capabilities that make it easier to connect telematics and mobile applications to back-office applications • Ongoing investments in backend infrastructure to meet the needs of growing companies for industry-leading stability, security and scalability
38	Describe any "green" initiatives that relate to your company or to your products or services, and include a list of the certifying agency for each.	<p>Today, as 5G technology ushers in the Fourth Industrial Revolution, our focus on environmental sustainability and social responsibility has sharpened, and our commitment has accelerated. As we fulfill our corporate purpose to create the networks that move the world forward, we are taking bold steps toward reducing our environmental footprint, ensuring that our technology benefits everyone and employing our assets to tackle the world's biggest challenges.</p> <p>Our ESG strategy is to effectively govern and manage the environmental and social risks and opportunities that arise from our core business strategy. We believe that we will create long-term value for our shareholders by extending our network leadership through continued innovation for the benefit of both our company and society at large. We aim to provide our customers with best-in-class experiences while fostering a culture based on integrity and respect.</p> <p>For more information on our Sustainability efforts, please see the Corporate Responsibility Sustainability website at: http://www.verizon.com/about/responsibility/sustainability.</p>

39	Identify any third-party issued eco-labels, ratings or certifications that your company has received for the equipment or products included in your Proposal related to energy efficiency or conservation, life-cycle design (cradle-to-cradle), or other green/sustainability factors.	There are no third-party eco-labels, ratings or certifications to share.	*
40	Describe any Women or Minority Business Entity (WMBE), Small Business Entity (SBE), or veteran owned business certifications that your company or hub partners have obtained. Upload documentation of certification (as applicable) in the document upload section of your response.	Verizon Connect is not a WMBE, Small Business, or Veteran-Owned Organization. This requirement is not applicable.	*
41	What unique attributes does your company, your products, or your services offer to Sourcewell participating entities? What makes your proposed solutions unique in your industry as it applies to Sourcewell participating entities?	<p>Verizon Connect is guiding a connected world on the go by automating, optimizing and revolutionizing the way people, vehicles and things move through the world. We ensure that the things our customers care about most – from people and vehicles to equipment and data – run smoothly and flow seamlessly.</p> <p>Our full suite of industry-defining fleet and workforce management solutions and services put innovation, automation and connected data to work for customers and help them be safer, smarter, more efficient and more compliant.</p> <p>Some of the things that make Verizon Connect a leader in the telematics industry include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services that are available from anywhere, at anytime - Backed by a global leader in wireless communications, Verizon Wireless - A scalable platform that is flexible and able to grow as our customer's businesses grow - 1000 professionals dedicated to research and development, providing customer's the most innovative and efficient ways to utilize our services - First to 5G technology - Seamless integration with our customer's existing business and software solutions, through API and Data Connect services - Customized implementation and training plans, based on each customer's specific needs - Global, always available customer support - Dedicated Customer Support Team, trained to be a subject matter expert to all of our customer's growth and development needs 	*

Table 9: Warranty

Describe in detail your manufacturer warranty program, including conditions and requirements to qualify, claims procedure, and overall structure. You may upload representative samples of your warranty materials (if applicable) in the document upload section of your response in addition to responding to the questions below.

Line Item	Question	Response *	
42	Do your warranties cover all products, parts, and labor?	Yes.	*
43	Do your warranties impose usage restrictions or other limitations that adversely affect coverage?	No.	*
44	Do your warranties cover the expense of technicians' travel time and mileage to perform warranty repairs?	No.	*
45	Are there any geographic regions of the United States or Canada (as applicable) for which you cannot provide a certified technician to perform warranty repairs? How will Sourcewell participating entities in these regions be provided service for warranty repair?	There are no restrictions. Verizon Connect provides a web-enabled, cloud-based solution which can be accessed via any supported web browser or mobile device (via mobile app). With presence in 15 countries globally, Verizon Connect has no limitations to providing support in those areas that we provide services. Additionally, Verizon Connect utilizes a network of subcontractors to provide professional installation (if required by customer) of telematics devices. Assignment of subcontractors are managed based on location to customer and timeline based on customer's requirements.	*
46	Will you cover warranty service for items made by other manufacturers that are part of your proposal, or are these warranties issues typically passed on to the original equipment manufacturer?	Verizon Connect has a robust portfolio of OEM agreements, connecting more vehicles and equipment over-the-air without ever touching the vehicle. OEM partnerships mean vehicles are ready to use from day one with factory warranty coverage and allow for online activation without any need to take the vehicle or equipment out of use for installation.	*
47	What are your proposed exchange and return programs and policies?	Hardware devices do not require maintenance. Technical issues with hardware devices have initial troubleshooting done by contacting our Customer Support team. A support representative will work to correct the issue or issue a Return Merchandise Authorization (RMA), so the hardware may be returned to Verizon Connect for additional troubleshooting or process a warranty replacement. Replacement devices will be received within seven (7) days.	*
48	Describe any service contract options for the items included in your proposal.	There are no service contracts related to the proposed services. The proposed services are provided as cloud-based, web enabled services. All maintenance is managed behind the scenes without interruption to the end-user's utilization of services. Hardware devices do not require maintenance. Technical issues with hardware devices have initial troubleshooting done by contacting our Customer Support team. A support representative will work to correct the issue or issue a Return Merchandise Authorization (RMA), so the hardware may be returned to Verizon Connect for additional troubleshooting or process a warranty replacement. Replacement devices will be received within seven (7) days. For some hardware options, there is no warranty needed as the hardware and replacements are included in the monthly cost. Other hardware options provide hardware warranty for one (1) year with options for extended warranties.	*

Table 10: Payment Terms and Financing Options

Line Item	Question	Response *
49	What are your payment terms (e.g., net 10, net 30)?	Verizon Connects Payment Terms are Net 30.
50	Describe any leasing or financing options available for use by educational or governmental entities.	Customers purchase telematics hardware units to be installed within the customer's vehicle (hardware can be leased upon request. Lease pricing can be provided based on number of units). Thereafter, a monthly subscription fee is paid to access GPS tracking and Diagnostics data.
51	Briefly describe your proposed order process. Include enough detail to support your ability to report quarterly sales to Sourcewell as described in the Contract template. For example, indicate whether your dealer network is included in your response and whether each dealer (or some other entity) will process the Sourcewell participating entities' purchase orders.	<p>Customer's providing an electronic signature as part of completing a Verizon Connect electronic Order Form or submitting or signing an Order Form for products and services offered pursuant to the Sourcewell Contract indicates Customer's acceptance of the terms of the Sourcewell Contract, including Verizon Connect's additional terms and conditions. If a Customer does not agree to the Sourcewell Contract, including Verizon Connect's additional terms and conditions, the Customer may not order such products or services. If there is a conflict between the terms of a Customer's Accepted Order Form and its Agreement, the terms of the Agreement (without reference to its Accepted Order Form) shall prevail.</p> <p>Customers may not modify, rescind or cancel an Accepted Order Form, in whole or in part, without Verizon Connect's written consent; any such action by Customer shall be considered null and void and have no effect on the Accepted Order Form. The transmission to the Customer of an Order Form does not constitute an offer. All orders are subject to acceptance by Verizon Connect, evidenced either (a) in writing via email, or (b) by shipping the Devices or provisioning the Verizon Connect Service.</p> <p>Under our current Sourcewell contract, all Verizon Connect sales are captured under the Sourcewell contract number to make reporting seamless. Our Finance department is able to easily determine any and all sales made under the contract for all three platforms.</p>
52	Do you accept the P-card procurement and payment process? If so, is there any additional cost to Sourcewell participating entities for using this process?	Verizon Connect does currently support Procurement Card payment. There are no additional fees imposed by Verizon Connect for use a P-card.

Table 11: Pricing and Delivery

Provide detailed pricing information in the questions that follow below. Keep in mind that reasonable price and product adjustments can be made during the term of an awarded Contract as described in the RFP, the template Contract, and the Sourcewell Price and Product Change Request Form.

Line Item	Question	Response *
53	Describe your pricing model (e.g., line-item discounts or product-category discounts). Provide detailed pricing data (including standard or list pricing and the Sourcewell discounted price) on all of the items that you want Sourcewell to consider as part of your RFP response. If applicable, provide a SKU for each item in your proposal. Upload your pricing materials (if applicable) in the document upload section of your response.	Pricing for Verizon Connect telematics services (includes Verizon Connect NWF Inc., Verizon Connect Telo Inc., and Verizon Connect Fleet USA LLC) includes the following: - A one-time fee to purchase telematics hardware unit (units can be leased if required) - A monthly subscription fee to access GPS and diagnostics data - A one-time fee for professional installation (customer can opt to manage installation internally)
54	Quantify the pricing discount represented by the pricing proposal in this response. For example, if the pricing in your response represents a percentage discount from MSRP or list, state the percentage or percentage range.	The prices offered to Sourcewell for the three product platforms are being discounted between 0.36% and 100% from the standard Commercial Price List. Verizon Connect will also offer further discounts to our customers guaranteed quantity orders of 2,000+ units for hardware. The pricing offered for the products is in line and consistent with those currently provided by Verizon Connect and other vendors offering similar products and services.
55	Describe any quantity or volume discounts or rebate programs that you offer.	Tiered pricing can be provided based on the number of units purchased by the customer. Price reductions will be provided when customer achieves the next level of outlined unit volume, purchased.
56	Propose a method of facilitating "sourced" products or related services, which may be referred to as "open market" items or "nonstandard options". For example, you may supply such items "at cost" or "at cost plus a percentage," or you may supply a quote for each such request.	Verizon Connect does not have a process or method in place to facilitate "sourced" products and/or services.
57	Identify any element of the total cost of acquisition that is NOT included in the pricing submitted with your response. This includes all additional charges associated with a purchase that are not directly identified as freight or shipping charges. For example, list costs for items like pre-delivery inspection, installation, set up, mandatory training, or initial inspection. Identify any parties that impose such costs and their relationship to the Proposer.	Installation is an optional service, as our customers may utilize self-installation via their internal, organizational technicians. Verizon Connect has relationships with numerous, certified installation partners that can assist our customers should they prefer their telematics units to be professionally installed. Installers are assigned based on close proximity to the customer's location, timeline required by the customer and the number of units and locations that require installation. The cost of installation services may be found in our proposed Price List. For the Networkfleet and Fleet for Government platform's professional installation is charged as a one-time fee and it is charged for installation and de-installation of devices. For our Reveal platform, professional installation is included in the the monthly service charge for the platform. Should the customer opt to self-install their devices, the customer's monthly fee would be lower than if they were to choose professional installation.
58	If freight, delivery, or shipping is an additional cost to the Sourcewell participating entity, describe in detail the complete freight, shipping, and delivery program.	Not Applicable. Shipping is included in the price of unit.
59	Specifically describe freight, shipping, and delivery terms or programs available for Alaska, Hawaii, Canada, or any offshore delivery.	Not Applicable. Shipping is included in the price of the unit.
60	Describe any unique distribution and/or delivery methods or options offered in your proposal.	The proposed platforms are provided as web-enabled, cloud-based services and are available at any time, from any supported web browser or mobile device. During initial implementation, units are shipped to installation locations and installed professionally by certified Verizon Connect partner companies (if required by customer), or may be installed internally by the customer.

Table 12: Pricing Offered

Line Item	The Pricing Offered in this Proposal is: *	Comments
61	b. the same as the Proposer typically offers to GPOs, cooperative procurement organizations, or state purchasing departments.	Please see our proposed Sourcewell pricing attached in this response.

Table 13: Audit and Administrative Fee

Line Item	Question	Response *
62	Specifically describe any self-audit process or program that you plan to employ to verify compliance with your proposed Contract with Sourcewell. This process includes ensuring that Sourcewell participating entities obtain the proper pricing, that the Vendor reports all sales under the Contract each quarter, and that the Vendor remits the proper administrative fee to Sourcewell.	Verizon Connect has a tracking report that is managed and reviewed for every government, public sector and non-profit opportunity that is managed. Metrics tracked include customers that are proposed/offered pricing, terms and conditions under the Sourcewell contract, revenue based on sales, solution which is priced under agreement.
63	Identify a proposed administrative fee that you will pay to Sourcewell for facilitating, managing, and promoting the Sourcewell Contract in the event that you are awarded a Contract. This fee is typically calculated as a percentage of Vendor's sales under the Contract or as a per-unit fee; it is not a line-item addition to the Member's cost of goods. (See the RFP and template Contract for additional details.)	Under Verizon Connect's current contract with Sourcewell, Verizon Connect currently pays Sourcewell 1 1/2% of total sales under the Sourcewell contract, quarterly.

Table 14A: Depth and Breadth of Offered Equipment Products and Services

Line Item	Question	Response *
64	Provide a detailed description of the equipment, products, and services that you are offering in your proposal.	Please see the attached document, providing a comprehensive overview of Verizon Connect's Fleet, Reveal and Networkfleet platforms.
65	Within this RFP category there may be subcategories of solutions. List subcategory titles that best describe your products and services.	<p>Within the support platforms, Verizon Connect provides the following tools and add-on solutions:</p> <p>Verizon Connect Fleet The Fleet platform provides the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verizon Connect Fleet. Delivers real-time location, full engine diagnostics, driver safety metrics and status for all vehicles and assets on one dashboard, including full fleet metrics, maintenance scheduling, instant alerts and reports. • Verizon Connect Assets. Integrates your powered and non-powered assets with your vehicles and aggregates data for one view of your entire fleet. • Verizon Connect Video. Dash cam smart video footage is available within minutes. View harsh driving events with event classifications, along with speed overlay and video on demand, right from your desktop or mobile device. • Verizon Connect Workforce. Offers mobile workers a tool to plan jobs, track performance and manage reporting with customizable planning and performance tools. • Verizon Connect Compliance. Incorporates powerful Hours of Service (HOS) management features and a complete E-DVIR solution to automate compliance processes and reduce your administrative workload. • Verizon Mobile Apps. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Verizon Connect Spotlight. Enables real-time access to fleet and assets location, health, and status for fleet managers and supervisors via Fleet's companion app. o Verizon Connect Navigation. An advanced, truck-restricted navigation companion with a large moving map and an easy-to-use touch screen interface. o Verizon Connect Coach. Drivers have direct access to driving KPIs, which help ensure safe driving, on-time performance and route compliance, with productivity metrics and leaderboards to support peer comparison. <p>Verizon Connect Reveal The Reveal platform includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verizon Connect Reveal. Real-time location and driver safety metrics on one dashboard. Includes full fleet metrics, maintenance scheduling, geofencing, instant alerts and detailed reports. • Verizon Connect Driving Style. Improve driver behavior, increase safety, and lower insurance costs with a comprehensive view of drivers including alerting, reporting, and our proprietary safety scoring. • Verizon Connect Video. View road-facing and driver-facing dash cam smart video footage in minutes in the office or out in the field to see harsh driving events with event classifications and speed overlay, along with on demand video footage. • Verizon Connect LogBook. Stay compliant with regulations by conducting roadside inspections for DVIR reports, and track Hours of Service (HOS) for continued compliance. • Verizon Connect Mobile Apps.

- o Verizon Connect Reveal Spotlight. Enables real-time access to fleet and assets location, health, and status for fleet managers and supervisors via Reveal's companion mobile app.
- o Verizon Connect Reveal Driver. Enables route dispatching to driver, the ability to view driver scorecards, confirm new driver vehicle assignments, and more.
- o Verizon Connect Navigation. Performs as an advanced, truck restricted navigation companion, with a large moving map format and a simple-to-use touch screen interface.
- o Verizon Connect Reveal Map. Gives quick access to all vehicles and drivers in one map with vehicle status and search capabilities.
- o Verizon Connect Reveal Field. Allows easy management of vehicles, technicians, and jobs for simple scheduling and dispatch with the online Scheduler and immediate job status updates and details with the mobile app.

Verizon Connect Networkfleet

Networkfleet includes:

- Networkfleet 5500 Series. Real-time location, engine diagnostics, driver safety metrics and status for all vehicles and assets on one dashboard with full fleet metrics, maintenance scheduling, alerts, reports and roadside assistance.
- Networkfleet 5200 Series. Real-time GPS tracking and status for all assets on one dashboard with full fleet metrics, alerts, reports and roadside assistance.
- Networkfleet Asset Guard. Location and status of your fixed, movable, powered, or non-powered assets, integrated with your vehicle fleet for a single view on one map.
- Networkfleet Mobile Apps.
 - o Networkfleet Manager. Real-time access to fleet and assets location, health, and status for fleet managers and supervisors via Fleet for Government's companion mobile app.
 - o Networkfleet Driver. Digital Forms to eliminate paperwork in the field and remotely sync with the platform.

Table 14B: Depth and Breadth of Offered Equipment Products and Services

Indicate below if the listed types or classes of equipment, products, and services are offered within your proposal. Provide additional comments in the text box provided, as necessary.

Line Item	Category or Type	Offered *	Comments
66	Fleet management information systems	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<p>Verizon Connect offers a leading cloud-based mobile workforce management platform that connects your business and helps you make better data-driven decisions. . Our innovative technology leads the market, and provides the latest features to help you make smart data-driven decisions. Our fleet and workforce management solutions are intuitive and designed to be easy to use and maintain. The comprehensive platform is reliable and provides a trusted daily tool that locates and optimizes your resources for any size fleet.</p> <p>Our Fleet Management capabilities support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the management of the location, status and health of your vehicles the overseeing vehicle and equipment utilization An increase in productivity and efficiency <p>Our Workforce Management capabilities support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the management of the location, status and well-being of your mobile workers the monitoring of workday progress and activities the promotion of safety and security <p>Verizon Connect delivers real-time insight into your daily operations. We partner with our customers to identify and integrate the specific technologies that are appropriate for their operational needs and deliver targeted end-to-end solutions with modular designs and open architectures. This comprehensive platform approach is tailored to fully accomplish your goals and deliver measurable benefits and ROI.</p>
67	Fleet technology related hardware solutions	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<p>Verizon Connect's GPS tracking units are installed within the vehicle's cab, underneath the vehicle's dashboard. Information is taken directly from the vehicle's engine, allowing location and diagnostics data to be transmitted through the cloud and available via the user's web browser (Chrome, Edge, Firefox and Internet Explorer, or via Android and iOS Apple devices through mobile app.</p>
68	Fleet related software solutions	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<p>Verizon Connect's telematics solutions are provided as web-enabled, cloud-based solutions. No software is required to utilize Verizon Connect's telematics platforms.</p>
69	Telematics, fleet monitoring, asset tracking, and geofencing solutions	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<p>Please see the provided 'Verizon Connect Solution Overview' included as an attachment to this response. Information is providing regarding fleet monitoring, asset tracking and geofence capabilities for all participating platforms.</p>
70	Motor pool and fleet sharing solutions	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<p>Devices can be transferred between multiple vehicles and vehicles can be assigned to more than one driver. Additionally, can use the digital driver ID, via Verizon Connect Fleet's mobile WorkPlan app or key fob, for each driver within your fleet. This will inform you who is behind the wheel of a vehicle and if a vehicle has changed drivers throughout the day.</p> <p>Customers can easily configure their telematics platform to match their organizational structure with hierarchy capabilities.</p> <p>Verizon Connect's solutions allow you to use fleet and teams to create custom groups of people or vehicles, as well as support the sharing of vehicles amongst multiple drivers.</p>
71	Integrated video solutions	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<p>Verizon Connect's Fleet and Reveal platforms provide integrated video capabilities. A comprehensive overview of the platforms' integrated video capabilities are provided within the 'Verizon Connect Solution Overview' included as an attachment to this response.</p>

Table 15: Industry Specific Questions

Line Item	Question	Response *
72	If you are awarded a contract, provide a few examples of internal metrics that will be tracked to measure whether you are having success with the contract.	<p>Verizon Connect tracks the number of government, public and non-profit entities that submit RFx request. Metrics that are tracked include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Company - Number of Units - Government Co-operative Pricing (yes/no) - Solution proposed under Sourcewell pricing - Potential Monthly and Annual Revenue - Win (yes/no)
73	Describe your approach to data privacy in regard to your proposed solution(s).	<p>Maintaining the privacy of our customers is extremely important to Verizon Connect. Our official Privacy Policy can be found on our website at www.verizon.com/about/privacy/privacy-policy-summary.</p> <p>Verizon Connect utilizes the following processes to protect sensitive data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining a Verizon Code of Conduct for Verizon Connect employees (available to the public on our website at www.verizon.com/about/our-company/code-conduct) which requires compliance with information security policies and procedures. • Using contractual and other measures to obtain third party suppliers' compliance with appropriate information security requirements, such as Verizon's baseline security requirements for suppliers, our Supplier Code of Conduct, and other materials. • Providing physical security controls for each computer room, data center, and similar facilities that may contain sensitive information. • Providing technical and other controls protecting sensitive information stored in Internal Systems, consistent with Verizon Connect's information security policies and procedures. • Complying with applicable laws and regulations related to protecting sensitive information stored by Verizon Connect.

Exceptions to Terms, Conditions, or Specifications Form

Only those Proposer Exceptions to Terms, Conditions, or Specifications that have been accepted by Sourcewell have been incorporated into the contract text.

Proposer's Affidavit

PROPOSER AFFIDAVIT AND ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE

I certify that I am the authorized representative of the Proposer submitting the foregoing Proposal with the legal authority to bind the Proposer to this Affidavit and Assurance of Compliance:

1. The Proposer is submitting this Proposal under its full and complete legal name, and the Proposer legally exists in good standing in the jurisdiction of its residence.
2. The Proposer warrants that the information provided in this Proposal is true, correct, and reliable for purposes of evaluation for contract award.
3. The Proposer, including any person assisting with the creation of this Proposal, has arrived at this Proposal independently and the Proposal has been created without colluding with any other person, company, or parties that have or will submit a proposal under this solicitation; and the Proposal has in all respects been created fairly without any fraud or dishonesty. The Proposer has not directly or indirectly entered into any agreement or arrangement with any person or business in an effort to influence any part of this solicitation or operations of a resulting contract; and the Proposer has not taken any action in restraint of free trade or competitiveness in connection with this solicitation. Additionally, if Proposer has worked with a consultant on the Proposal, the consultant (an individual or a company) has not assisted any other entity that has submitted or will submit a proposal for this solicitation.
4. To the best of its knowledge and belief, and except as otherwise disclosed in the Proposal, there are no relevant facts or circumstances which could give rise to an organizational conflict of interest. An organizational conflict of interest exists when a vendor has an unfair competitive advantage or the vendor's objectivity in performing the contract is, or might be, impaired.
5. The contents of the Proposal have not been communicated by the Proposer or its employees or agents to any person not an employee or legally authorized agent of the Proposer and will not be communicated to any such persons prior to Due Date of this solicitation.
6. If awarded a contract, the Proposer will provide to Sourcewell Participating Entities the equipment, products, and services in accordance with the terms, conditions, and scope of a resulting contract.
7. The Proposer possesses, or will possess before delivering any equipment, products, or services, all applicable licenses or certifications necessary to deliver such equipment, products, or services under any resulting contract.
8. The Proposer agrees to deliver equipment, products, and services through valid contracts, purchase orders, or means that are acceptable to Sourcewell Members. Unless otherwise agreed to, the Proposer must provide only new and first-quality products and related services to Sourcewell Members under an awarded Contract.
9. The Proposer will comply with all applicable provisions of federal, state, and local laws, regulations, rules, and orders.
10. The Proposer understands that Sourcewell will reject RFP proposals that are marked "confidential" (or "nonpublic," etc.), either substantially or in their entirety. Under Minnesota Statutes Section 13.591, subdivision 4, all proposals are considered nonpublic data until the evaluation is complete and a Contract is awarded. At that point, proposals become public data. Minnesota Statutes Section 13.37 permits only certain narrowly defined data to be considered a "trade secret," and thus nonpublic data under Minnesota's Data Practices Act.
11. Proposer its employees, agents, and subcontractors are not:
 - a. Included on the "Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons" list maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the United States Department of the Treasury found at: <https://www.treasury.gov/ofac/downloads/sdnlist.pdf>;
 - b. Included on the government-wide exclusions lists in the United States System for Award Management found at: <https://sam.gov/SAM/>; or

- c. Presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from programs operated by the State of Minnesota; the United States federal government or the Canadian government, as applicable; or any Participating Entity. Vendor certifies and warrants that neither it nor its principals have been convicted of a criminal offense related to the subject matter of this solicitation.

By checking this box I acknowledge that I am bound by the terms of the Proposer's Affidavit, have the legal authority to submit this Proposal on behalf of the Proposer, and that this electronic acknowledgment has the same legal effect, validity, and enforceability as if I had hand signed the Proposal. This signature will not be denied such legal effect, validity, or enforceability solely because an electronic signature or electronic record was used in its formation. - Shane Scoville, Vice President - Global Sales, Verizon Connect NWF Inc.

The Proposer declares that there is an actual or potential Conflict of Interest relating to the preparation of its submission, and/or the Proposer foresees an actual or potential Conflict of Interest in performing the contractual obligations contemplated in the bid.

Yes No

The Bidder acknowledges and agrees that the addendum/addenda below form part of the Bid Document.

Check the box in the column "I have reviewed this addendum" below to acknowledge each of the addenda.

File Name	I have reviewed the below addendum and attachments (if applicable)	Pages
Addendum_10_Fleet_Mgmt_Tech_RFP_020221 Tue January 26 2021 04:32 PM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
Addendum_9_Fleet_Mgmt_Tech_RFP_020221 Mon January 25 2021 05:09 PM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
Addendum_8_Fleet_Mgmt_Tech_RFP_020221 Wed January 20 2021 04:19 PM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
Addendum_7_Fleet_Mgmt_Tech_RFP_020221 Tue January 19 2021 12:21 PM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
Addendum_6_Fleet_Mgmt_Tech_RFP_020221 Mon January 18 2021 01:39 PM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
Addendum_5_Fleet_Mgmt_Tech_RFP_020221 Thu January 14 2021 01:16 PM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
Addendum 4_Fleet_Mgmt_Tech_RFP_020221 Thu January 14 2021 01:12 PM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3
Addendum 3_Fleet_Mgmt_Tech_RFP_020221 Thu January 14 2021 01:05 PM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
Addendum 2_Fleet_Mgmt_Tech_RFP_020221 Fri January 8 2021 01:17 PM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
Addendum 1_Fleet_Mgmt_Tech_RFP_020221 Fri January 8 2021 01:17 PM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1

2002 Summit Blvd., Suite 1800
 Atlanta, GA 30319
 Fax: (781) 577-4793

SERVICES ORDER FORM



Customer Service: 1-844-617-1100
Customer Service:
reveal.support@verizonconnect.com
www.verizonconnect.com

GENERAL INFORMATION				
Order Date: November 3, 2021	Customer Reference Number:		VCF Salesperson Name: Patrick Nuciforo	Region: VZT
Company Name: City of Miami Springs Police Department		Officer or Owner: Jimmy Deal		Telephone: (305) 887-1444
Address (Mailing or Invoicing Address): 201 WESTWARD DR		Officer/Owner Email Address: jdeal@mspd.us		Cell Phone:
City: MIAMI SPRINGS	State: FL	Zip Code: 33166-5259	Installation Contact if other than Officer/Owner:	Telephone:
<i>Please advise your VCF scheduler if there are multiple shipping or installation addresses</i>			Accounts Payable Contact, if other than Officer/Owner:	Telephone:
			Email:	

SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES:			
QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	MONTHLY PER UNIT FEE	MONTHLY TOTALS
28	Vehicle Tracking Subscription	18.95 USD	530.60 USD
28	Engine Connect Data Subscription	0.00 USD	0.00 USD
28	128GB Upgrade Subscription	2.00 USD	56.00 USD
28	Integrated Video Forward Facing Camera	24.95 USD	698.60 USD

TOTAL MONTHLY AMOUNT	1285.20 USD
Agreement Length: 12 Months from the Subscription Start Date. The "Subscription Start Date" is the earlier of (i) the date of installation of any Equipment or (ii) 90 days from the execution of the Services Order Form. Billing for each ordered subscription shall start at the earlier of (i) the date of installation of the applicable Equipment or (ii) 90 days from the execution of this Services Order Form.	Excludes Applicable Taxes and Fees

ONE-TIME FEES (per Occurrence):			
QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	EXTENDED PRICE
		Total One-Time Fees	0.00 USD
COVERT INSTALLATION: Unknown		EXCLUDES APPLICABLE TAXES AND FEES	

ORDER TERMS:
Customer agrees that the purchase and/or licensing of the products and/or services set forth in this order is subject to the terms and conditions in the contract between Verizon Connect NWF Inc.(VCN) (formerly Networkfleet, Inc.) and Sourcewell (formerly NJPA) (Contract #020221-NWF) that are in effect as of the date the order was received by VCN ("Sourcewell Contract"). The Sourcewell Contract terms and conditions are available at https://www.sourcewell-mn.gov/cooperative-purchasing/020221-nwf . If, in accordance with the terms of the Sourcewell Contract, Customer and VCN have executed an additional separate written agreement ("Customer Addendum") with respect to the products and/or services set forth in this order, the terms and conditions set forth in the Customer Addendum shall also apply with respect to the products and/or services set forth in this order.
INSTALLATION NOTES (not valid for changes to billing, payment or other contract terms):

Customer Name: City of Miami Springs Police Department	
By (signature)	Date:



AGENDA MEMORANDUM

Meeting Date: December 13, 2021

To: The Honorable Mayor Maria Puente Michell and Members of the City Council

From: William Alonso, City Manager / Finance Director *W*

Subject: ARPA funding for City Projects

The City of Miami Springs received a total of \$6,970,380 as its allocation of ARPA funds, half was paid in September 2021 and the other half will be received in Sept 2022.

The following is breakdown of the expected uses of these funds:

1) Oakwood/East Drive Stormwater and Road Improvement Project

Estimated cost..... \$ 5,192,476
 State Appropriation.....(1,500,000)
 ARPA Funds.....(3,692,476)

2) SRP Median Project

Estimated cost..... \$ 2,348,721
 State Appropriation.....(1,000,000)
 ARPA Funds..... (1,348,721)

Total ARPA funding.....\$6,970,380
Uses of funds on above two projects(5,041,197)
Uses in FY21-22 budget.....(275,259)
Amount available for other projects.....\$1,653,924

The attached city projects listing shows projects that may be partially or totally funded with the \$1,653,924 in excess ARPA funding listed above. We will go through the list a project at a time and get consensus from council on which projects should be funded with the available funds.

CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS
LISTING OF PROJECTS ELIGIBLE FOR ARPA FUNDING

Project #	Project Name	Department	Project Description	Estimated Cost
21-001	Ball Field Shade Areas	Parks and Recreation	Prince Field 3 shades at \$15K each	\$45,000.00
21-002	Racquetball Courts	Parks and Recreation	4 new courts at Stafford park	\$300,000.00
21-003	Pool Shade Area	Parks and Recreation	Add shade areas to Pool Deck South Side	\$50,035.00
21-004	Pool Shade Area	Parks and Recreation	Add shade areas to Pool Deck-Kiddie Pool	\$20,314.00
21-005	Stafford walking Path	Parks and Recreation	Walking path with lighting	\$250,000.00
21-006	Stafford walking Path	Parks and Recreation	Exercise stations on walking path	\$100,000.00
21-007	Regan Park Improvements	Parks and Recreation	Add playground, fence the park, path signage	\$125,000.00
21-008	Little League Field Improvements	Parks and Recreation	Per report provided by Little league-see attached	\$96,750.00
21-009	Peavey Dove fencing	Parks and Recreation	Big Field and renovate T ball fields	\$200,000.00
21-010	Golf Course renovation	Golf Course	Renovation of greens First Yr Debt Service payment	\$280,000.00
21-011	Addition of Police officer	Police	Additional officer	\$100,000.00
21-013	Additional Police vehicle	Police	Additional police vehicle	\$46,000.00
21-014	Westward Tree Lighting	Public works	Add lighting to Westward from Park St to Esplanade	\$58,401.00
21-015	Acoustic Panels for Lobby	Senior center	Install acoustic panels in lobby to absorb noise	\$15,000.00
21-016	Dog Park Improvements	Parks and Recreation	Addition of amenities(Water fountain, picnic tables, dog play amenities etc)	\$90,500.00
21-017	Curtiss Mansion Irrigation System	Curtiss Mansion	Install irrigation system at the Mansion (see attached estimate)	\$40,000.00
TOTAL ALL PROJECTS				\$1,817,000.00
Available ARPA Funding				\$1,653,924.00
Excess(shortfall)				-\$163,076.00

OPPORTUNITY FOR IMPROVEMENTS BY WORKING TOGETHER

By working with our local sponsors and businesses, Miami Springs Little League will be able to provide upgrades and renovations to the parks in Miami Springs over the next 14 months. But we need an assist from the City to complete the project and make a lasting change for decades to come.

Project	Location	Cost	Sponsor
Scoreboard 1	Prince South	6,382	Leonard Real Estate Group - purchased
Scoreboard 2	Prince North	6,382	National Airport Services - purchased
Batting Cage 1	Prince North	27,375	National Airport Services / Capitol Steel - secured
Batting Cage 2	Prince South	27,375	National Airport Services - secured
GoDog Sports Streaming	Prince Field	10,000	Marlowe Law Firm - secured
Dugouts 1-2	Peavy Dove	30,000	National Airport Services - secured
Field Expansion	Prince South	6,500	City of Miami Springs - complete
Scoreboard Installation	Prince Field	5,500	City of Miami Springs / Capitol Steel - request
Field Expansion	Peavy Dove	6,500	City of Miami Springs - request
Batting Cage 3	Stafford South	27,375	City of Miami Springs - request
Batting Cage 4	Peavy Dove	27,375	City of Miami Springs - request
Fencing	Peavy Dove	30,000	City of Miami Springs - request
Total		210,764	
MSLL Sponsors		114,014	
City Match		96,750	



8270 SW 31 Street
 Miami, Florida 33155
 Phone # 305.418.0490
 info@lucasdavidlandscape.com

PROPOSAL

Date	Estimate #
11/30/2021	E21-1177

Name / Address
CURTIS MANSION 500 DEER RUN MIAMI SPRINGS, FL director@curtissmansion.org

Item	Description	Qty	Rate	Total
Irrigation System	CURTIS MANSION 500 DEER RUN - IRRIGATION BUDGET REV.1 INCLUDES: ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS NEW PVC, 2" MAIN LINE, SLEEVES, ASPHALT PATCHING, 5HP PUMP, TIMER, CONCRETE SLAB	1	40,000.00	40,000.00

Thank you for your business!

Total	\$40,000.00
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Nationwide Landscaping LLC

12430 NW 20 CT
Miami, FL 33167 US
Nationwidelandscaping@yahoo.com



Estimate

ADDRESS
CURTISS MANSION

ESTIMATE 1016
DATE 12/03/2021

DATE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	RATE	AMOUNT
IRRIGATION	5004 3/4 Rainbird rotor heads 1800 1/2 Rainbird pop up heads 3" main line (schedule 40 pipe for the main) All electric valves with wiring	15	3,250.00	48,750.00
IRRIGATION	3"- 5 HP PUMP	1	3,500.00	3,500.00
IRRIGATION	Rainbird control box Rain sensor Pump actuating solenoid	1	2,500.00	2,500.00
IRRIGATION	Electrical-Pending estimate	1	0.00	0.00
IRRIGATION	Sleeves	2	400.00	800.00
SOD	Backfill	5	350.00	1,750.00
Blueprints & Permits not included				
SUBTOTAL				57,300.00
TAX				0.00
TOTAL				\$57,300.00

Accepted By

Accepted Date

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-_____

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA, APPROVING A FIRST ADDENDUM TO THE CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH BERMELLO AJAMIL & PARTNERS, INC. TO INCORPORATE FEDERALLY REQUIRED CONTRACT CLAUSES RELATING TO THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT; PROVIDING FOR AUTHORIZATION; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, on September 18, 2020, the City issued Request for Qualifications No. 01-19/20 (“RFQ”) for Continuing Professional Architectural & Engineering Services (“Services”); and

WHEREAS, in response to the RFQ, on November 19, 2020, Bermello Ajamil & Partners, Inc. (the “Consultant”) submitted a statement of qualifications and proposal for the Services; and

WHEREAS, on February 2, 2021, an Evaluation Committee appointed by the City Manager short listed firms and ranked the Consultant as the most qualified firm for the Services; and

WHEREAS, on February 8, 2021, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 2021-3893 selecting the Consultant to provide the Services and authorizing the City Manager to negotiate an agreement with the Consultant, which agreement would be presented to the City Council for approval; and

WHEREAS, on March 8, 2021, the City adopted Resolution No. 2021-3899 approving a Continuing Professional Services Agreement (the “Agreement”) with the Consultant pursuant to the RFQ for the Services; and

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2021, the federal government adopted the American Rescue Plan Act (“ARPA”), which, among other things, provides local governments with emergency COVID-19 funding; and

WHEREAS, on August 23, 2021, the City adopted Resolution No. 2021-3936 accepting a \$6,970,380 allocation from the U.S. Department of Treasury pursuant to ARPA and approving an ARPA Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Agreement with the Florida Division of Emergency Management; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with ARPA, the City desires to utilize emergency COVID-19 funding to identify and implement various projects (“Projects”); and

WHEREAS, the City requires the Services provided by the Consultant in order to implement the Projects throughout the City; and

WHEREAS, in order to utilize ARPA funding for the Projects, the City desires to add federally required contract provisions relating to ARPA to the Agreement, as set forth in the First Addendum to the Agreement attached hereto as Exhibit “A”; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that this Resolution is in the best interest and welfare of the residents of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals. That the above recitals are confirmed, adopted, and incorporated herein and made a part hereof by reference.

Section 2. Approval. That the City Council hereby approves the First Addendum to the Agreement with the Consultant.

Section 3. Authorization. That the City Council hereby authorizes the City Manager to execute the First Addendum to the Agreement in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit “A,” subject to the City Attorney’s approval as to form, content, and legal sufficiency.

Section 4. Effective Date. That this Resolution shall be effective immediately upon adoption.

The foregoing Resolution was offered by _____ who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by _____ and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Vice Mayor Jacky Bravo	_____
Councilman Bob Best	_____
Councilman Dr. Walter Fajet	_____
Councilman Dr. Victor Vazquez	_____
Mayor Maria Puente Mitchell	_____

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 13th day of December, 2021.

MARIA PUENTE MITCHELL
MAYOR

ATTEST:

ERIKA GONZALEZ, MMC
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY
FOR THE USE AND RELIANCE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS ONLY:

WEISS SEROTA HELFMAN COLE & BIERMAN, P.L.
CITY ATTORNEY

**FIRST ADDENDUM TO
CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS
AND
BERMELLO AJAMIL & PARTNERS, INC.**

THIS FIRST ADDENDUM (this “Addendum”) is made effective as of the _____ day of _____, 2021 (the “Effective Date”), by and between the **CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA**, a Florida municipal corporation, (the “City”), and **BERMELLO AJAMIL & PARTNERS, INC.**, a Florida Corporation (hereinafter, the “Consultant”).

WHEREAS, on September 18, 2020, the City issued Request for Qualifications No. 01-19/20 (“RFQ”) for Continuing Professional Architectural & Engineering Services (“Services”); and

WHEREAS, in response to the RFQ, on November 19, 2020, the Consultant submitted a statement of qualifications and proposal for the Services; and

WHEREAS, on February 2, 2021, an Evaluation Committee appointed by the City Manager short listed firms and ranked the Consultant as the most qualified firm for the Services; and

WHEREAS, on February 8, 2021, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 2021-3893 selecting the Consultant to provide the Services and authorizing the City Manager to negotiate an agreement with the Consultant, which agreement would be presented to the City Council for approval; and

WHEREAS, on March 8, 2021, the City adopted Resolution No. 2021-3899 approving a Continuing Professional Services Agreement (the “Agreement”) with the Consultant pursuant to the RFQ for the Services; and

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2021, the federal government adopted the American Rescue Plan Act (“ARPA”), which, among other things, provides local governments with emergency COVID-19 funding; and

WHEREAS, on August 23, 2021, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 2021-3936 accepting a \$6,970,380 allocation from the U.S. Department of Treasury pursuant to ARPA and approving an ARPA Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Agreement with the Florida Division of Emergency Management; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with ARPA, the City desires to utilize emergency COVID-19 funding to identify and implement various projects (“Projects”); and

WHEREAS, the City requires the Services provided by the Consultant in order to implement the Projects throughout the City; and

WHEREAS, in order to utilize ARPA funding for the Projects, the City desires to add federally required contract provisions relating to ARPA to the Agreement as hereinafter provided.

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual promises herein contained, and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt, adequacy and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the City and the Consultant desiring to be legally bound, do hereby agree and covenant, notwithstanding the terms and conditions of this Addendum, as follows:

1. **Recitals Incorporated.** The above recitals are true and correct and incorporated herein.
2. **Conflict; Addendum Prevails.** In the event of any conflict or ambiguity between the terms and provisions of this Addendum and the terms and provisions of the Agreement, the terms and provisions of this Addendum shall control.
3. **Agreement Ratified.** Except as otherwise specifically set forth or modified herein, all terms in the Agreement are hereby ratified and affirmed and shall remain unmodified and in full force and effect in accordance with its terms.
4. **Defined Terms.** All initial capitalized terms used in this Addendum but not otherwise defined herein shall have the same meaning ascribed thereto in the Agreement.
5. **Counterparts.** This Addendum may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which, when taken together, shall constitute one and the same instrument. An executed facsimile or electronic copy of this Addendum shall have the same force and effect as an original hereof.
6. **Addition of Section 29 to Agreement.** The Agreement is amended by adding Section 29 as follows:

29. Mandated Federal Agreement Conditions.

A. In connection with the performance of this Agreement, Consultant acknowledges that compensation for the Work performed under this Agreement shall be partially funded using the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds allocated to the City pursuant to the American Rescue Plan Act. As such, Consultant shall comply with all laws, rules, regulations, policies, and guidelines (including any subsequent amendments to such laws, regulations, policies, and guidelines) required by the American Rescue Plan Act, including, without limitation:

- i. Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (2 CFR Part 200), as applicable;
- ii. Interim Final Rule, attached hereto as Exhibit "C";

- iii. U.S. Department of the Treasury Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Award Terms and Conditions (Assistance Listing Number 21.019), attached hereto as Exhibit “D”;
 - iv. Assurances of Compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, attached hereto as Exhibit “E”;
 - v. Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Frequently Asked Questions, attached hereto as Exhibit “F”; and
 - vi. American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Agreement, attached hereto as Exhibit “G.”
- B. Title VI Requirements.** Consultant acknowledges that the City has certified or will certify compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, in the form attached hereto as Exhibit “E,” to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Towards that end, Consultant shall ensure that performance of work in connection with this Agreement follows the certifications contained in Exhibit “E”, and shall also adhere to the following provisions:
- (1) The Consultant and its subcontractors, successors, transferees, and assignees shall comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits recipients of federal financial assistance from excluding from a program or activity, denying benefits of, or otherwise discriminating against a person on the basis of race, color, or national origin (42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq.), as implemented by the Department of the Treasury’s Title VI regulations, 31 CFR Part 22, which are herein incorporated by reference and made a part of this Agreement. Title VI also includes protection to persons with “Limited English Proficiency” in any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq., as implemented by the Department of the Treasury’s Title VI regulations, 31 CFR Part 22, and herein incorporated by reference and made a part of this Agreement.
 - (2) Pursuant to 44 C.F.R. §§ 7 and 16, and 44 C.F.R. § 206.11, and that the Consultant shall undertake an active program of nondiscrimination in its administration of the Work under this Agreement.
- C. Americans with Disabilities Act Requirements.** The Consultant agrees to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (Public Law 101-336, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination by public and private entities on the basis of disability in employment, public accommodations, transportation, State and Local government services, and telecommunications. Additionally, Consultant agrees to comply with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. §§ 3601), which prohibits discrimination against individuals on the basis of discrimination under any program or activity under this Agreement.
- D. Age Discrimination Act of 1975.** Consultant shall comply with the requirements of 42 U.S.C. §§ 6101 et seq., as amended, and the Treasury’s implementing regulations (31 CFR Part 23), which prohibits the

discrimination on the basis of age in programs or activities under this Agreement.

E. Protections for Whistleblowers.

- (1) In accordance with 41 U.S.C. § 4712, Consultant may not discharge, demote, or otherwise discriminate against an employee in reprisal for disclosing to any of the list of persons or entities provided below, information that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of gross mismanagement of a federal contract or grant, a gross waste of federal funds, an abuse of authority relating to a federal contract or grant, a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or a violation of law, rule, or regulation related to a federal contract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract) or grant.
- (2) The list of persons and entities referenced in the paragraph above includes the following:
 - i. A Member of Congress or a representative of a committee of Congress.
 - ii. An Inspector General.
 - iii. The Government Accountability Office.
 - iv. A Federal employee responsible for contract or grant oversight or management at the relevant agency.
 - v. An authorized official of the Department of Justice or other law enforcement agency.
 - vi. A court or grand jury.
 - vii. A management official or other employee of the Consultant, subcontractor, the State of Florida, or the City who has the responsibility to investigate, discover, or address misconduct.
- (3) The Consultant shall inform its employees in writing of the rights and remedies provided under this section, in the predominant native language of the workforce.

F. Compliance with Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Consultant hereby certifies that it does not knowingly employ unauthorized alien workers in violation of the employment provisions contained in 8 USC Section 1324a(e) [Section 274A(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”)].

G. Seat Belts Required. Pursuant to Executive Order 13043, 62 FR 19217, Consultant shall adopt and enforce policies or programs that require employees to use seat belts while operating or traveling on vehicles owned, rented, or personally owned by the Consultant and its employees while performing the Work.

- H. Texting While Driving Ban. Pursuant to Executive Order 13513, 74 FR 51225, Consultant shall adopt and enforce policies that ban text messaging while driving and workplace safety policies designed to decrease accidents caused by distracted drivers.
- I. Publication. Consultant shall obtain approval from the City in writing prior to issuing any publications in connection with this Agreement. If approved by the City, the Consultant shall include the following language in any and all publications issued:

“This Project is [being funded/was supported] in part by federal award number (FAIN) [Insert Project FAIN] awarded to the City of Cutler Bay by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.”

- J. Reporting Conflict of Interests. Consultant agrees to disclose in writing to the City, U.S. Department of the Treasury, and the State of Florida, as appropriate, any potential conflicts of interest affecting the use of funds awarded under the American Rescue Plan Act in accordance with 2 CFR 200.112.

- 7. Addition of Section 30 to Agreement. The Agreement is amended by adding Section 30 as follows:

30. Compliance with Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (2 CFR Part 200). In accordance with the Interim Final Rule and other guidelines provided in connection with the American Rescue Plan Act, Consultant shall be subject to the federal Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards under 2 CFR Part 200, including, but not limited to:

- i. Equal Employment Opportunity Compliance. During the performance of this Agreement, the Consultant agrees as follows:
 - (1) The Consultant will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin. The Consultant will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin. Such action shall include, but not be limited to the following:
 - a. Employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising;
 - b. layoff or termination;
 - c. rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and
 - d. selection for training, including apprenticeship

The Consultant agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause.

- (2) The Consultant will, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the Consultant, state that all qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin.
- (3) The Consultant will not discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because such employee or applicant has inquired about, discussed, or disclosed the compensation of the employee or applicant or another employee or applicant. This provision shall not apply to instances in which an employee who has access to the compensation information of other employees or applicants as a part of such employee's essential job functions discloses the compensation of such other employees or applicants to individuals who do not otherwise have access to such information, unless such disclosure is in response to a formal complaint or charge, in furtherance of an investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action, including an investigation conducted by the employer, or is consistent with the Consultant's legal duty to furnish information.
- (4) The Consultant will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which he has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding, a notice to be provided advising the said labor union or workers' representatives of the Consultant's commitments under this section, and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment.
- (5) The Consultant will comply with all provisions of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and of the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the U.S. Secretary of Labor.
- (6) The Consultant will furnish all information and reports required by Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and by rules, regulations, and orders of the Secretary of Labor, or pursuant thereto, and will permit access to his books, records, and accounts by the administering agency and the U.S. Secretary of Labor for purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with such rules, regulations, and orders.
- (7) In the event of the Consultant's noncompliance with the nondiscrimination clauses of this contract or with any of the said rules, regulations, or orders, this contract may be canceled, terminated, or suspended in whole or in part and the Consultant may be declared

ineligible for further Government contracts or federally assisted construction contracts in accordance with procedures authorized in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and such other sanctions may be imposed and remedies invoked as provided in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, or by rule, regulation, or order of the U.S. Secretary of Labor, or as otherwise provided by law.

- (8) The Consultant will include the portion of the sentence immediately preceding paragraph (1) and the provisions of paragraphs (1) through (8) in every subcontract or purchase order unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the U.S. Secretary of Labor issued pursuant to section 204 of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, so that such provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor or vendor. The Consultant will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as the administering agency may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions, including sanctions for noncompliance: Provided, however, that in the event a Consultant becomes involved in, or is threatened with, litigation with a subcontractor or vendor as a result of such direction by the administering agency, the Consultant may request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

- ii. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act Compliance. During the performance of this Agreement, the Consultant shall comply with the provisions of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3701 through 3708), including as follows:

1. *Overtime requirements.* No Consultant or subcontractor contracting for any part of the Agreement Work which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall require or permit any such laborer or mechanic in any workweek in which he or she is employed on such work to work in excess of forty hours in such workweek unless such laborer or mechanic receives compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of forty hours in such workweek.
2. *Violation; liability for unpaid wages; liquidated damages.* In the event of any violation of the clause set forth in paragraph (1) of this section the Consultant and any subcontractor responsible therefor shall be liable for the unpaid wages. In addition, such Consultant and subcontractor shall be liable to the United States, for liquidated damages. Such liquidated damages shall be computed with respect to each individual laborer or mechanic, including watchmen and guards, employed in violation of the clause set forth in paragraph (1) of this section, in the sum of \$10 for each calendar day on which such individual was required or permitted to work in excess of the standard workweek of forty hours without payment of the overtime wages required by the clause set forth in paragraph (1) of this section.

3. *Withholding for unpaid wages and liquidated damages.* The City shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the U.S. Department of Labor withhold or cause to be withheld, from any moneys payable on account of work performed by the Consultant or subcontractor under any such contract or any other Federal contract with the same Consultant, or any other federally-assisted contract subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, which is held by the same Consultant, such sums as may be determined to be necessary to satisfy any liabilities of such Consultant or subcontractor for unpaid wages and liquidated damages as provided in the clause set forth in paragraph (2) of this section.
 4. *Subcontracts.* The Consultant or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clauses set forth in paragraph (1) through (4) of this section and also a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The Consultant shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with the clauses set forth in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this section.
- iii. *Clean Air Act Compliance.* During the performance of this Agreement, the Consultant shall comply with the provisions of Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq., as amended) and specifically agrees as follows:
1. The Consultant agrees to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.
 2. The Consultant agrees to report each violation to the City and understands and agrees that the City will, in turn, report each violation as required to assure notification to the Environmental Protection Agency Region 4 (Southeast) Office.
 3. The Consultant agrees to include these requirements in each subcontract exceeding \$100,000 financed in whole or in part with Federal assistance in connection with this Agreement.
- iv. *Federal Water Pollution Control Act Compliance.* During the performance of this Agreement, the Consultant shall comply with the provisions of Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq., as amended) and specifically agrees as follows:
1. The Consultant agrees to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.
 2. The Consultant agrees to report each violation to the City and understands and agrees that the City will, in turn, report each violation as required to assure notification to the Environmental Protection Agency Region 4 (Southeast) Office.

3. The Consultant agrees to include these requirements in each subcontract exceeding \$100,000 financed in whole or in part with Federal assistance in connection with this Agreement.
- v. Suspension and Debarment Compliance. During the performance of this Agreement, the Consultant warrants that Consultant or its subcontractors are not debarred, suspended or otherwise ineligible for contract awards under Executive Orders 12549 and 12689. Consultant shall comply with the following provisions:
1. This Agreement is a covered transaction for purposes of 2 C.F.R. pt. 180, the U.S. Department of the Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 CFR Part 19, and 2 C.F.R. pt. 3000. As such the Consultant is required to verify that none of the Consultant, its principals (defined at 2 C.F.R. § 180.995), or its affiliates (defined at 2 C.F.R. § 180.905) are excluded (defined at 2 C.F.R. § 180.940) or disqualified (defined at 2 C.F.R. § 180.935).
 2. The Consultant must comply with 2 C.F.R. pt. 180, subpart C and 2 C.F.R. pt. 3000, subpart C and must include a requirement to comply with these regulations in any lower tier covered transaction it enters into.
 3. This certification is a material representation of fact relied upon by the City. If it is later determined that the Consultant did not comply with 2 C.F.R. pt. 180, subpart C and 2 C.F.R. pt. 3000, subpart C, in addition to remedies available to the City, the Federal Government may pursue available remedies, including but not limited to suspension and/or debarment.
 4. The Consultant agrees to comply with the requirements of 2 C.F.R. pt. 180, subpart C and 2 C.F.R. pt. 3000, subpart C throughout the period of this Agreement. The Consultant further agrees to include a provision requiring such compliance in its lower tier covered transactions.
 5. Consultant certifies that they:
 - i. Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by a Federal department or agency;
 - ii. Have not, within a five (5)-year period preceding this proposal, been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State or Local) transaction or contract under public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property.
 - iii. Are not presently indicted or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State or Local); and

- iv. Have not, within a five (5)-year period preceding this Agreement, had one or more public transactions (Federal, State or Local) terminated for cause or default. If the Consultant is unable to obtain and provide such certification, then the Consultant shall attach an explanation to this Agreement as to why not.
- vi. Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 U.S.C. § 1352, as amended). During the performance of this Agreement, the Consultant and its subcontractors shall comply with the provisions of the Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 U.S.C. § 1352, as amended). Specifically, Consultant represents and warrants as follows:
 1. No Funds received by the Consultant under this Agreement have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the Consultant, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.
 2. If any monies, other than Funds received by Consultant under this Agreement, have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan or cooperative agreement, the Consultant shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions.
 3. The Consultant shall require that this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all such sub-recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.
 4. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by the Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 U.S.C. 1352). Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.
- vii. Copeland "Anti-Kickback" Act. During the performance of this Agreement, the Consultant and its subcontractors shall comply with the provisions of the Copeland "Anti-Kickback" Act as follows:
 1. The Consultant shall comply with 18 U.S.C. § 874, 40 U.S.C. § 3145, and the requirements of 29 C.F.R. part 3 as may be applicable, which are incorporated by reference into this Agreement.
 2. Subcontracts. The Consultant or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clause above and such other clauses as the federal government may by appropriate instructions require, and also a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor

shall be responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with all of these contract clauses.

3. Breach. A breach of the contract clauses above may be grounds for termination of this Agreement, and for debarment as a contractor and subcontractor as provided in 29 C.F.R. § 5.12.

- viii. Procurement of Recovered Materials. Consultant shall comply with the provisions of 2 C.F.R.323, including Section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. Towards that end, in the performance of this Agreement, the Consultant shall make maximum use of products containing recovered materials that are EPA-designated items, unless the product cannot be acquired: (1) competitively within a timeframe providing for compliance with the contract performance schedule; (2) meeting contract performance requirements; or (3) at a reasonable price.

Information about this requirement, along with the list of EPA-designated items, is available at EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines web site, <https://www.epa.gov/smm/comprehensiveprocurement-guideline-cpg-program>.

- ix. Domestic Preferences for Procurements. To the greatest extent practicable, Consultant and its subcontractors shall provide preference for the purchase, acquisition, or use of goods, products, or materials produced in the United States, in accordance with 2 CFR 200.322, "Domestic preferences for procurements."

- x. 2 CFR Subpart F – Audit Requirements. Consultant shall assist the City in complying with the audit requirements under 2 CFR Subpart F – Audit Requirements ("Federal Audit Provisions") and the reporting requirements of the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Interim Final Rule, as amended, and other guidelines issued in connection with the American Rescue Plan Act.
 1. Consultant shall assist the City in complying with the Federal Audit Provisions by providing the City, the State of Florida, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the Treasury Office of the Inspector General, the Government Accountability Office, or other federal government entities, and any of their duly authorized representatives, access to personnel, accounts, books, records, supporting documentation, and other information relating to the performance of the Agreement or the Work ("Documentation") necessary to complete federal audits. Consultant shall promptly assist the City in the event Documentation must be supplemented to address audit findings or other federal inquiries.

 2. Consultant shall keep all Documentation up-to-date throughout the performance of this Agreement and the Work. Consultant shall provide the City with all Documentation for each fiscal year by October 1 of each year or within five days of the completion of the Work, whichever occurs first. Consultant shall assist the City in complying with additional guidance and instructions issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury governing the reporting requirements for the use of American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.

8. **Notices.** The City and Consultant agree that the names and addresses for any notices required by the Consultant shall be addressed to the names and addresses listed on the signature page of this Addendum or such other address as the party may have designated by proper notice from time to time.

[Remainder of page left intentionally blank. Signature Page Follows]

Exhibit C to the Agreement
Interim Final Rule

**AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT
CORONAVIRUS LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUND AGREEMENT**

This Agreement is entered into by and between the State of Florida, Division of Emergency Management (the “Division”) and Miami Springs, City of (the “Non-Entitlement Unit” or “Recipient”).

RECITALS

- A. Section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Pub. L. No. 117-2, §9901) added section 603(a) to the Social Security Act (“ARPA”), which created the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund for the purpose of providing funds to local governments in order to facilitate the ongoing recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic (“Fiscal Recovery Funds”); and
- B. Following the enactment of ARPA, the U.S. Department of the Treasury (“Treasury” or “Secretary”) released formal and informal guidance regarding implementation of ARPA, including the disbursement and expenditure of Fiscal Recovery Funds, including Treasury Interim Final Rule, 31 CFR pt. 35, 2021, attending rule guidance published in the Federal Register, Volume 86, No 93,¹ and informal guidance made publicly available by Treasury, which may be amended, superseded, or replaced during the term of this Agreement (“Treasury Guidance”); and
- C. ARPA allocated **\$7,105,927,713.00** for making payments to metropolitan cities, non-entitlement units of local government, and counties in Florida, 21% of which is to be paid directly to metropolitan cities in Florida, 59% of which was paid directly to counties in Florida, and 20% of which is to be paid to the State of Florida for distribution to non-entitlement units of local government; and
- D. The Secretary disbursed **\$5,689,502,590.00** of these funds directly to metropolitan cities and counties; and
- E. A remaining balance of **\$1,416,425,123.00** was reserved for the State of Florida to disburse to non-entitlement units of local government; and
- F. The Division has received these funds from the Secretary through the State of Florida in accordance with the provisions of ARPA; and
- G. Pursuant to the provisions of ARPA, the Division is the state entity responsible for disbursing the funds to the Recipient under this Agreement; and
- H. The Recipient is fully qualified and eligible to receive this funding in accordance with ARPA for the purposes identified therein.

Therefore, in consideration of the mutual promises, terms and conditions contained herein, the Division and the Recipient agree as follows:

- (1) RECITALS. The foregoing recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein by reference.
- (2) TERM. This Agreement shall be effective **upon execution** and shall end on **December 31, 2024**, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. Upon expiration or termination of this Agreement for any reason, the obligations which by their nature are intended to survive expiration or termination of this Agreement will survive.
- (3) FUNDING. The State of Florida, through the Division, will make a disbursement of each non-entitlement unit of local government’s allocation based on the list of non-entitlement units published by Treasury and based upon the State’s calculation of the Recipient’s proportional share of the total population of all non-entitlement units in the State. The total Fiscal Recovery Funds allocation for Recipient under this Agreement is **\$6,970,380.00**.
- (4) USE OF FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS
 - a. The State, through the Division, will—within 30 days of receiving payment from the Secretary, or within such other time period as may be permitted by the Secretary—make an initial disbursement to the non-entitlement

¹ <https://www.regulations.gov/document/TREAS-DO-2021-0008-0002> | Federal Register, Vol. 86, No. 93, Pg. 26786 (“Federal Register”)

unit of local government of 50% of the total amount allocated to the non-entitlement unit.² Not earlier than 12 months from the date upon which the State makes the initial disbursement, the Secretary is expected to release the Second Tranche amount to the State. The State will—within 30 days of receiving payment from the Secretary, or within such other time period as may be permitted by the Secretary—make a second disbursement to the non-entitlement unit of local government.

- b. Recipients may use payments for any expenses eligible under ARPA Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. Payments are not required to be used as the source of funding of last resort.
- c. ARPA requires that Fiscal Recovery Funds may only be used to cover expenses incurred by the non-entitlement unit of local government by December 31, 2024³, such as:
 - i. to respond to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;
 - ii. to respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers of the non-entitlement unit of local government that are performing such essential work, or by providing grants to eligible employers that have eligible workers who perform essential work;
 - iii. for the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue of such non-entitlement unit of local government due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the non-entitlement unit of local government; or
 - iv. to make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.
- d. As specified in the Treasury Guidance, Eligible Use of Fiscal Recovery Funds falls under four categories, including (1) Public Health and Economic Impacts, (2) Premium Pay for Essential Workers, (3) Revenue Loss, and (4) Investments in Infrastructure.
 - i. Public Health and Economic Impacts: Examples of eligible uses of Fiscal Recovery Funds under this category include, but are not limited to:
 1. COVID-19 Mitigation and Prevention expenses, such as vaccination programs, medical care, testing, personal protective equipment (PPE), and ventilation improvements;⁴
 2. Medical expenses, including both current expenses and future medical services for individuals experiencing prolonged symptoms and health complications from COVID-19;⁵
 3. Payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and other similar employees, to the extent that their services are devoted to mitigating or responding to COVID-19;⁶
 4. Efforts to remedy the economic impact of the COVID-19 public health emergency on households, individuals, businesses, and state, local, and tribal governments;⁷ and
 5. Efforts to remedy pre-existing economic disparities which were exacerbated by the COVID-19 public health emergency.⁸
 - ii. Premium Pay: Fiscal Recovery Funds may also be used to provide premium pay to essential workers, per Treasury Guidance’s definition of “essential work.”⁹ Examples of essential workers include, but are not limited to:
 1. Staff at nursing homes, hospitals, and home care settings;
 2. Workers at farms, food production facilities, grocery stores, and restaurants;
 3. Janitors, truck drivers, transit staff, and warehouse workers
 4. Public health and safety staff;
 5. Childcare workers, educators, and other school staff; and

² “First Tranche Amount,” American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, H.R. s. 601(b)(7) “Timing”

³ <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Coronavirus-Relief-Fund-Guidance-for-State-Territorial-Local-and-Tribal-Governments.pdf>

⁴ See Federal Register, pg. 26790.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.* at 26791

⁷ *Id.* at 26791-26797

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.* at 26797

6. Social service and human services staff.¹⁰
- iii. Revenue Loss: Recipients may use 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.¹¹
- iv. Investments in Infrastructure: Treasury Guidance specifies that Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used to improve access to clean drinking water, improve wastewater and stormwater infrastructure systems, and provide access to high-quality broadband services.¹²
- e. Additional guidance regarding eligible uses of Fiscal Recovery Funds, as well as impermissible uses (including for pensions or to offset revenue losses from tax reductions) is set forth in Treasury Guidance.

(5) LAWS, RULES, REGULATIONS, AND POLICIES

- a. Performance under this Agreement is subject to the applicable provisions of 2 CFR Part 200, entitled “Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards” including the cost principles and restrictions on general provisions for selected items of cost.
 - i. The following 2 CFR policy requirements apply to this assistance listing¹³:
 - Subpart B, General provisions;
 - Subpart C, Pre-Federal Award Requirements and Contents of Federal Awards;
 - Subpart D, Post Federal; Award Requirements;
 - Subpart E, Cost Principles; and
 - Subpart F, Audit Requirements.
 - ii. The following 2 CFR policy requirements also apply to this assistance listing: 2 C.F.R. Part 25, Universal Identifier and System for Award Management; 2 C.F.R. Part 170, Reporting Subaward and Executive Compensation Information; and 2 C.F.R. Part 180, OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Non-procurement). The following 2 CFR Policy requirements are excluded from coverage under this assistance listing: For 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Subpart C; 2 C.F.R. § 200.204 (Notices of Funding Opportunities); 2 C.F.R. § 200.205 (Federal awarding agency review of merit of proposal); 2 C.F.R. § 200.210 (Pre-award costs); and 2 C.F.R. § 200.213 (Reporting a determination that a non-Federal entity is not qualified for a Federal award). For 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Subpart D, the following provisions do not apply to the SLFRF program: 2 C.F.R. § 200.308 (revision of budget or program plan); 2 C.F.R. § 200.309 (modifications to period of performance); C.F.R. § 200.305 (b)(8) and (9) (Federal Payment).
- b. In addition to the foregoing, the Recipient and the Division will be governed by all applicable State and Federal laws, rules and regulations, including those identified in Attachment C. Any express reference in this Agreement to a particular statute, rule, or regulation in no way implies that no other statute, rule, or regulation applies.

(6) NOTICES

- a. All notices under this Agreement shall be made in writing to the individuals designated in this paragraph. In the event that different representatives or addresses are designated by either party after execution of this Agreement, notice of the new name, title and contact information of the new representative will be promptly provided to the other party, and no modification to this Agreement is required.
- b. In accordance with section 215.971(2), Florida Statutes, the Division’s Program Manager will be responsible for enforcing performance of this Agreement’s terms and conditions and will serve as the Division’s liaison

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.* at 26799

¹² *Id.* at 26802

¹³ As defined in 2 C.F.R. § 200.1

with the Recipient. As part of his/her duties, the Program Manager for the Division will monitor and document Recipient performance.

- c. The Division's Program Manager for this Agreement is:

Erin White
Division of Emergency Management
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100
Telephone: 850-815-4458
Email: Erin.White@em.myflorida.com

- d. The name and address of the representative responsible for the administration of this Agreement is:

Melissa Shirah
Division of Emergency Management
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100
Telephone: 850-815-4455
Email: Melissa.Shirah@em.myflorida.com

- e. The contact information of the representative of the Recipient is:

Authorized Representative: William Alonso

Title: City Manager / Finance Director

Address: 201 Westward Dr Miami Springs FL 33175

Telephone: 305-805-5014

Email: alonsow@miamisprings-fl.gov

(7) PAYMENT

- a. In order to obtain funding under this Agreement, the Recipient must file with the Division Program Manager information and documentation, including but not limited to the following:
- i. Local government name, Entity's Taxpayer Identification Number, DUNS number, and address;
 - ii. Authorized representative name, title, and email;
 - iii. Contact person name, title, phone, and email;
 - iv. Financial institution information (e.g., routing and account number, financial institution name and contact information);
 - v. Total NEU budget (defined as the annual total operating budget, including general fund and other funds, in effect as of January 27, 2020) or top-line expenditure total (in exceptional cases in which the NEU does not adopt a formal budget);
 - vi. Signed Assurances of Compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. (Attachment D); and
 - vii. Signed Award Terms and Conditions Agreement (Attachment E).
- b. Payment requests must include a certification, signed by an official who is authorized to legally bind the Recipient, which reads as follows:

By signing this report, I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that the report is true, complete, and accurate, and the expenditures, disbursements and cash receipts are for the purposes and objectives set forth in the terms and conditions of the Federal award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent information, or the omission of any material fact, may subject me to criminal, civil or administrative penalties for fraud, false statements, false claims or otherwise. (U.S. Code Title 18, Section 1001 and Title 31, Sections 3729–3730 and 3801–3812).

(8) RECORDS

- a. As a condition of receiving state or federal financial assistance, and as required by sections 20.055(6)(c) and 215.97(5)(b), Florida Statutes, the Division, the Chief Inspector General of the State of Florida, the Florida Auditor General, or any of their authorized representatives, shall enjoy the right of access to any documents, financial statements, papers, or other records of the Recipient which are pertinent to this Agreement, in order to make audits, examinations, excerpts, and transcripts. The right of access also includes timely and reasonable access to the Recipient's personnel for the purpose of interview and discussion related to such documents. For the purposes of this section, the term "Recipient" includes employees or agents, including all subcontractors or consultants to be paid from funds provided under this Agreement.
- b. The Recipient shall maintain all records related to this Agreement for the period of time specified in the appropriate retention schedule published by the Florida Department of State. Information regarding retention schedules can be obtained at: <http://dos.myflorida.com/library-archives/records-management/general-records-schedules/>.
- c. Florida's Government in the Sunshine Law (section 286.011, Florida Statutes) provides the citizens of Florida with a right of access to governmental proceedings and mandates three, basic requirements: (1) all meetings of public boards or commissions must be open to the public; (2) reasonable notice of such meetings must be given; and (3) minutes of the meetings must be taken and promptly recorded.
- d. Florida's Public Records Law provides a right of access to the records of the state and local governments as well as to private entities acting on their behalf. Unless specifically exempted from disclosure by Florida Statute, all materials made or received by a governmental agency (or a private entity acting on behalf of such an agency) in conjunction with official business which are used to perpetuate, communicate, or formalize knowledge qualify as public records subject to public inspection.

IF THE RECIPIENT HAS QUESTIONS REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF CHAPTER 119, FLORIDA STATUTES, TO THE RECIPIENT'S DUTY TO PROVIDE PUBLIC RECORDS RELATING TO THIS CONTRACT, CONTACT THE CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC RECORDS AT: (850) 815-4156, Records@em.myflorida.com, or 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, FL 32399.

(9) AUDITS

- a. In accounting for the receipt and expenditure of funds under this Agreement, the Recipient must follow Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"). As defined by 2 CFR §200.49, "GAAP has the meaning specified in accounting standards issued by the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).
- b. When conducting an audit of the Recipient's performance under this Agreement, the Division must use Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards ("GAGAS"). As defined by 2 CFR §200.50, "GAGAS, also known as the Yellow Book, means generally accepted government auditing standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, which are applicable to financial audits.
- c. If an audit shows that all or any portion of the funds disbursed were not spent in accordance with the conditions of and strict compliance with this Agreement and with Section 603(c) of the Social Security Act, the Recipient will be held liable for reimbursement to the Secretary of all funds used in violation of these applicable regulations and Agreement provisions within thirty (30) days after the Division has notified the Recipient of such non-compliance.
- d. The Recipient must have all audits completed by an independent auditor, which is defined in section 215.97(2)(i), Florida Statutes, as "an independent certified public accountant licensed under chapter 473." The independent auditor must state that the audit complied with the applicable provisions noted above. The audits must be received by the Division no later than nine months from the end of the Recipient's fiscal year.
- e. The Recipient must send copies of reporting packages required under this paragraph directly to each of the following:
 - i.

The Division of Emergency Management
DEMSingle_Audit@em.myflorida.com

OR

Office of the Inspector General
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100

ii.

The Auditor General
Room 401, Claude Pepper Building
111 West Madison Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1450

- f. Fund payments are considered to be federal financial assistance subject to the Single Audit Act and the related provisions of the Uniform Guidance.

(10) REPORTS

- a. The Recipient must provide the Secretary with periodic reports providing a detailed accounting of the uses of such funds by such non-entitlement unit of local government including such other information as the Secretary may require for administration of the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund. Concurrently, Recipients must provide to the Division a copy of the report given to the Secretary.
- b. Failure by Recipient to submit all required reports and copies may result in the Division's withholding of further payments until all such documents are submitted to the Division and deemed to be satisfactory.
- c. The Recipient must provide additional program updates or information if requested by the Division.

(11) LIABILITY.

Any Recipient which is a state agency or subdivision, as defined in section 768.28, Florida Statutes, agrees to be fully responsible for its negligent or tortious acts or omissions which result in claims or suits against the Division, and agrees to be liable for any damages proximately caused by the acts or omissions to the extent set forth in section 768.28, Florida Statutes. Nothing herein is intended to serve as a waiver of sovereign immunity by any party to which sovereign immunity applies. Nothing herein will be construed as consent by a state agency or subdivision of the State of Florida to be sued by third parties in any matter arising out of this Agreement.

(12) TERMINATION

- a. The Division may terminate this Agreement immediately for cause upon written notice to Recipient. Cause includes, but is not limited to, misuse of funds, fraud, non-compliance with ARPA, Treasury Guidance, or other applicable rules, laws and regulations, or failure by the Recipient to afford timely public access to any document, paper, letter, or other material subject to disclosure under Chapter 119, Florida Statutes.
- b. The Division may terminate this Agreement for convenience upon thirty (30) days' prior written notice to Recipient.
- c. In the event this Agreement is terminated, the Recipient must not incur new obligations for the terminated portion of this Agreement after it has received the notification of termination. The Recipient must cancel as many outstanding obligations as possible. Obligations incurred after receipt of the termination notice will be disallowed. The Recipient will not be relieved of liability to the Division because of any breach of this Agreement by the Recipient. The Division may, if and to the extent permitted by ARPA and Treasury Guidance, withhold payments to the Recipient for the purpose of set-off until the exact amount due the Division from the Recipient is determined and resolved.

(13) MISCELLANEOUS

- a. The validity of this Agreement is subject to the truth and accuracy of all the information, representations, and materials submitted or provided by the Recipient in this Agreement, in any later submission or response to a Division request, or in any submission or response to fulfill the requirements of this Agreement. All of said information, representations, and materials is incorporated by reference. The inaccuracy of the submissions

- or any material changes will, at the option of the Division and with thirty (30) days written notice to the Recipient, cause the termination of this Agreement and the release of the Division from all its obligations to the Recipient.
- b. This Agreement must be construed under the laws of the State of Florida, and venue for any actions arising out of this Agreement will be in the Circuit Court of Leon County. If any provision of this Agreement is in conflict with any applicable statute or rule, or is unenforceable, then the provision is null and void to the extent of the conflict, and is severable, but does not invalidate any other provision of this Agreement.
 - c. Any power of approval or disapproval granted to the Division under the terms of this Agreement will survive the term of this Agreement.
 - d. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, any one of which may be taken as an original.
 - e. The Recipient agrees to comply with the Americans With Disabilities Act (Public Law 101-336, 42 U.S.C. Section 12101 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination by public and private entities on the basis of disability in employment, public accommodations, transportation, State and local government services, and telecommunications.
 - f. The Recipient must comply with any Statement of Assurances incorporated as Attachment D.
 - g. Those who have been placed on the convicted vendor list following a conviction for a public entity crime or on the discriminatory vendor list may not submit a bid on a contract to provide any goods or services to a public entity, may not submit a bid on a contract with a public entity for the construction or repair of a public building or public work, may not submit bids on leases of real property to a public entity, may not be awarded or perform work as a contractor, supplier, subcontractor, or consultant under a contract with a public entity, and may not transact business with any public entity in excess of \$25,000.00 for a period of thirty-six (36) months from the date of being placed on the convicted vendor list or on the discriminatory vendor list.
 - h. The State of Florida's performance and obligation to pay under this Agreement is contingent upon an annual appropriation by the Legislature, and subject to any modification in accordance with Chapter 216, Florida Statutes, or the Florida Constitution.
 - i. All bills for fees or other compensation for services or expenses shall be submitted in detail sufficient for a proper pre-audit and post-audit thereof.
 - j. Any bills for travel expenses must be submitted in accordance with section 112.061, Florida Statutes.
 - k. This Agreement, upon execution, contains the entire agreement of the parties and no prior written or oral agreement, express or implied, shall be admissible to contradict the provisions of this Agreement.
 - l. This Agreement may not be modified except by formal written amendment executed by both of the parties.
 - m. If the Recipient is allowed to temporarily invest any advances of funds under this Agreement, they must use the interest earned or other proceeds of these investments only to cover expenditures incurred in accordance with section 603 of the Social Security Act and the Guidance on eligible expenses. If a government deposits Fiscal Recovery Fund payments in a government's general account, it may use those funds to meet immediate cash management needs provided that the full amount of the payment is used to cover necessary expenditures. Fund payments are not subject to the Cash Management Improvement Act of 1990, as amended. The State of Florida will not intentionally award publicly-funded contracts to any contractor who knowingly employs unauthorized alien workers, constituting a violation of the employment provisions contained in 8 U.S.C. Section 1324a(e) [Section 274A(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA")]. The Division shall consider the employment by any contractor of unauthorized aliens a violation of Section 274A(e) of the INA. Such violation by the Recipient of the employment provisions contained in Section 274A(e) of the INA will be grounds for unilateral cancellation of this Agreement by the Division.
 - n. The Recipient is subject to Florida's Government in the Sunshine Law (section 286.011, Florida Statutes) with respect to the meetings of the Recipient's governing board or the meetings of any subcommittee making recommendations to the governing board. All of these meetings must be publicly noticed, open to the public, and the minutes of all the meetings will be public records, available to the public in accordance with Chapter 119, Florida Statutes.
 - o. All expenditures of state or federal financial assistance must be in compliance with the laws, rules and regulations applicable to expenditures of State funds, including but not limited to, the Reference Guide for State Expenditures.
 - p. In accordance with section 215.971(1)(d), Florida Statutes, the Recipient may expend funds authorized by this Agreement only for allowable costs resulting from obligations incurred during the specific agreement period.

- q. Any balances of unobligated cash that have been advanced or paid that are not authorized to be retained for direct program costs in a subsequent period must be refunded to the Secretary.
- r. If the purchase of the asset was consistent with the limitations on the eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds provided by ARPA and Treasury Guidance, the Recipient may retain the asset. If such assets are disposed of prior to December 31, 2024, the proceeds would be subject to the restrictions on the eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds provided by ARPA.

(14) LOBBYING PROHIBITION

- a. 2 CFR §200.450 prohibits reimbursement for costs associated with certain lobbying activities.
- b. Section 216.347, Florida Statutes, prohibits “any disbursement of grants and aids appropriations pursuant to a contract or grant to any person or organization unless the terms of the grant or contract prohibit the expenditure of funds for the purpose of lobbying the Legislature, the judicial branch, or a state agency.”
- c. No funds or other resources received from the Division under this Agreement may be used directly or indirectly to influence legislation or any other official action by the Florida Legislature or any state agency.
- d. The Recipient certifies the following:
 - i. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the Recipient, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan or cooperative agreement.
 - ii. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan or cooperative agreement, the Recipient must complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, “Disclosure of Lobbying Activities.”
 - iii. The Recipient must require that this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all Recipients shall certify and disclose.
 - iv. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by Section 1352, Title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

(15) REQUIRED CONTRACTUAL PROVISIONS

a. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT

- i. In accordance with 41 CFR §60-1.4(b), the Recipient hereby agrees that it will incorporate or cause to be incorporated into any contract for construction work, or modification thereof, as defined in the regulations of the Secretary of Labor at 41 CFR Chapter 60, which is paid for in whole or in part with funds obtained from the Federal Government or borrowed on the credit of the Federal Government pursuant to a grant, contract, loan, insurance, or guarantee, or undertaken pursuant to any Federal program involving such grant, contract, loan, insurance, or guarantee, the following equal opportunity clause:

During the performance of this contract, the contractor agrees as follows:

- 1. The contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin. The contractor will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin. Such action shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- a. Employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The contractor agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause.
2. The contractor will, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the contractor, state that all qualified applicants will receive considerations for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin.
3. The contractor will not discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because such employee or applicant has inquired about, discussed, or disclosed the compensation of the employee or applicant or another employee or applicant. This provision shall not apply to instances in which an employee who has access to the compensation information of other employees or applicants as a part of such employee's essential job functions discloses the compensation of such other employees or applicants to individuals who do not otherwise have access to such information, unless such disclosure is in response to a formal complaint or charge, in furtherance of an investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action, including an investigation conducted by the employer, or is consistent with the contractor's legal duty to furnish information.
4. The contractor will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which he has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding, a notice to be provided advising the said labor union or workers' representatives of the contractor's commitments under this section, and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment.
5. The contractor will comply with all provisions of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and of the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor.
6. The contractor will furnish all information and reports required by Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and by rules, regulations, and orders of the Secretary of Labor, or pursuant thereto, and will permit access to his books, records, and accounts by the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor for purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with such rules, regulations, and orders.
7. In the event of the contractor's noncompliance with the nondiscrimination clauses of this Agreement or with any of the said rules, regulations, or orders, this Agreement may be canceled, terminated, or suspended in whole or in part and the contractor may be declared ineligible for further Government contracts or federally assisted construction contracts in accordance with procedures authorized in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and such other sanctions may be imposed and remedies invoked as provided in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, or by rule, regulation, or order of the Secretary of Labor, or as otherwise provided by law.
8. The contractor will include the portion of the sentence immediately preceding paragraph 1(a)(ii) of this section and the provisions of subparagraphs (1) through (8) in every subcontract or purchase order unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary of Labor issued pursuant to section 204 of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, so that such provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor or vendor. The contractor will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as the administering agency may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions, including sanctions for noncompliance. Provided, however, that in the event a contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with, litigation with a subcontractor or vendor as a result of such direction by the administering agency, the contractor may request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

b. COPELAND ANTI-KICKBACK ACT

- i. The Recipient hereby agrees that, unless exempt under Federal law, it will incorporate or cause to be incorporated into any contract for construction work, or modification thereof, the following clause:

“Contractor. The contractor shall comply with 18 U.S.C. § 874, 40 U.S.C. § 3145, and the requirements of 29 CFR pt. 3 as may be applicable, which are incorporated by reference into this contract.”

- ii. Subcontracts. The contractor or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clause in subsection b(i) above and such other clauses as the Secretary may by appropriate instructions require, and also a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with all of these contract clauses.
- iii. Breach. A breach of the contract clauses above may be grounds for termination of the contract, and for debarment as a contractor and subcontractor as provided in 29 CFR § 5.12.

c. CONTRACT WORK HOURS AND SAFETY STANDARDS

If the Recipient, with the funds authorized by this Agreement, enters into a contract that exceeds \$100,000 and involves the employment of mechanics or laborers, then any such contract must include a provision for compliance with 40 U.S.C. 3702 and 3704, as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5). Under 40 U.S.C. 3702 of the Act, each contractor must be required to compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer on the basis of a standard work week of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard work week is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than one and a half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in the work week. The requirements of 40 U.S.C. 3704 are applicable to construction work and provide that no laborer or mechanic must be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous. These requirements do not apply to the purchases of supplies or materials or articles ordinarily available on the open market, or contracts for transportation.

d. CLEAN AIR ACT AND THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

If the Recipient, with the funds authorized by this Agreement, enters into a contract that exceeds \$150,000, then any such contract must include the following provision:

“Contractor agrees to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387), and will report violations to FEMA and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).”

e. SUSPENSION AND DEBARMENT

If the Recipient, with the funds authorized by this Agreement, enters into a contract, then any such contract must include the following provisions:

- i. This contract is a covered transaction for purposes of 2 CFR pt. 180 and 2 CFR pt. 3000. As such the contractor is required to verify that neither the contractor, its principals (defined at 2 CFR § 180.995), nor its affiliates (defined at 2 CFR § 180.905) are excluded (defined at 2 CFR § 180.940) or disqualified (defined at 2 CFR § 180.935).
- ii. The contractor must comply with 2 CFR pt. 180, subpart C and 2 CFR pt. 3000, subpart C and must include a requirement to comply with these regulations in any lower tier covered transaction into which it enters.
- iii. This certification is a material representation of fact relied upon by the Division. If it is later determined that the contractor did not comply with 2 CFR pt. 180, subpart C and 2 CFR pt. 3000, subpart C, in addition to remedies available to the Division, the Federal Government may pursue available remedies, including, but not limited to, suspension and/or debarment.
- iv. The bidder or proposer agrees to comply with the requirements of 2 CFR pt. 180, subpart C and 2 CFR pt. 3000, subpart C while this offer is valid and throughout the period of any contract that may arise from this offer. The bidder or proposer further agrees to include a provision requiring such compliance in its lower tier covered transactions.

f. BYRD ANTI-LOBBYING AMENDMENT

If the Recipient enters into a contract using funds authorized by this Agreement, then any such contract must include the following clause:

“Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment, 31 USC § 1352 (as amended). Contractors who apply or bid for an award of \$100,000 or more shall file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant, or any other award covered by 31 U.S.C. § 1352. Each tier shall also disclose any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the Recipient.”

(16) ATTACHMENTS. The parties agree to, and incorporate as though set forth fully herein, the following exhibits and attachments:

Exhibit 1	Funding Sources
Attachment A	ARPA Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Eligibility Certification
Attachment B	Certification Regarding Lobbying
Attachment C	Program Statutes and Regulations
Attachment D	Statement of Assurances
Attachment E	Award Terms and Conditions

(17) LEGAL AUTHORIZATION. The Recipient certifies that its governing body has authorized the Recipient’s execution of this Agreement and that the undersigned person has the authority to legally execute and bind the Recipient to the terms of this Agreement.

RECIPIENT

Miami Springs, City of

By:  *William Alonso*

Name and title: William Alonso, City Manager

Date: 8/24/2021

FEIN : 596000374

DUNS : 020542932

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

By: _____

Name and Title: **Kevin Guthrie, Director**

Date: _____

Exhibit 1

Funding Sources

STATE RESOURCES AWARDED TO THE RECIPIENT PURSUANT TO THIS AGREEMENT, SUBJECT TO SECTION 215.97, FLORIDA STATUTES, CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING:

State Project -

State awarding agency: Florida Division of Emergency Management

Catalog of State Financial Assistance title: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSFRF)

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number: 21.027

Amount of State Funding: \$6,970,380.00

Attachment A

ARPA Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Eligibility Certification

I, **William Alonso**, am the Authorized Agent of Miami Springs, City of (“Recipient”) and I certify that:

- 1. I have the authority on behalf of the Recipient to request fund payments from the State of Florida (“State”) for federal funds appropriated pursuant to section 603 of the Social Security Act, as added by section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act, Pub. L. No. 117-2, Title VI (March 11, 2021).**
- 2. I have submitted to the State the Recipient’s Total Budget in effect as of January 27, 2020, as defined by the United States Department of the Treasury, the annual operating budget including general fund and other funds.**
- 3. I understand that the State will rely on this certification as a material representation in making grant payments to the Recipient.**
- 4. I acknowledge that the Recipient should keep records sufficient to demonstrate that the expenditure of funds it has received is in accordance with section 603(a) of the Social Security Act.**
- 5. I acknowledge that all records and expenditures are subject to audit by the United States Department of Treasury’s Inspector General, the Florida Division of Emergency Management, and the Florida State Auditor General, or designee.**
- 6. I acknowledge that the Recipient has an affirmative obligation to identify and report any duplication of benefits. I understand that the State has an obligation and the authority to de-obligate or offset any duplicated benefits.**
- 7. I acknowledge and agree that the Recipient shall be liable for any costs disallowed pursuant to financial or compliance audits of funds received.**
- 8. I acknowledge that if the Recipient has not obligated the funds it has received to cover costs that were incurred by December 31, 2024, as required by the statute, those funds must be returned to the United States Department of the Treasury.**
- 9. I acknowledge that the Recipient’s proposed uses of the funds provided as grant payments from the State by federal appropriation under section 603 of the Social Security Act will be used only to cover those costs that:**
 - a. to respond to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) 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 of the metropolitan city, non-entitlement unit of local government, or county that are performing such essential work, or by providing grants to eligible employers that have eligible workers who perform essential work;**
 - c. for the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue of such metropolitan city, non-entitlement unit of local government, or county due to the COVID–19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the metropolitan city, non-entitlement unit of local government, or county prior to the emergency; or**
 - d. to make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.**

In addition to each of the statements above, I acknowledge on submission of this certification that my jurisdiction has incurred eligible expenses during the period that begins on March 3, 2021 and ends on December 31, 2024.

By: William Alonso

Signature:  *William Alonso*

Title: City Manager / Finance Director

Date: 8/24/2021

Attachment B
Certification Regarding Lobbying

Certification for Contracts, Grants, Loans, and Cooperative Agreements

The undersigned Recipient, **William Alonso**, certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge that:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence any officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form – LLL, “Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying,” in accordance with its instructions.
3. The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all Recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by 31 U.S.C. Sec. 1352 (as amended by the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 119). Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

The Recipient, **William Alonso**, certifies or affirms the truthfulness and accuracy of each statement of its certification and disclosure, if any. In addition, Recipient understands and agrees that the provisions of 31 U.S.C. Sec. 3801 *et seq.* apply to his certification and disclosure, if any.

By: William Alonso

Signature: 

Title: City Manager / Finance Director

Date: 8/24/2021

Attachment C

Program Statutes and Regulations

42 U.S.C. 801 Social Security Act	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds
Title 31, Part 35, Code of Federal Regulations	Treasury Interim Final Rule
Section 215.422, Florida Statutes	Payments, warrants, and invoices; processing time limits; dispute limitation; agency or judicial branch compliance
Section 215.971, Florida Statutes	Agreements funded with federal and state assistance
Section 216.347, Florida Statutes	Disbursement of grant and aids appropriations for lobbying prohibited
CFO MEMORANDUM NO. 04 (2005-06)	Compliance Requirements for Agreements

ASSURANCES OF COMPLIANCE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

4. Recipient acknowledges and agrees that compliance with the assurances constitutes a condition of continued receipt of federal financial assistance and is binding upon Recipient and Recipient's successors, transferees, and assignees for the period in which such assistance is provided.
5. Recipient acknowledges and agrees that it must require any sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors, successors, transferees, and assignees to comply with assurances 1-4 above, and agrees to incorporate the following language in every contract or agreement subject to Title VI and its regulations between the Recipient and the Recipient's sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors, successors, transferees, and assignees:

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

6. Recipient understands and agrees that if any real property or structure is provided or improved with the aid of federal financial assistance by the Department of the Treasury, this assurance obligates the Recipient, or in the case of a subsequent transfer, the transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is provided, this assurance obligates the Recipient for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property.
7. Recipient shall cooperate in any enforcement or compliance review activities by the Department of the Treasury of the aforementioned obligations. Enforcement may include investigation, arbitration, mediation, litigation, and monitoring of any settlement agreements that may result from these actions. The Recipient shall comply with information requests, on-site compliance reviews and reporting requirements.
8. Recipient shall maintain a complaint log and inform the Department of the Treasury of any complaints of discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, and limited English proficiency covered by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and implementing regulations and provide, upon request, a list of all such reviews or proceedings based on the complaint, pending or completed, including outcome. Recipient also must inform the Department of the Treasury if Recipient has received no complaints under Title VI.
9. Recipient must provide documentation of an administrative agency's or court's findings of non-compliance of Title VI and efforts to address the non-compliance, including any voluntary compliance or other

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

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

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

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

William Alonso

8/24/2021

Miami Springs, City of

Date

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William Alonso". To the left of the first letter "W" is a red circular stamp containing a white letter "C".

Signature of Authorized Official

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE

The information collected will be used for the U.S. Government to process requests for support. The estimated burden associated with this collection of information is 30 minutes per response. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing this burden should be directed to the Office of Privacy, Transparency and Records, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20220. DO NOT send the form to this address. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid control number assigned by OMB.

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

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

Recipient name and address:

Miami Springs, City of
Address: 201 Westward Dr Miami Springs, Fl 33175
DUNS Number: 020542932
Taxpayer Identification Number: 596000374
Assistance Listing Number: 21.027

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

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

Recipient: Miami Springs, City of

 William Alonso

Authorized Representative: William Alonso

Title: City Manager / Finance Director

Date signed: 8/24/2021

U.S. Department of the Treasury:

Authorized Representative:

Title:

Date:

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE

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

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

1. Use of Funds.
 - a. Recipient understands and agrees that the funds disbursed under this award may only be used in compliance with section 603(c) of the Social Security Act (the Act), Treasury's regulations implementing that section, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing.
 - b. Recipient will determine prior to engaging in any project using this assistance that it has the institutional, managerial, and financial capability to ensure proper planning, management, and completion of such project.
2. Period of Performance. The period of performance for this award begins on the date hereof and ends on December 31, 2026. As set forth in Treasury's implementing regulations, Recipient may use award funds to cover eligible costs incurred during the period that begins on March 3, 2021, and ends on December 31, 2024.
3. Reporting. Recipient agrees to comply with any reporting obligations established by Treasury as they relate to this award.
4. Maintenance of and Access to Records
 - a. Recipient shall maintain records and financial documents sufficient to evidence compliance with section 603(c) of the Act, Treasury's regulations implementing that section, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing.
 - b. The Treasury Office of Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right of access to records (electronic and otherwise) of Recipient in order to conduct audits or other investigations.
 - c. Records shall be maintained by Recipient for a period of five (5) years after all funds have been expended or returned to Treasury, whichever is later.
5. Pre-award Costs. Pre-award costs, as defined in 2 C.F.R. § 200.458, may not be paid with funding from this award.
6. Administrative Costs. Recipient may use funds provided under this award to cover both direct and indirect costs.
7. Cost Sharing. Cost sharing or matching funds are not required to be provided by Recipient.
8. Conflicts of Interest. Recipient understands and agrees it must maintain a conflict of interest policy consistent with 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c) and that such conflict of interest policy is applicable to each activity funded under this award. Recipient and subrecipients must disclose in writing to Treasury or the pass-through entity, as appropriate, any potential conflict of interest affecting the awarded funds in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.112.

9. Compliance with Applicable Law and Regulations.

- a. Recipient agrees to comply with the requirements of section 603 of the Act, regulations adopted by Treasury pursuant to section 603(f) of the Act, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing. Recipient also agrees to comply with all other applicable federal statutes, regulations, and executive orders, and Recipient shall provide for such compliance by other parties in any agreements it enters into with other parties relating to this award.
- b. Federal regulations applicable to this award include, without limitation, the following:
 - i. Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, 2 C.F.R. Part 200, other than such provisions as Treasury may determine are inapplicable to this Award and subject to such exceptions as may be otherwise provided by Treasury. Subpart F – Audit Requirements of the Uniform Guidance, implementing the Single Audit Act, shall apply to this award.
 - ii. Universal Identifier and System for Award Management (SAM), 2 C.F.R. Part 25, pursuant to which the award term set forth in Appendix A to 2 C.F.R. Part 25 is hereby incorporated by reference.
 - iii. Reporting Subaward and Executive Compensation Information, 2 C.F.R. Part 170, pursuant to which the award term set forth in Appendix A to 2 C.F.R. Part 170 is hereby incorporated by reference.
 - iv. OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement), 2 C.F.R. Part 180, including the requirement to include a term or condition in all lower tier covered transactions (contracts and subcontracts described in 2 C.F.R. Part 180, subpart B) that the award is subject to 2 C.F.R. Part 180 and Treasury’s implementing regulation at 31 C.F.R. Part 19.
 - v. Recipient Integrity and Performance Matters, pursuant to which the award term set forth in 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Appendix XII to Part 200 is hereby incorporated by reference.
 - vi. Governmentwide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace, 31 C.F.R. Part 20.
 - vii. New Restrictions on Lobbying, 31 C.F.R. Part 21.
 - viii. Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4601-4655) and implementing regulations.
 - ix. Generally applicable federal environmental laws and regulations.
- c. Statutes and regulations prohibiting discrimination applicable to this award include, without limitation, the following:
 - i. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d et seq.) and

Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 22, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin under programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance;

- ii. The Fair Housing Act, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§ 3601 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, or disability;
- iii. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. § 794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance;
- iv. The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 6101 et seq.), and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 23, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of age in programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance; and
- v. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability under programs, activities, and services provided or made available by state and local governments or instrumentalities or agencies thereto.

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

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

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

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

14. Debts Owed the Federal Government.

- a. Any funds paid to Recipient (1) in excess of the amount to which Recipient is finally determined to be authorized to retain under the terms of this award; (2) that are

determined by the Treasury Office of Inspector General to have been misused; or (3) that are determined by Treasury to be subject to a repayment obligation pursuant to section 603(e) of the Act and have not been repaid by Recipient shall constitute a debt to the federal government.

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

15. Disclaimer.

- a. The United States expressly disclaims any and all responsibility or liability to Recipient or third persons for the actions of Recipient or third persons resulting in death, bodily injury, property damages, or any other losses resulting in any way from the performance of this award or any other losses resulting in any way from the performance of this award or any contract, or subcontract under this award.
- b. The acceptance of this award by Recipient does not in any way establish an agency relationship between the United States and Recipient.

16. Protections for Whistleblowers.

- a. In accordance with 41 U.S.C. § 4712, Recipient may not discharge, demote, or otherwise discriminate against an employee in reprisal for disclosing to any of the list of persons or entities provided below, information that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of gross mismanagement of a federal contract or grant, a gross waste of federal funds, an abuse of authority relating to a federal contract or grant, a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or a violation of law, rule, or regulation related to a federal contract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract) or grant.
- b. The list of persons and entities referenced in the paragraph above includes the following:
 - i. A member of Congress or a representative of a committee of Congress;
 - ii. An Inspector General;
 - iii. The Government Accountability Office;
 - iv. A Treasury employee responsible for contract or grant oversight or management;
 - v. An authorized official of the Department of Justice or other law enforcement agency;
 - vi. A court or grand jury; or
 - vii. A management official or other employee of Recipient, contractor, or subcontractor who has the responsibility to investigate, discover, or address misconduct.
- c. Recipient shall inform its employees in writing of the rights and remedies provided under this section, in the predominant native language of the workforce.

17. Increasing Seat Belt Use in the United States. Pursuant to Executive Order 13043, 62 FR

19217 (Apr. 18, 1997), Recipient should encourage its contractors to adopt and enforce on-the-job seat belt policies and programs for their employees when operating company-owned, rented or personally owned vehicles.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

31 CFR Part 35

RIN 1505-AC77

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

AGENCY: Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Interim final rule.

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

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

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

ADDRESSES: Please submit comments electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>.

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

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background Information

A. Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

also has reversed many gains made by communities of color in the prior economic expansion.¹⁵

B. The Statute and Interim Final Rule

On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) was signed into law by the President.¹⁶ Section 9901 of ARPA amended Title VI of the Social Security Act¹⁷ (the Act) to add section 602, which establishes the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund, and section 603, which establishes the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (together, the Fiscal Recovery Funds).¹⁸ The Fiscal Recovery Funds are intended to provide support to State, local, and Tribal governments (together, recipients) in responding to the impact of COVID-19 and in their efforts to contain COVID-19 on their communities, residents, and businesses. The Fiscal Recovery Funds build on and expand the support provided to these governments over the last year, including through the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF).¹⁹

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

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

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

¹⁷ 42 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*

¹⁸ Sections 602, 603 of the Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁴ Emma Dorn et al., *COVID-19 and student learning in the United States: The hurt could last*

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

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

Implementation of the Fiscal Recovery Funds also reflect the importance of public input, transparency, and accountability. Treasury seeks comment on all aspects of the interim final rule and, to better facilitate public comment, has included specific questions throughout this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. Treasury encourages State, local, and Tribal governments in particular to provide feedback and to engage with Treasury regarding issues that may arise regarding all aspects of this interim final rule and Treasury's work in administering the Fiscal Recovery Funds. In addition, the interim final rule establishes certain regular reporting

requirements, including by requiring State, local, and Tribal governments to publish information regarding uses of Fiscal Recovery Funds payments in their local jurisdiction. These reporting requirements reflect the need for transparency and accountability, while recognizing and minimizing the burden, particularly for smaller local governments. Treasury urges State, territorial, Tribal, and local governments to engage their constituents and communities in developing plans to use these payments, given the scale of funding and its potential to catalyze broader economic recovery and rebuilding.

II. Eligible Uses

A. Public Health and Economic Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Responding to COVID-19

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

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

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

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

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

Other response and adaptation costs include capital investments in public facilities to meet pandemic operational

needs, such as physical plant improvements to public hospitals and health clinics or adaptations to public buildings to implement COVID-19 mitigation tactics. In recent months, State, local, and Tribal governments across the country have mobilized to support the national vaccination campaign, resulting in over 250 million doses administered to date.²⁵

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

Other areas of public health have also been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, in one survey in January 2021, over 40 percent of American adults reported symptoms of depression or anxiety, up from 11 percent in the first half of 2019.²⁶ The proportion of children’s emergency department visits related to mental health has also risen noticeably.²⁷ Similarly, rates of substance misuse and overdose deaths have spiked: Preliminary data from the CDC show a nearly 30 percent increase in drug overdose mortality from September 2019 to September 2020.²⁸ Stay-at-home orders and other pandemic responses may have also reduced the ability of individuals affected by domestic violence to access

services.²⁹ Finally, some preventative public health measures like childhood vaccinations have been deferred and potentially forgone.³⁰

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

Similarly, low-income and socially vulnerable communities have seen the most severe health impacts. For example, counties with high poverty rates also have the highest rates of infections and deaths, with 223 deaths per 100,000 compared to the U.S. average of 175 deaths per 100,000, as of May 2021.³³ Counties with high social vulnerability, as measured by factors such as poverty and educational attainment, have also fared more poorly than the national average, with 211 deaths per 100,000 as of May 2021.³⁴

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

²⁴ *Id.*

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

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

²⁷ Leeb, *supra* note 4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- *COVID-19 Mitigation and Prevention.* A broad range of services and programming are needed to contain COVID-19. Mitigation and prevention efforts for COVID-19 include vaccination programs; medical care; testing; contact tracing; support for isolation or quarantine; supports for vulnerable populations to access medical or public health services; public health surveillance (e.g., monitoring case trends, genomic sequencing for variants); enforcement of public health orders; public communication efforts; enhancement to health care capacity, including through alternative care facilities; purchases of personal protective equipment; support for prevention, mitigation, or other services in congregate living facilities (e.g., nursing homes, incarceration settings, homeless shelters, group living facilities) and other key settings like schools;⁴⁰ ventilation improvements in

note 38; Nathaniel M. Lewis et al., Disparities in COVID-19 Incidence, Hospitalizations, and Testing, by Area-Level Deprivation—Utah, March 3–July 9, 2020, *Morb. Mort. Wkly. Rep.* 69(38):1369-73 (Sept. 25, 2020), <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6938a4.htm>.

⁴⁰ This includes implementing mitigation strategies consistent with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Operational

congregate settings, health care settings, or other key locations; enhancement of public health data systems; and other public health responses.⁴¹ They also include capital investments in public facilities to meet pandemic operational needs, such as physical plant improvements to public hospitals and health clinics or adaptations to public buildings to implement COVID-19 mitigation tactics. These COVID-19 prevention and mitigation programs and services, among others, were eligible expenditures under the CRF and are eligible uses under this category of eligible uses for the Fiscal Recovery Funds.⁴²

- *Medical Expenses.* The COVID-19 public health emergency continues to have devastating effects on public health; the United States continues to average hundreds of deaths per day and the spread of new COVID-19 variants has raised new risks and genomic surveillance needs.⁴³ Moreover, our understanding of the potentially serious and long-term effects of the virus is growing, including the potential for symptoms like shortness of breath to continue for weeks or months, for multi-organ impacts from COVID-19, or for post-intensive care syndrome.⁴⁴ State and local governments may need to continue to provide care and services to address these near- and longer-term needs.⁴⁵

Strategy for K-12 Schools through Phased Prevention, available at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/schools-childcare/operation-strategy.html>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

• *Public Health and Safety Staff.* Treasury recognizes that responding to the public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic, including administering the services described above, requires a substantial commitment of State, local, and Tribal government human resources. As a result, the Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used for payroll and covered benefits expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees, to the extent that their services are devoted to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.⁴⁶ Accordingly, the Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used to support the payroll and covered benefits for the portion of the employee's time that is dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. For administrative convenience, the recipient may consider public health and safety employees to be entirely devoted to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency, and therefore fully covered, if the employee, or his or her operating unit or division, is primarily dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Recipients may consider other presumptions for assessing the extent to which an employee, division, or operating unit is engaged in activities that respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency, provided that the recipient reassesses periodically and maintains records to support its assessment, such as payroll records, attestations from supervisors or staff, or regular work product or correspondence demonstrating work on

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

the COVID-19 response. Recipients need not routinely track staff hours.

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

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

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

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

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

specific populations, households, or geographic areas to be served.

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

- Funding community health workers to help community members access health services and services to address the social determinants of health;⁴⁹
- Funding public benefits navigators to assist community members with navigating and applying for available Federal, State, and local public benefits or services;
- Housing services to support healthy living environments and neighborhoods conducive to mental and physical wellness;
- Remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards to reduce risk of elevated blood lead levels among children; and
- Evidence-based community violence intervention programs to prevent violence and mitigate the increase in violence during the pandemic.⁵⁰

2. Responding to Negative Economic Impacts

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

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

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

education, and travel declined precipitously, over 20 million jobs were lost in March and April 2020.⁵¹ Although many have returned to work, as of April 2021, the economy remains 8.2 million jobs below its pre-pandemic peak,⁵² and more than 3 million workers have dropped out of the labor market altogether relative to February 2020.⁵³

Rates of unemployment are particularly severe among workers of color and workers with lower levels of educational attainment; for example, the overall unemployment rate in the United States was 6.1 percent in April 2021, but certain groups saw much higher rates: 9.7 percent for Black workers, 7.9 percent for Hispanic or Latino workers, and 9.3 percent for workers without a high school diploma.⁵⁴ Job losses have also been particularly steep among low wage workers, with these workers remaining furthest from recovery as of the end of 2020.⁵⁵ A severe recession—and its concentrated impact among low-income workers—has amplified food and housing insecurity, with an estimated nearly 17 million adults living in households where there is sometimes or often not enough food to eat and an estimated 10.7 million adults living in households that were not current on rent.⁵⁶ Over the course of the pandemic,

inequities also manifested along gender lines, as schools closed to in-person activities, leaving many working families without child care during the day.⁵⁷ Women of color have been hit especially hard: The labor force participation rate for Black women has fallen by 3.2 percentage points⁵⁸ during the pandemic as compared to 1.0 percentage points for Black men⁵⁹ and 2.0 percentage points for White women.⁶⁰

As the economy recovers, the effects of the pandemic-related recession may continue to impact households, including a risk of longer-term effects on earnings and economic potential. For example, unemployed workers, especially those who have experienced longer periods of unemployment, earn lower wages over the long term once rehired.⁶¹ In addition to the labor market consequences for unemployed workers, recessions can also cause longer-term economic challenges through, among other factors, damaged consumer credit scores⁶² and reduced familial and childhood wellbeing.⁶³

Food, Housing, and Employment Hardships, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/tracking-the-covid-19-recessions-effects-on-food-housing-and> (last visited May 8, 2021).

⁵¹ Women have carried a larger share of childcare responsibilities than men during the COVID-19 crisis. See, e.g., Gema Zamarró & Maria J. Prados, Gender differences in couples' division of childcare, work and mental health during COVID-19, *Rev. Econ. Household* 19:11–40 (2021), available at <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11150-020-09534-7>; Titan Alon et al., The Impact of COVID-19 on Gender Equality, National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper 26947 (April 2020), available at <https://www.nber.org/papers/w26947>.

⁵² U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Participation Rate—20 Yrs. & Over, Black or African American Women [LNS11300032], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNS11300032> (last visited May 8, 2021).

⁵³ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Participation Rate—20 Yrs. & Over, Black or African American Men [LNS11300031], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNS11300031> (last visited May 8, 2021).

⁵⁴ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Participation Rate—20 Yrs. & Over, White Women [LNS11300029], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNS11300029> (last visited May 8, 2021).

⁵⁵ See, e.g., Michael Greenstone & Adam Looney, Unemployment and Earnings Losses: A Look at Long-Term Impacts of the Great Recession on American Workers, Brookings Institution (Nov. 4, 2021), <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/jobs/2011/11/04/unemployment-and-earnings-losses-a-look-at-long-term-impacts-of-the-great-recession-on-american-workers/>.

⁵⁶ Chi Chi Wu, Solving the Credit Conundrum: Helping Consumers' Credit Records Impaired by the Foreclosure Crisis and Great Recession (Dec. 2013), https://www.nclcr.org/images/pdf/credit_reports/report-credit-conundrum-2013.pdf.

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

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

Impacts on Businesses. The pandemic has also severely impacted many businesses, with small businesses hit especially hard. Small businesses make up nearly half of U.S. private-sector employment⁶⁴ and play a key role in supporting the overall economic recovery as they are responsible for two-thirds of net new jobs.⁶⁵ Since the beginning of the pandemic, however, 400,000 small businesses have closed, with many more at risk.⁶⁶ Sectors with a large share of small business employment have been among those with the most drastic drops in employment.⁶⁷ The negative outlook for small businesses has continued: As of April 2021, approximately 70 percent of small businesses reported that the pandemic has had a moderate or large negative effect on their business, and over a third expect that it will take over 6 months for their business to return to their normal level of operations.⁶⁸

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

Russell Sage Foundation (Aug. 2016), available at <https://www.russellsage.org/publications/children-great-recession>.

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

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

⁶⁶ Biden, *supra* note 6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵² *Id.*

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

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

economic and financial challenges due to the pandemic.⁷²

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

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

The negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic are particularly pronounced in certain communities and families. Low- and moderate-income jobs make up a substantial portion of both total pandemic job losses,⁷⁴ and jobs that require in-person frontline work, which are exposed to greater risk of contracting COVID-19.⁷⁵ Both factors compound pre-existing vulnerabilities and the likelihood of food, housing, or other financial insecurity in low- and moderate-income families and, given the concentration of low- and moderate-income families within certain communities,⁷⁶ raise a substantial risk that the effects of the COVID-19 public health emergency will be amplified within these communities.

These compounding effect of recessions on concentrated poverty and the long-lasting nature of this effect were observed after the 2007–2009 recession, including a large increase in concentrated poverty with the number of people living in extremely poor

neighborhoods more than doubling by 2010–2014 relative to 2000.⁷⁷

Concentrated poverty has a range of deleterious impacts, including additional burdens on families and reduced economic potential and social cohesion.⁷⁸ Given the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on low-income households discussed above, there is a risk that the current pandemic-induced recession could further increase concentrated poverty and cause long-term damage to economic prospects in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty.

The negative economic impacts of COVID-19 also include significant impacts to children in disproportionately affected families and include impacts to education, health, and welfare, all of which contribute to long-term economic outcomes.⁷⁹ Many low-income and minority students, who were disproportionately served by remote or hybrid education during the pandemic, lacked the resources to participate fully in remote schooling or live in households without adults available throughout the day to assist with online coursework.⁸⁰ Given these trends, the pandemic may widen educational disparities and worsen outcomes for low-income students,⁸¹ an

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

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

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

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

⁸¹ A Department of Education survey found that, as of February 2021, 42 percent of fourth grade students nationwide were offered only remote education, compared to 48 percent of economically disadvantaged students, 54 percent of Black students and 57 percent of Hispanic students. Large districts often disproportionately serve low-income students. See Institute of Education Sciences, Monthly School Survey Dashboard, <https://ies.ed.gov/schoolsurvey/> (last visited Apr. 26, 2021). In summer 2020, a review found that 74 percent of the largest 100 districts chose remote learning only.

effect that would substantially impact their long-term economic outcomes. Increased economic strain or material hardship due to the pandemic could also have a long-term impact on health, educational, and economic outcomes of young children.⁸² Evidence suggests that adverse conditions in early childhood, including exposure to poverty, food insecurity, housing insecurity, or other economic hardships, are particularly impactful.⁸³

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

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

See Education Week, School Districts' Reopening Plans: A Snapshot (Jul. 15, 2020), <https://www.edweek.org/leadership/school-districts-reopening-plans-a-snapshot/2020/07> (last visited May 4, 2021).

⁸² HHS, *supra* note 79.

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

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

⁸⁵ Moreno & Sobrepena, *supra* note 73.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- *Small Businesses and Non-profits.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁹⁰ HUD, *supra* note 48.

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

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

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

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

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

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/>.

extended learning and enrichment programs; and

- Evidence-based practices to address the social, emotional, and mental health needs of students;

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

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

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

⁹⁴ See *supra* notes 52 and 84.

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, 2020. Does this approach adequately measure the pre-pandemic staffing level in a manner that is both accurate and easily administrable? Why or why not?

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

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

Question 6: What other measures, presumptions, or considerations could be used to assess "impacted industries"

affected by the COVID-19 public health emergency?

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

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

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

B. Premium Pay

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

Since the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency in January 2020, essential workers have put their physical wellbeing at risk to meet the daily needs of their communities and to provide care for others. In the course of this work, many essential workers have

contracted or died of COVID-19.⁹⁶ Several examples reflect the severity of the health impacts for essential workers. Meat processing plants became "hotspots" for transmission, with 700 new cases reported at a single plant on a single day in May 2020.⁹⁷ In New York City, 120 employees of the Metropolitan Transit Authority were estimated to have died due to COVID-19 by mid-May 2020, with nearly 4,000 testing positive for the virus.⁹⁸ Furthermore, many essential workers are people of color or low-wage workers.⁹⁹ These workers, in particular, have borne a disproportionate share of the health and economic impacts of the pandemic. Such workers include:

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

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

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

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

⁹⁸ *Id.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

as noted above. As provided under sections 602(g)(2) and 603(g)(2), the chief executive of each recipient has discretion to add additional sectors to this list, so long as additional sectors are deemed critical to protect the health and well-being of residents.

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

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

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

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

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

of Labor Statistics, May 2020 Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Area Estimates listed by county or town, https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/county_links.htm (last visited May 1, 2021).

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

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

¹⁰¹ McCormack, *supra* note 37.

¹⁰² *Id.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Revenue Loss

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

Many State, local, and Tribal governments are experiencing significant budget shortfalls, which can have a devastating impact on communities. State government tax revenue from major sources were down 4.3 percent in the six months ended September 2020, relative to the same

period 2019.¹⁰⁹ At the local level, nearly 90 percent of cities have reported being less able to meet the fiscal needs of their communities and, on average, cities expect a double-digit decline in general fund revenues in their fiscal year 2021.¹¹⁰ Similarly, surveys of Tribal governments and Tribal enterprises found majorities of respondents reporting substantial cost increases and revenue decreases, with Tribal governments reporting reductions in healthcare, housing, social services, and economic development activities as a result of reduced revenues.¹¹¹ These budget shortfalls are particularly problematic in the current environment, as State, local, and Tribal governments work to mitigate and contain the COVID-19 pandemic and help citizens weather the economic downturn.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CES9092000001> and <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CES9093000001> (last visited Apr. 27, 2021).

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

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

¹⁰⁸ ARPA, *supra* note 16.

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

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

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

Finally, the term "general revenue" includes intergovernmental transfers between State and local governments, but excludes intergovernmental transfers from the Federal Government, including Federal transfers made via a State to a local government pursuant to the CRF or as part of the Fiscal Recovery Funds. States and local governments often share or collect revenue on behalf of one another, which results in

intergovernmental transfers. When attributing revenue to a unit of government, the Census Bureau's methodology considers which unit of government imposes, collects, and retains the revenue and assigns the revenue to the unit of government that meets at least two of those three factors.¹¹⁹ For purposes of measuring loss in general revenue due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and to better allow continued provision of government services, the retention and ability to use the revenue is a more critical factor. Accordingly, and to better measure the funds available for the provision of government services, the definition of general revenue would include intergovernmental transfers from States or local governments other than funds transferred pursuant to ARPA, CRF, or another Federal program. This formulation recognizes the importance of State transfers for local government revenue.¹²⁰

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

reasons unrelated to the COVID-19 public health emergency, to minimize the administrative burden on recipients and taking into consideration the devastating effects of the COVID-19 public health emergency, any diminution in actual revenues relative to the counterfactual pre-pandemic trend would be presumed to have been due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹¹⁸ *Supra* note 116.

years prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

- *Step 3:* Identify *actual revenue*, which equals revenues collected over the past twelve months as of the calculation date.

- *Step 4:* The extent of the reduction in revenue is equal to *counterfactual*

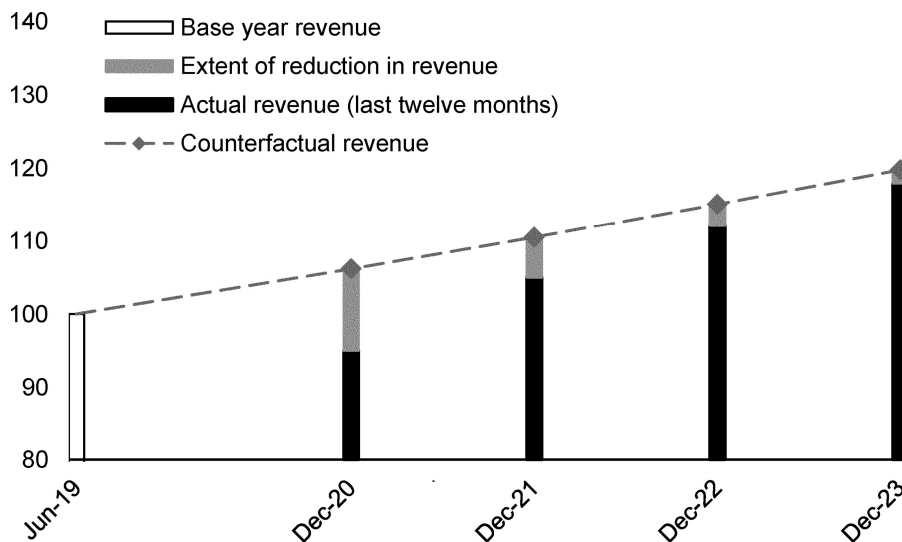
revenue less actual revenue. If actual revenue exceeds counterfactual revenue, the extent of the reduction in revenue is set to zero for that calculation date.

For illustration, consider a hypothetical recipient with *base year revenue* equal to 100. In Step 2, the hypothetical recipient finds that 4.1

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

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

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



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

Sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C) of the Act provide recipients with broad latitude to use the Fiscal Recovery Funds for the provision of government services. Government services can include, but are not limited to, maintenance or pay-go funded building¹²³ of infrastructure, including roads; modernization of cybersecurity, including hardware, software, and protection of critical infrastructure; health services; environmental remediation; school or educational services; and the provision of police, fire, and other public safety services. However, expenses associated with obligations under instruments evidencing financial indebtedness for

borrowed money would not be considered the provision of government services, as these financing expenses do not directly provide services or aid to citizens. Specifically, government services would not include interest or principal on any outstanding debt instrument, including, for example, short-term revenue or tax anticipation notes, or fees or issuance costs associated with the issuance of new debt. For the same reasons, government services would not include satisfaction of any obligation arising under or pursuant to a settlement agreement, judgment, consent decree, or judicially confirmed debt restructuring in a judicial, administrative, or regulatory proceeding, except if the judgment or settlement required the provision of government services. That is, satisfaction of a settlement or judgment itself is not a government service, unless the settlement required the provision of government services. In addition, replenishing financial reserves (e.g., rainy day or other reserve funds) would

not be considered provision of a government service, since such expenses do not directly relate to the provision of government services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Investments in Infrastructure

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

It is important that necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure be carried out in ways that produce high-quality infrastructure, avert disruptive and costly delays, and promote efficiency. Treasury encourages recipients to

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

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

1. Water and Sewer Infrastructure

The ARPA provides funds to State, local, and Tribal governments to make necessary investments in water and sewer infrastructure.¹²⁵ By permitting funds to be used for water and sewer infrastructure needs, Congress recognized the critical role that clean drinking water and services for the collection and treatment of wastewater and stormwater play in protecting public health. Understanding that State, local, and Tribal governments have a broad range of water and sewer infrastructure needs, the interim final rule provides these governments with wide latitude to identify investments in water and sewer infrastructure that are of the highest priority for their own communities, which may include projects on privately-owned infrastructure. The interim final rule does this by aligning eligible uses of the Fiscal Recovery Funds with the wide range of types or categories of projects that would be eligible to receive financial assistance through the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).¹²⁶

Established by the 1987 amendments¹²⁷ to the Clean Water Act (CWA),¹²⁸ the CWSRF provides financial assistance for a wide range of water infrastructure projects to improve water quality and address water pollution in a way that enables each State to address and prioritize the needs of their populations. The types of projects eligible for CWSRF assistance include projects to construct, improve, and repair wastewater treatment plants, control non-point sources of pollution, improve resilience of infrastructure to severe weather events, create green infrastructure, and protect waterbodies from pollution.¹²⁹ Each of the 51 State programs established under the CWSRF have the flexibility to direct funding to their particular environmental needs, and each State may also have its own statutes, rules, and regulations that guide project eligibility.¹³⁰

The DWSRF was modeled on the CWSRF and created as part of the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA),¹³¹ with the principal objective of helping public water systems obtain financing for improvements necessary to protect public health and comply with drinking water regulations.¹³² Like the CWSRF,

¹²⁷ Water Quality Act of 1987, Public Law 100-4.

¹²⁸ Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended, codified at 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, common name (Clean Water Act). In 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act created the Green Project Reserve, which increased the focus on green infrastructure, water and energy efficient, and environmentally innovative projects. Public Law 111-5. The CWA was amended by the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 to further expand the CWSRF's eligibilities. Public Law 113-121. *The CWSRF's eligibilities were further expanded in 2018 by the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018, Public Law 115-270.*

¹²⁹ See Environmental Protection Agency, The Drinking Water State Revolving Funds: Financing America's Drinking Water, EPA-816-R-00-023 (Nov. 2000), <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exec/zyPDF.cgi/200024WB.PDF?Dockey=200024WB.PDF>; See also Environmental Protection Agency, *Learn About the Clean Water State Revolving Fund*, <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/learn-about-clean-water-state-revolving-fund-cwsrf> (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

¹³⁰ 33 U.S.C. 1383(c). See also Environmental Protection Agency, *Overview of Clean Water State Revolving Fund Eligibilities (May 2016)*, https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-07/documents/overview_of_cwsrf_eligibilities_may_2016.pdf; Claudia Copeland, *Clean Water Act: A Summary of the Law*, Congressional Research Service (Oct. 18, 2016), <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL30030.pdf>; Jonathan L. Ramseur, *Wastewater Infrastructure: Overview, Funding, and Legislative Developments*, Congressional Research Service (May 22, 2018), <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R44963.pdf>.

¹³¹ 42 U.S.C. 300j-12.

¹³² Environmental Protection Agency, *Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Eligibility Handbook*, (June 2017), https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-06/documents/dwsrf_eligibility_handbook_june_13_2017_updated_508_version.pdf; Environmental Protection Agency, *Drinking Water*

¹²⁴ Treasury notes that using funds to support or oppose collective bargaining would not be included as part of "necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure."

¹²⁵ Sections 602(c)(1)(D), 603(c)(1)(D) of the Act.

¹²⁶ Environmental Protection Agency, *Drinking Water State Revolving fund*, <https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf> (last visited Apr. 30, 2021); Environmental Protection Agency, *Clean Water State Revolving Fund*, <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf> (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

the DWSRF provides States with the flexibility to meet the needs of their populations.¹³³ The primary use of DWSRF funds is to assist communities in making water infrastructure capital improvements, including the installation and replacement of failing treatment and distribution systems.¹³⁴ In administering these programs, States must give priority to projects that ensure compliance with applicable health and environmental safety requirements; address the most serious risks to human health; and assist systems most in need on a per household basis according to State affordability criteria.¹³⁵

By aligning use of Fiscal Recovery Funds with the categories or types of eligible projects under the existing EPA state revolving fund programs, the interim final rule provides recipients with the flexibility to respond to the needs of their communities while ensuring that investments in water and sewer infrastructure made using Fiscal Recovery Funds are necessary. As discussed above, the CWSRF and DWSRF were designed to provide funding for projects that protect public health and safety by ensuring compliance with wastewater and drinking water health standards.¹³⁶ The need to provide funding through the state revolving funds suggests that these projects are less likely to be addressed with private sources of funding; for example, by remediating failing or inadequate infrastructure, much of which is publicly owned, and by addressing non-point sources of pollution. This approach of aligning with the EPA state revolving fund programs also supports expedited project identification and investment so that needed relief for the people and communities most affected by the pandemic can be deployed expeditiously and have a positive impact on their health and wellbeing as soon as possible. Further, the interim final rule is intended to preserve flexibility for award recipients to direct funding to their own particular needs and priorities and would not preclude recipients from applying their own additional project eligibility criteria.

In addition, responding to the immediate needs of the COVID-19 public health emergency may have diverted both personnel and financial resources from other State, local, and Tribal priorities, including projects to ensure compliance with applicable water health and quality standards and provide safe drinking and usable water.¹³⁷ Through sections 602(c)(1)(D) and 603(c)(1)(D), the ARPA provides resources to address these needs. Moreover, using Fiscal Recovery Funds in accordance with the priorities of the CWA and SWDA to “assist systems most in need on a per household basis according to state affordability criteria” would also have the benefit of providing vulnerable populations with safe drinking water that is critical to their health and, thus, their ability to work and learn.¹³⁸

Recipients may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to invest in a broad range of projects that improve drinking water infrastructure, such as building or upgrading facilities and transmission, distribution, and storage systems, including replacement of lead service lines. Given the lifelong impacts of lead exposure for children, and the widespread nature of lead service lines, Treasury encourages recipients to consider projects to replace lead service lines.

Fiscal Recovery Funds may also be used to support the consolidation or establishment of drinking water systems. With respect to wastewater infrastructure, recipients may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to construct publicly owned treatment infrastructure, manage and treat stormwater or subsurface drainage water, facilitate water reuse, and secure publicly owned treatment works, among other uses. Finally, consistent with the CWSRF and DWSRF, Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used for cybersecurity needs to protect water or sewer infrastructure, such as developing effective cybersecurity practices and measures at drinking water systems and publicly owned treatment works.

Many of the types of projects eligible under either the CWSRF or DWSRF also

support efforts to address climate change. For example, by taking steps to manage potential sources of pollution and preventing these sources from reaching sources of drinking water, projects eligible under the DWSRF and the ARPA may reduce energy required to treat drinking water. Similarly, projects eligible under the CWSRF include measures to conserve and reuse water or reduce the energy consumption of public water treatment facilities. Treasury encourages recipients to consider green infrastructure investments and projects to improve resilience to the effects of climate change. For example, more frequent and extreme precipitation events combined with construction and development trends have led to increased instances of stormwater runoff, water pollution, and flooding. Green infrastructure projects that support stormwater system resiliency could include rain gardens that provide water storage and filtration benefits, and green streets, where vegetation, soil, and engineered systems are combined to direct and filter rainwater from impervious surfaces. In cases of a natural disaster, recipients may also use Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide relief, such as interconnecting water systems or rehabilitating existing wells during an extended drought.

Question 18: What are the advantages and disadvantages of aligning eligible uses with the eligible project type requirements of the DWSRF and CWSRF? What other water or sewer project categories, if any, should Treasury consider in addition to DWSRF and CWSRF eligible projects? Should Treasury consider a broader general category of water and sewer projects?

Question 19: What additional water and sewer infrastructure categories, if any, should Treasury consider to address and respond to the needs of unserved, underserved, or rural communities? How do these projects differ from DWSRF and CWSRF eligible projects?

Question 20: What new categories of water and sewer infrastructure, if any, should Treasury consider to support State, local, and Tribal governments in mitigating the negative impacts of climate change? Discuss emerging technologies and processes that support resiliency of water and sewer infrastructure. Discuss any challenges faced by States and local governments when pursuing or implementing climate resilient infrastructure projects.

Question 21: Infrastructure projects related to dams and reservoirs are generally not eligible under the CWSRF and DWSRF categories. Should Treasury consider expanding eligible

Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment: Sixth Report to Congress (March 2018), https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-10/documents/corrected_sixth_drinking_water_infrastructure_needs_survey_and_assessment.pdf.

¹³³ *Id.*

¹³⁴ *Id.*

¹³⁵ 42 U.S.C. 300j–12(b)(3)(A).

¹³⁶ Environmental Protection Agency, Learn About the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/learn-about-clean-water-state-revolving-fund-cwsrf> (last visited Apr. 30, 2021); 42 U.S.C. 300j–12.

¹³⁷ House Committee on the Budget, State and Local Governments are in Dire Need of Federal Relief (Aug. 19, 2020), <https://budget.house.gov/publications/report/state-and-local-governments-are-dire-need-federal-relief>.

¹³⁸ Environmental Protection Agency, Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (Nov. 2019), https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-11/documents/fact_sheet_-_dwsrf_overview_final_0.pdf; Environmental Protection Agency, National Benefits Analysis for Drinking Water Regulations, <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/national-benefits-analysis-drinking-water-regulations> (last visited Apr. 30, 2020).

infrastructure under the interim final rule to include dam and reservoir projects? Discuss public health, environmental, climate, or equity benefits and costs in expanding the eligibility to include these types of projects.

2. Broadband Infrastructure

The COVID-19 public health emergency has underscored the importance of universally available, high-speed, reliable, and affordable broadband coverage as millions of Americans rely on the internet to participate in, among critical activities, remote school, healthcare, and work. Recognizing the need for such connectivity, the ARPA provides funds to State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments to make necessary investments in broadband infrastructure.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) highlighted the growing necessity of broadband in daily lives through its analysis of NTIA Internet Use Survey data, noting that Americans turn to broadband internet access service for every facet of daily life including work, study, and healthcare.¹³⁹ With increased use of technology for daily activities and the movement by many businesses and schools to operating remotely during the pandemic, broadband has become even more critical for people across the country to carry out their daily lives.

By at least one measure, however, tens of millions of Americans live in areas where there is no broadband infrastructure that provides download speeds greater than 25 Mbps and upload speeds of 3 Mbps.¹⁴⁰ By contrast, as noted below, many households use upload and download speeds of 100 Mbps to meet their daily needs. Even in areas where broadband infrastructure

exists, broadband access may be out of reach for millions of Americans because it is unaffordable, as the United States has some of the highest broadband prices in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).¹⁴¹ There are disparities in availability as well; historically, Americans living in territories and Tribal lands as well as rural areas have disproportionately lacked sufficient broadband infrastructure.¹⁴² Moreover, rapidly growing demand has, and will likely continue to, quickly outpace infrastructure capacity, a phenomenon acknowledged by various states around the country that have set scalability requirements to account for this anticipated growth in demand.¹⁴³

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

Under the interim final rule, eligible projects are expected to be designed to deliver, upon project completion, service that reliably meets or exceeds symmetrical upload and download speeds of 100 Mbps. There may be instances in which it would not be practicable for a project to deliver such service speeds because of the geography, topography, or excessive costs associated with such a project. In these instances, the affected project would be expected to be designed to deliver, upon project completion, service that reliably meets or exceeds 100 Mbps download and between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speeds and be scalable to

a minimum of 100 Mbps symmetrical for download and upload speeds.¹⁴⁴ In setting these standards, Treasury identified speeds necessary to ensure that broadband infrastructure is sufficient to enable users to generally meet household needs, including the ability to support the simultaneous use of work, education, and health applications, and also sufficiently robust to meet increasing household demands for bandwidth. Treasury also recognizes that different communities and their members may have a broad range of internet needs and that those needs may change over time.

In considering the appropriate speed requirements for eligible projects, Treasury considered estimates of typical households demands during the pandemic. Using the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Broadband Speed Guide, for example, a household with two telecommuters and two to three remote learners today are estimated to need 100 Mbps download to work simultaneously.¹⁴⁵ In households with more members, the demands may be greater, and in households with fewer members, the demands may be less.

In considering the appropriate speed requirements for eligible projects, Treasury also considered data usage patterns and how bandwidth needs have changed over time for U.S. households and businesses as people's use of technology in their daily lives has evolved. In the few years preceding the pandemic, market research data showed that average upload speeds in the United States surpassed over 10 Mbps in 2017¹⁴⁶ and continued to increase significantly, with the average upload speed as of November, 2019 increasing to 48.41 Mbps,¹⁴⁷ attributable, in part to a shift to using broadband and the internet by individuals and businesses

¹³⁹ See, e.g., <https://www.ntia.gov/blog/2020/more-half-american-households-used-internet-health-related-activities-2019-ntia-data-show>; <https://www.ntia.gov/blog/2020/nearly-third-american-employees-worked-remotely-2019-ntia-data-show>; and generally, <https://www.ntia.gov/data/digital-nation-data-explorer>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁴⁶ Letter from Lisa R. Youngers, President and CEO of Fiber Broadband Association to FCC, WC Docket No. 19-126 (filed Jan. 3, 2020), including an Appendix with research from RVA LLC, *Data Review Of The Importance of Upload Speeds* (Jan. 2020), and Ookla speed test data, available at <https://ecsapi.fcc.gov/file/101030085118517/FCC%20RDOF%20Jan%203%20Ex%20Parte.pdf>. Additional information on historic growth in data usage is provided in Schools, Health & Libraries Broadband Coalition, *Common Sense Solutions for Closing the Digital Divide*, Apr. 29, 2021.

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

to create and share content using video sharing, video conferencing, and other applications.¹⁴⁸

The increasing use of data accelerated markedly during the pandemic as households across the country became increasingly reliant on tools and applications that require greater internet capacity, both to download data but also to upload data. Sending information became as important as receiving it. A video consultation with a healthcare provider or participation by a child in a live classroom with a teacher and fellow students requires video to be sent and received simultaneously.¹⁴⁹ As an example, some video conferencing technology platforms indicate that download and upload speeds should be roughly equal to support two-way, interactive video meetings.¹⁵⁰ For both work and school, client materials or completed school assignments, which may be in the form of PDF files, videos, or graphic files, also need to be shared with others. This is often done by uploading materials to a collaboration site, and the upload speed available to a user can have a significant impact on the time it takes for the content to be shared with others.¹⁵¹ These activities require significant capacity from home internet connections to both download and upload data, especially when there are multiple individuals in one household engaging in these activities simultaneously.

This need for increased broadband capacity during the pandemic was reflected in increased usage patterns seen over the last year. As OpenVault noted in recent advisories, the pandemic significantly increased the amount of data users consume. Among data users observed by OpenVault, per-subscriber average data usage for the fourth quarter of 2020 was 482.6 gigabytes per month, representing a 40 percent increase over the 344 gigabytes consumed in the fourth quarter of 2019 and a 26 percent increase over the third quarter 2020 average of 383.8

¹⁴⁸ *Id.*

¹⁴⁹ One high definition Zoom meeting or class requires approximately 3.8 Mbps/3.0 Mbps (up/down).

¹⁵⁰ See, e.g., Zoom, System Requirements for Windows, macOS, and Linux, https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us/articles/201362023-System-requirements-for-Windows-macOS-and-Linux#h_d278c327-e03d-4896-b19a-96a8f3c0c69c (last visited May 8, 2021).

¹⁵¹ By one estimate, to upload a one gigabit video file to YouTube would take 15 minutes at an upload speed of 10 Mbps compared with 1 minute, 30 seconds at an upload speed of 100 Mbps, and 30 seconds at an upload speed of 300 Mbps. *Reviews.org*: What is Symmetrical internet? (March 2020).

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

Jurisdictions and Federal programs are increasingly responding to the growing demands of their communities for both heightened download and upload speeds. For example, Illinois now requires 100 Mbps symmetrical service as the construction standard for its state broadband grant programs. This standard is also consistent with speed levels, particularly download speed levels, prioritized by other Federal programs supporting broadband projects. Bids submitted as part of the FCC in its Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF), established to support the construction of broadband networks in rural communities across the country, are given priority if they offer faster service, with the service offerings of 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload being included in the “above baseline” performance tier set by the FCC.¹⁵⁵ The Broadband Infrastructure Program (BBIP)¹⁵⁶ of the Department of Commerce, which provides Federal funding to deploy broadband

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, 2020), 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-Fixed-BB-SpeedTiers-2020-06.xls> www.oecd.org/sti/broadband/broadband-statistics.

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

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

infrastructure to eligible service areas of the country also prioritizes projects designed to provide broadband service with a download speed of not less than 100 Mbps and an upload speed of not less than 20 Mbps.¹⁵⁷

The 100 Mbps upload and download speeds will support the increased and growing needs of households and businesses. Recognizing that, in some instances, 100 Mbps upload speed may be impracticable due to geographical, topographical, or financial constraints, the interim final rule permits upload speeds of between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps in such instances. To provide for investments that will accommodate technologies requiring symmetry in download and upload speeds, as noted above, eligible projects that are not designed to deliver, upon project completion, service that reliably meets or exceeds symmetrical speeds of 100 Mbps because it would be impracticable to do so should be designed so that they can be scalable to such speeds. Recipients are also encouraged to prioritize investments in fiber optic infrastructure where feasible, as such advanced technology enables the next generation of application solutions for all communities.

Under the interim final rule, eligible projects are expected to focus on locations that are unserved or underserved. The interim final rule treats users as being unserved or underserved if they lack access to a wireline connection capable of reliably delivering at least minimum speeds of 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload as households and businesses lacking this level of access are generally not viewed as being able to originate and receive high-quality voice, data, graphics, and video telecommunications. This threshold is consistent with the FCC’s benchmark for an “advanced telecommunications capability.”¹⁵⁸ This threshold is also consistent with thresholds used in other Federal programs to identify eligible areas to be served by programs to improve broadband services. For example, in the FCC’s RDOF program, eligible areas include those without current (or already funded) access to terrestrial broadband service providing 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload speeds.¹⁵⁹ The Department of Commerce’s BBIP also considers households to be “unserved” generally if they lack access to broadband service

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

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

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

with a download speed of not less than 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload, among other conditions. In selecting an area to be served by a project, recipients are encouraged to avoid investing in locations that have existing agreements to build reliable wireline service with minimum speeds of 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload by December 31, 2024, in order to avoid duplication of efforts and resources.

Recipients are also encouraged to consider ways to integrate affordability options into their program design. To meet the immediate needs of unserved and underserved households and businesses, recipients are encouraged to focus on projects that deliver a physical broadband connection by prioritizing projects that achieve last mile-connections. Treasury also encourages recipients to prioritize support for broadband networks owned, operated by, or affiliated with local governments, non-profits, and co-operatives—providers with less pressure to turn profits and with a commitment to serving entire communities.

Under sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A), assistance to households facing negative economic impacts due to COVID-19 is also an eligible use, including internet access or digital literacy assistance. As discussed above, in considering whether a potential use is eligible under this category, a recipient must consider whether, and the extent to which, the household has experienced a negative economic impact from the pandemic.

Question 22: What are the advantages and disadvantages of setting minimum symmetrical download and upload speeds of 100 Mbps? What other minimum standards would be appropriate and why?

Question 23: Would setting such a minimum be impractical for particular types of projects? If so, where and on what basis should those projects be identified? How could such a standard be set while also taking into account the practicality of using this standard in particular types of projects? In addition to topography, geography, and financial factors, what other constraints, if any, are relevant to considering whether an investment is impracticable?

Question 24: What are the advantages and disadvantages of setting a minimum level of service at 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload in projects where it is impracticable to set minimum symmetrical download and upload speeds of 100 Mbps? What are the advantages and disadvantages of setting a scalability requirement in these cases? What other minimum standards would be appropriate and why?

Question 25: What are the advantages and disadvantages of focusing these investments on those without access to a wireline connection that reliably delivers 25 Mbps download by 3 Mbps upload? Would another threshold be appropriate and why?

Question 26: What are the advantages and disadvantages of setting any particular threshold for identifying unserved or underserved areas, minimum speed standards or scalability minimum? Are there other standards that should be set (e.g., latency)? If so, why and how? How can such threshold, standards, or minimum be set in a way that balances the public's interest in making sure that reliable broadband services meeting the daily needs of all Americans are available throughout the country with the providing recipients flexibility to meet the varied needs of their communities?

III. Restrictions on Use

As discussed above, recipients have considerable flexibility to use Fiscal Recovery Funds to address the diverse needs of their communities. To ensure that payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds are used for these congressionally permitted purposes, the ARPA includes two provisions that further define the boundaries of the statute's eligible uses. Section 602(c)(2)(A) of the Act provides that States and territories may not "use the funds . . . to either directly or indirectly offset a reduction in . . . net tax revenue . . . resulting from a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation during the covered period that reduces any tax . . . or delays the imposition of any tax or tax increase." In addition, sections 602(c)(2)(B) and 603(c)(2) prohibit any recipient, including cities, nonentitlement units of government, and counties, from using Fiscal Recovery Funds for deposit into any pension fund. These restrictions support the use of funds for the congressionally permitted purposes described in Section II of this Supplementary Information by providing a backstop against the use of funds for purposes outside of the eligible use categories.

These provisions give force to Congress's clear intent that Fiscal Recovery Funds be spent within the four eligible uses identified in the statute—(1) to respond to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts, (2) to provide premium pay to essential workers, (3) to provide government services to the extent of eligible governments' revenue losses, and (4) to make necessary water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure investments—and not otherwise. These

four eligible uses reflect Congress's judgment that the Fiscal Recovery Funds should be expended in particular ways that support recovery from the COVID-19 public health emergency. The further restrictions reflect Congress's judgment that tax cuts and pension deposits do not fall within these eligible uses. The interim final rule describes how Treasury will identify when such uses have occurred and how it will recoup funds put toward these impermissible uses and, as discussed in Section VIII of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, establishes a reporting framework for monitoring the use of Fiscal Recovery Funds for eligible uses.

A. Deposit Into Pension Funds

The statute provides that recipients may not use Fiscal Recovery Funds for "deposit into any pension fund." For the reasons discussed below, Treasury interprets "deposit" in this context to refer to an extraordinary payment into a pension fund for the purpose of reducing an accrued, unfunded liability. More specifically, the interim final rule does not permit this assistance to be used to make a payment into a pension fund if both:

1. The payment reduces a liability incurred prior to the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency, and
2. the payment occurs outside the recipient's regular timing for making such payments.

Under this interpretation, a "deposit" is distinct from a "payroll contribution," which occurs when employers make payments into pension funds on regular intervals, with contribution amounts based on a pre-determined percentage of employees' wages and salaries.

As discussed above, eligible uses for premium pay and responding to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency include hiring and compensating public sector employees. Interpreting the scope of "deposit" to exclude contributions that are part of payroll contributions is more consistent with these eligible uses and would reduce administrative burden for recipients. Accordingly, if an employee's wages and salaries are an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds, recipients may treat the employee's covered benefits as an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds. For purposes of the Fiscal Recovery Funds, covered benefits include costs of all types of leave (vacation, family-related, sick, military, bereavement, sabbatical, jury duty), employee insurance (health, life, dental, vision), retirement (pensions, 401(k)), unemployment benefit plans

(Federal and State), workers' compensation insurance, and Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes (which includes Social Security and Medicare taxes).

Treasury anticipates that this approach to employees' covered benefits will be comprehensive and, for employees whose wage and salary costs are eligible expenses, will allow all covered benefits listed in the previous paragraph to be eligible under the Fiscal Recovery Funds. Treasury expects that this will minimize the administrative burden on recipients by treating all the specified covered benefit types as eligible expenses, for employees whose wage and salary costs are eligible expenses.

Question 27: Beyond a "deposit" and a "payroll contribution," are there other types of payments into a pension fund that Treasury should consider?

B. Offset a Reduction in Net Tax Revenue

For States and territories (recipient governments¹⁶⁰), section 602(c)(2)(A)—the offset provision—prohibits the use of Fiscal Recovery Funds to directly or indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation¹⁶¹ during the covered period. If a State or territory uses Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue, the ARPA provides that the State or territory must repay to the Treasury an amount equal to the lesser of (i) the amount of the applicable reduction attributable to the impermissible offset and (ii) the amount received by the State or territory under the ARPA. See Section IV of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. As discussed below Section IV of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, a State or territory that chooses to use Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue does not forfeit its entire allocation of Fiscal Recovery Funds (unless it misused the full allocation to offset a reduction in net tax revenue) or any non-ARPA funding received.

The interim final rule implements these conditions by establishing a framework for States and territories to determine the cost of changes in law, regulation, or interpretation that reduce tax revenue and to identify and value the sources of funds that will offset—

i.e., cover the cost of—any reduction in net tax revenue resulting from such changes. A recipient government would only be considered to have used Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from changes in law, regulation, or interpretation if, and to the extent that, the recipient government could not identify sufficient funds from sources other than the Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset the reduction in net tax revenue. If sufficient funds from other sources cannot be identified to cover the full cost of the reduction in net tax revenue resulting from changes in law, regulation, or interpretation, the remaining amount not covered by these sources will be considered to have been offset by Fiscal Recovery Funds, in contravention of the offset provision.

The interim final rule recognizes three sources of funds that may offset a reduction in net tax revenue other than Fiscal Recovery Funds—organic growth, increases in revenue (*e.g.*, an increase in a tax rate), and certain cuts in spending.

In order to reduce burden, the interim final rule's approach also incorporates the types of information and modeling already used by States and territories in their own fiscal and budgeting processes. By incorporating existing budgeting processes and capabilities, States and territories will be able to assess and evaluate the relationship of tax and budget decisions to uses of the Fiscal Recovery Funds based on information they likely have or can obtain. This approach ensures that recipient governments have the information they need to understand the implications of their decisions regarding the use of the Fiscal Recovery Funds—and, in particular, whether they are using the funds to directly or indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue, making them potentially subject to recoupment.

Reporting on both the eligible uses and on a State's or territory's covered tax changes that would reduce tax revenue will enable identification of, and recoupment for, use of Fiscal Recovery Funds to directly offset reductions in tax revenue resulting from tax relief. Moreover, this approach recognizes that, because money is fungible, even if Fiscal Recovery Funds are not explicitly or directly used to cover the costs of changes that reduce net tax revenue, those funds may be used in a manner inconsistent with the statute by indirectly being used to substitute for the State's or territory's funds that would otherwise have been needed to cover the costs of the reduction. By focusing on the cost of changes that reduce net tax revenue—and how a recipient government is

offsetting those reductions in constructing its budget over the covered period—the framework prevents efforts to use Fiscal Recovery Funds to indirectly offset reductions in net tax revenue for which the recipient government has not identified other offsetting sources of funding.

As discussed in greater detail below in this preamble, the framework set forth in the interim final rule establishes a step-by-step process for determining whether, and the extent to which, Fiscal Recovery Funds have been used to offset a reduction in net tax revenue. Based on information reported annually by the recipient government:

- First, each year, each recipient government will identify and value the changes in law, regulation, or interpretation that would result in a reduction in net tax revenue, as it would in the ordinary course of its budgeting process. The sum of these values in the year for which the government is reporting is the amount it needs to "pay for" with sources other than Fiscal Recovery Funds (total value of revenue reducing changes).

- Second, the interim final rule recognizes that it may be difficult to predict how a change would affect net tax revenue in future years and, accordingly, provides that if the total value of the changes in the year for which the recipient government is reporting is below a de minimis level, as discussed below, the recipient government need not identify any sources of funding to pay for revenue reducing changes and will not be subject to recoupment.

- Third, a recipient government will consider the amount of actual tax revenue recorded in the year for which they are reporting. If the recipient government's actual tax revenue is greater than the amount of tax revenue received by the recipient for the fiscal year ending 2019, adjusted annually for inflation, the recipient government will not be considered to have violated the offset provision because there will not have been a reduction in net tax revenue.

- Fourth, if the recipient government's actual tax revenue is less than the amount of tax revenue received by the recipient government for the fiscal year ending 2019, adjusted annually for inflation, in the reporting year the recipient government will identify any sources of funds that have been used to permissibly offset the total value of covered tax changes other than Fiscal Recovery Funds. These are:

- State or territory tax changes that would increase any source of general

¹⁶⁰ In this sub-section, "recipient governments" refers only to States and territories. In other sections, "recipient governments" refers more broadly to eligible governments receiving funding from the Fiscal Recovery Funds.

¹⁶¹ For brevity, referred to as "changes in law, regulation, or interpretation" for the remainder of this preamble.

fund revenue, such as a change that would increase a tax rate; and

- Spending cuts in areas not being replaced by Fiscal Recovery Funds.

The recipient government will calculate the value of revenue reduction remaining after applying these sources of offsetting funding to the total value of revenue reducing changes—that, is, how much of the tax change has not been paid for. The recipient government will then compare that value to the difference between the baseline and actual tax revenue. A recipient government will not be required to repay to the Treasury an amount that is greater than the recipient government's actual tax revenue shortfall relative to the baseline (*i.e.*, fiscal year 2019 tax revenue adjusted for inflation). This “revenue reduction cap,” together with Step 3, ensures that recipient governments can use organic revenue growth to offset the cost of revenue reductions.

- Finally, if there are any amounts that could be subject to recoupment, Treasury will provide notice to the recipient government of such amounts. This process is discussed in greater detail in Section IV of this

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.

Together, these steps allow Treasury to identify the amount of reduction in net tax revenue that both is attributable to covered changes and has been directly or indirectly offset with Fiscal Recovery Funds. This process ensures Fiscal Recovery Funds are used in a manner consistent with the statute's defined eligible uses and the offset provision's limitation on these eligible uses, while avoiding undue interference with State and territory decisions regarding tax and spending policies.

The interim final rule also implements a process for recouping Fiscal Recovery Funds that were used to offset reductions in net tax revenue, including the calculation of any amounts that may be subject to recoupment, a process for a recipient government to respond to a notice of recoupment, and clarification regarding amounts excluded from recoupment. See Section IV of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

The interim final rule includes several definitions that are applicable to the implementation of the offset provision.

Covered change. The offset provision is triggered by a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from “a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation.” A covered change includes any final legislative or regulatory action, a new or changed administrative interpretation, and the phase-in or taking effect of any statute

or rule where the phase-in or taking effect was not prescribed prior to the start of the covered period. Changed administrative interpretations would not include corrections to replace prior inaccurate interpretations; such corrections would instead be treated as changes implementing legislation enacted or regulations issued prior to the covered period; the operative change in those circumstances is the underlying legislation or regulation that occurred prior to the covered period. Moreover, only the changes within the control of the State or territory are considered covered changes. Covered changes do not include a change in rate that is triggered automatically and based on statutory or regulatory criteria in effect prior to the covered period. For example, a state law that sets its earned income tax credit (EITC) at a fixed percentage of the Federal EITC will see its EITC payments automatically increase—and thus its tax revenue reduced—because of the Federal Government's expansion of the EITC in the ARPA.¹⁶² This would not be considered a covered change. In addition, the offset provision applies only to actions for which the change in policy occurs during the covered period; it excludes regulations or other actions that implement a change or law substantively enacted prior to March 3, 2021. Finally, Treasury has determined and previously announced that income tax changes—even those made during the covered period—that simply conform with recent changes in Federal law (including those to conform to recent changes in Federal taxation of unemployment insurance benefits and taxation of loan forgiveness under the Paycheck Protection Program) are permissible under the offset provision.

Baseline. For purposes of measuring a reduction in net tax revenue, the interim final rule measures actual changes in tax revenue relative to a revenue baseline (baseline). The baseline will be calculated as fiscal year 2019 (FY 2019) tax revenue indexed for inflation in each year of the covered period, with inflation calculated using the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Implicit Price Deflator.¹⁶³

FY 2019 was chosen as the starting year for the baseline because it is the last full fiscal year prior to the COVID-

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

Reporting year. The interim final rule defines “reporting year” as a single year within the covered period, aligned to the current fiscal year of the recipient government during the covered period, for which a recipient government reports the value of covered changes and any sources of offsetting revenue increases (“in-year” value), regardless of when those changes were enacted. For the fiscal years ending in 2021 or 2025 (partial years), the term “reporting year” refers to the portion of the year falling within the covered period. For example, the reporting year for a fiscal year beginning July 2020 and ending June 2021 would be from March 3, 2021 to July 2021.

Tax revenue. The interim final rule's definition of “tax revenue” is based on the Census Bureau's definition of taxes, used for its Annual Survey of State Government Finances.¹⁶⁶ It provides a consistent, well-established definition with which States and territories will be familiar and is consistent with the approach taken in Section II.C of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** describing the implementation of sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C) of the Act, regarding revenue loss. Consistent with the approach described in Section II.C of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, tax

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

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

¹⁶⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances Glossary, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/about/glossary.html> (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

¹⁶² See, e.g., Tax Policy Center, How do state earned income tax credits work?, <https://www.taxpolicycenter.org/briefing-book/how-do-state-earned-income-tax-credits-work/> (last visited May 9, 2021).

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

revenue does not include revenue taxed and collected by a different unit of government (e.g., revenue from taxes levied by a local government and transferred to a recipient government).

Framework. The interim final rule provides a step-by-step framework, to be used in each reporting year, to calculate whether the offset provision applies to a State's or territory's use of Fiscal Recovery Funds:

(1) *Covered changes that reduce tax revenue.* For each reporting year, a recipient government will identify and value covered changes that the recipient government predicts will have the effect of reducing tax revenue in a given reporting year, similar to the way it would in the ordinary course of its budgeting process. The value of these covered changes may be reported based on estimated values produced by a budget model, incorporating reasonable assumptions, that aligns with the recipient government's existing approach for measuring the effects of fiscal policies, and that measures relative to a current law baseline. The covered changes may also be reported based on actual values using a statistical methodology to isolate the change in year-over-year revenue attributable to the covered change(s), relative to the current law baseline prior to the change(s). Further, estimation approaches should not use dynamic methodologies that incorporate the projected effects of macroeconomic growth because macroeconomic growth is accounted for separately in the framework. Relative to these dynamic scoring methodologies, scoring methodologies that do not incorporate projected effects of macroeconomic growth rely on fewer assumptions and thus provide greater consistency among States and territories. Dynamic scoring that incorporates macroeconomic growth may also increase the likelihood of underestimation of the cost of a reduction in tax revenue.

In general and where possible, reporting should be produced by the agency of the recipient government responsible for estimating the costs and effects of fiscal policy changes. This approach offers recipient governments the flexibility to determine their reporting methodology based on their existing budget scoring practices and capabilities. In addition, the approach of using the projected value of changes in law that enact fiscal policies to estimate the net effect of such policies is consistent with the way many States

and territories already consider tax changes.¹⁶⁷

(2) *In excess of the de minimis.* The recipient government will next calculate the total value of all covered changes in the reporting year resulting in revenue reductions, identified in Step 1. If the total value of the revenue reductions resulting from these changes is below the de minimis level, the recipient government will be deemed not to have any revenue-reducing changes for the purpose of determining the recognized net reduction. If the total is above the de minimis level, the recipient government must identify sources of in-year revenue to cover the full costs of changes that reduce tax revenue.

The de minimis level is calculated as 1 percent of the reporting year's baseline. Treasury recognizes that, pursuant to their taxing authority, States and territories may make many small changes to alter the composition of their tax revenues or implement other policies with marginal effects on tax revenues. They may also make changes based on projected revenue effects that turn out to differ from actual effects, unintentionally resulting in minor revenue changes that are not fairly described as "resulting from" tax law changes. The de minimis level recognizes the inherent challenges and uncertainties that recipient governments face, and thus allows relatively small reductions in tax revenue without consequence. Treasury determined the 1 percent level by assessing the historical effects of state-level tax policy changes in state EITCs implemented to effect policy goals other than reducing net tax revenues.¹⁶⁸ The 1 percent de minimis level reflects the historical reductions in revenue due to minor changes in state fiscal policies.

(3) *Safe harbor.* The recipient government will then compare the reporting year's actual tax revenue to the baseline. If actual tax revenue is greater than the baseline, Treasury will deem the recipient government not to have any recognized net reduction for the reporting year, and therefore to be in a safe harbor and outside the ambit of the offset provision. This approach is consistent with the ARPA, which contemplates recoupment of Fiscal Recovery Funds only in the event that

such funds are used to offset a reduction in net tax revenue. If net tax revenue has not been reduced, this provision does not apply. In the event that actual tax revenue is above the baseline, the organic revenue growth that has occurred, plus any other revenue-raising changes, by definition must have been enough to offset the in-year costs of the covered changes.

(4) *Consideration of other sources of funding.* Next, the recipient government will identify and calculate the total value of changes that could pay for revenue reduction due to covered changes and sum these items. This amount can be used to pay for up to the total value of revenue-reducing changes in the reporting year. These changes consist of two categories:

(a) *Tax and other increases in revenue.* The recipient government must identify and consider covered changes in policy that the recipient government predicts will have the effect of increasing general revenue in a given reporting year. As when identifying and valuing covered changes that reduce tax revenue, the value of revenue-raising changes may be reported based on estimated values produced by a budget model, incorporating reasonable assumptions, aligned with the recipient government's existing approach for measuring the effects of fiscal policies, and measured relative to a current law baseline, or based on actual values using a statistical methodology to isolate the change in year-over-year revenue attributable to the covered change(s). Further, and as discussed above, estimation approaches should not use dynamic scoring methodologies that incorporate the effects of macroeconomic growth because growth is accounted for separately under the interim final rule. In general and where possible, reporting should be produced by the agency of the recipient government responsible for estimating the costs and effects of fiscal policy changes. This approach offers recipient governments the flexibility to determine their reporting methodology based on their existing budget scoring practices and capabilities.

(b) *Covered spending cuts.* A recipient government also may cut spending in certain areas to pay for covered changes that reduce tax revenue, up to the amount of the recipient government's net reduction in total spending as described below. These changes must be reductions in government outlays not in an area where the recipient government has spent Fiscal Recovery Funds. To better align with existing reporting and accounting, the interim final rule considers the department, agency, or

¹⁶⁷ See, e.g., Megan Randall & Kim Rueben, Tax Policy Center, Sustainable Budgeting in the States: Evidence on State Budget Institutions and Practices (Nov. 2017), available at https://www.taxpolicycenter.org/sites/default/files/publication/149186/sustainable-budgeting-in-the-states_1.pdf.

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

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

To calculate the amount of spending cuts that are available to offset a reduction in tax revenue, the recipient government must first consider whether there has been a reduction in total net spending, excluding Fiscal Recovery Funds (net reduction in total spending). This approach ensures that reported spending cuts actually create fiscal space, rather than simply offsetting other spending increases. A net reduction in total spending is measured as the difference between total spending in each reporting year, excluding Fiscal Recovery Funds spent, relative to total spending for the recipient's fiscal year ending in 2019, adjusted for inflation. Measuring reductions in spending relative to 2019 reflects the fact that the fiscal space created by a spending cut persists so long as spending remains below its original level, even if it does not decline further, relative to the same amount of revenue. Measuring spending cuts from year to year would, by contrast, not recognize any available funds to offset revenue reductions unless spending continued to decline, failing to reflect the actual availability of funds created by a persistent change and limiting the discretion of States and territories. In general and where possible, reporting should be produced by the agency of the recipient government responsible for estimating the costs and effects of fiscal policy changes. Treasury chose this approach because while many recipient governments may score budget legislation using projections, spending cuts are readily observable using actual values.

This approach—allowing only spending reductions in areas where the recipient government has not spent Fiscal Recovery Funds to be used as an

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

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

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

¹⁶⁹ This cap is applied in § 35.8(c) of the interim final rule, calculating the amount of funds used in violation of the tax offset provision.

approach for permitting organic revenue growth to cover the cost of tax cuts.

Finally, as discussed further in Section IV of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, a recipient government may request reconsideration of any amounts identified as subject to recoupment under this framework. This process ensures that all relevant facts and circumstances, including information regarding planned spending cuts and budgeting assumptions, are considered prior to a determination that an amount must be repaid. Amounts subject to recoupment are calculated on an annual basis; amounts recouped in one year cannot be returned if the State or territory subsequently reports an increase in net tax revenue.

To facilitate the implementation of the framework above, and in addition to reporting required on eligible uses, in each year of the reporting period, each State and territory will report to Treasury the following items:

- Actual net tax revenue for the reporting year;
- Each revenue-reducing change made to date during the covered period and the in-year value of each change;
- Each revenue-raising change made to date during the covered period and the in-year value of each change;
- Each covered spending cut made to date during the covered period, the in-year value of each cut, and documentation demonstrating that each spending cut is covered as prescribed under the interim final rule;

Treasury will provide additional guidance and instructions the reporting requirements at a later date.

Question 28: Does the interim final rule's definition of tax revenue accord with existing State and territorial practice and, if not, are there other definitions or elements Treasury should consider? Discuss why or why not.

Question 29: The interim final rule permits certain spending cuts to cover the costs of reductions in tax revenue, including cuts in a department, agency, or authority in which the recipient government is not using Fiscal Recovery Funds. How should Treasury and recipient governments consider the scope of a department, agency, or authority for the use of funds to ensure spending cuts are not being substituted with Fiscal Recovery Funds while also avoiding an overbroad definition of that captures spending that is, in fact, distinct?

Question 30: Discuss the budget scoring methodologies currently used by States and territories. How should the interim final rule take into consideration differences in approaches? Please discuss the use of

practices including but not limited to macrodynamic scoring, microdynamic scoring, and length of budget windows.

Question 31: If a recipient government has a balanced budget requirement, how will that requirement impact its use of Fiscal Recovery Funds and ability to implement this framework?

Question 32: To implement the framework described above, the interim final rule establishes certain reporting requirements. To what extent do recipient governments already produce this information and on what timeline? Discuss ways that Treasury and recipient governments may better rely on information already produced, while ensuring a consistent application of the framework.

Question 33: Discuss States' and territories' ability to produce the figures and numbers required for reporting under the interim final rule. What additional reporting tools, such as a standardized template, would facilitate States' and territories' ability to complete the reporting required under the interim final rule?

C. Other Restrictions on Use

Payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds are also subject to pre-existing limitations provided in other Federal statutes and regulations and may not be used as non-Federal match for other Federal programs whose statute or regulations bar the use of Federal funds to meet matching requirements. For example, payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds may not be used to satisfy the State share of Medicaid.¹⁷⁰

As provided for in the award terms, payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds as a general matter will be subject to the provisions of the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (2 CFR part 200) (the Uniform Guidance), including the cost principles and restrictions on general provisions for selected items of cost.

D. Timeline for Use of Fiscal Recovery Funds

Section 602(c)(1) and section 603(c)(1) require that payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds be used only to cover costs incurred by the State, territory, Tribal government, or local government by December 31, 2024. Similarly, the CARES Act provided that payments from the CRF be used to cover costs incurred by December 31, 2021.¹⁷¹ The

definition of “incurred” does not have a clear meaning. With respect to the CARES Act, on the understanding that the CRF was intended to be used to meet relatively short-term needs, Treasury interpreted this requirement to mean that, for a cost to be considered to have been incurred, performance of the service or delivery of the goods acquired must occur by December 31, 2021. In contrast, the ARPA, passed at a different stage of the COVID-19 public health emergency, was intended to provide more general fiscal relief over a broader timeline. In addition, the ARPA expressly permits the use of Fiscal Recovery Funds for improvements to water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure, which entail a longer timeframe. In recognition of this, Treasury is interpreting the requirement in section 602 and section 603 that costs be incurred by December 31, 2024, to require only that recipients have obligated the Fiscal Recovery Funds by such date. The interim final rule adopts a definition of “obligation” that is based on the definition used for purposes of the Uniform Guidance, which will allow for uniform administration of this requirement and is a definition with which most recipients will be familiar.

Payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds are grants provided to recipients to mitigate the fiscal effects of the COVID-19 public health emergency and to respond to the public health emergency, consistent with the eligible uses enumerated in sections 602(c)(1) and 603(c)(1).¹⁷² As such, these funds are intended to provide economic stimulus in areas still recovering from the economic effects of the pandemic. In implementing and interpreting these provisions, including what it means to “respond to” the COVID-19 public health emergency, Treasury takes into consideration pre-pandemic facts and circumstances (e.g., average revenue growth prior to the pandemic) as well as impact of the pandemic that predate the enactment of the ARPA (e.g., replenishing Unemployment Trust balances drawn during the pandemic). While assessing the effects of the COVID-19 public health emergency necessarily takes into consideration the facts and circumstances that predate the ARPA, use of Fiscal Recovery Funds is forward looking.

As discussed above, recipients are permitted to use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to respond to the public health emergency, to respond to workers performing essential work by providing premium pay or providing

grants to eligible employers, and to make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure, which all relate to prospective uses. In addition, sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C) permit recipients to use Fiscal Recovery Funds for the provision of government services. This clause provides that the amount of funds that may be used for this purpose is measured by reference to the reduction in revenue due to the public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year, but this reference does not relate to the period during which recipients may use the funds, which instead refers to prospective uses, consistent with the other eligible uses.

Although as discussed above the eligible uses of payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds are all prospective in nature, Treasury considers the beginning of the covered period for purposes of determining compliance with section 602(c)(2)(A) to be the relevant reference point for this purpose. The interim final rule thus permits funds to be used to cover costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021. This aligns the period for use of Fiscal Recovery Funds with the period during which these funds may not be used to offset reductions in net tax revenue. Permitting Fiscal Recovery Funds to be used to cover costs incurred beginning on this date will also mean that recipients that began incurring costs in the anticipation of enactment of the ARPA and in advance of the issuance of this rule and receipt of payment from the Fiscal Recovery Funds would be able to cover them using these payments.¹⁷³

As set forth in the award terms, the period of performance will run until December 31, 2026, which will provide recipients a reasonable amount of time to complete projects funded with payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds.

IV. Recoupment Process

Under the ARPA, failure to comply with the restrictions on use contained in sections 602(c) and 603(c) of the Act may result in recoupment of funds.¹⁷⁴ The interim final rule implements these provisions by establishing a process for recoupment.

Identification and Notice of Violations. Failure to comply with the restrictions on use will be identified based on reporting provided by the

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

¹⁷⁴ Sections 602(e) and 603(e) of the Act.

¹⁷⁰ See 42 CFR 433.51 and 45 CFR 75.306.

¹⁷¹ Section 1001 of Division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 amended section 601(d)(3) of the Act by extending the end of the covered period for CRF expenditures from December 30, 2020 to December 31, 2021.

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

recipient. As discussed further in Sections III.B and VIII of this SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION, Treasury will collect information regarding eligible uses on a quarterly basis and on the tax offset provision on an annual basis. Treasury also may consider other information in identifying a violation, such as information provided by members of the public. If Treasury identifies a violation, it will provide written notice to the recipient along with an explanation of such amounts.

Request for Reconsideration. Under the interim final rule, a recipient may submit a request for reconsideration of any amounts identified in the notice provided by Treasury. This reconsideration process provides a recipient the opportunity to submit additional information it believes supports its request in light of the notice of recoupment, including, for example, additional information regarding the recipient's use of Fiscal Recovery Funds or its tax revenues. The process also provides the Secretary with an opportunity to consider all information relevant to whether a violation has occurred, and if so, the appropriate amount for recoupment.

The interim final rule also establishes requirements for the timing of a request for reconsideration. Specifically, if a recipient wishes to request reconsideration of any amounts identified in the notice, the recipient must submit a written request for reconsideration to the Secretary within 60 calendar days of receipt of such notice. The request must include an explanation of why the recipient believes that the finding of a violation or recoupable amount identified in the notice of recoupment should be reconsidered. To facilitate the Secretary's review of a recipient's request for reconsideration, the request should identify all supporting reasons for the request. Within 60 calendar days of receipt of the recipient's request for reconsideration, the recipient will be notified of the Secretary's decision to affirm, withdraw, or modify the notice of recoupment. Such notification will include an explanation of the decision, including responses to the recipient's supporting reasons and consideration of additional information provided.

The process and timeline established by the interim final rule are intended to provide the recipient with an adequate opportunity to fully present any issues or arguments in response to the notice of recoupment.¹⁷⁵ This process will allow the Secretary to respond to the

issues and considerations raised in the request for reconsideration taking into account the information and arguments presented by the recipient along with any other relevant information.

Repayment. Finally, the interim final rule provides that any amounts subject to recoupment must be repaid within 120 calendar days of receipt of any final notice of recoupment or, if the recipient has not requested reconsideration, within 120 calendar days of the initial notice provided by the Secretary.

Question 34: Discuss the timeline for requesting reconsideration under the interim final rule. What, if any, challenges does this timeline present?

V. Payments in Tranches to Local Governments and Certain States

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

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

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

¹⁷⁶ With respect to Federal financial assistance more generally, States are subject to the requirements of the Cash Management Improvement Act (CMIA), under which Federal funds are drawn upon only on an as needed basis and States are required to remit interest on unused balances to Treasury. Given the statutory requirement for Treasury to make payments to States within a certain period, these requirements

Splitting payments to States into two tranches will help encourage recipients to adapt, as necessary, to new developments that could arise over the coming twelve months, including potential changes to the nature of the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts. While the U.S. economy has been recovering and adding jobs in aggregate, there is still considerable uncertainty in the economic outlook and the interaction between the pandemic and the economy.¹⁷⁷ For these reasons, Treasury believes it will be appropriate for a majority of recipients to adapt their plans as the recovery evolves. For example, a faster-than-expected economic recovery in 2021 could lead a recipient to dedicate more Fiscal Recovery Funds to longer-term investments starting in 2022. In contrast, a slower-than-expected economic recovery in 2021 could lead a recipient to use additional funds for near-term stimulus in 2022.

At the same time, the statute contemplates the possibility that elevated unemployment in certain States could justify a single payment. Elevated unemployment is indicative of a greater need to assist unemployed workers and stimulate a faster economic recovery. For this reason, the interim final rule provides that States and territories with an increase in their unemployment rate over a specified threshold may receive a single payment, with the expectation that a single tranche will better enable these States and territories to take additional immediate action to aid the unemployed and strengthen their economies.

Following the initial pandemic-related spike in unemployment in 2020, States' unemployment rates have been trending back towards pre-pandemic levels. However, some States' labor markets are healing more slowly than others. Moreover, States varied widely in their pre-pandemic levels of unemployment, and some States remain substantially further from their pre-

of the CMIA and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 CFR part 205 will not apply to payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds. Providing funding in two tranches to the majority of States reflects, to the maximum extent permitted by section 602 of the Act, the general principles of Federal cash management and stewardship of Federal funding, yet will be much less restrictive than the usual requirements to which States are subject.

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

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

pandemic starting point. Consequently, Treasury is delineating States with significant remaining elevation in the unemployment rate, based on the net difference to pre-pandemic levels.

Treasury has established that significant remaining elevation in the unemployment rate is a net change in the unemployment rate of 2.0 percentage points or more relative to pre-pandemic levels. In the four previous recessions going back to the early 1980s, the national unemployment rate rose by 3.6, 2.3, 2.0, and 5.0 percentage points, as measured from the start of the recession to the eventual peak during or immediately following the recession.¹⁷⁸ Each of these increases can therefore represent a recession's impact on unemployment. To identify States with significant remaining elevation in unemployment, Treasury took the lowest of these four increases, 2.0 percentage points, to indicate states where, despite improvement in the unemployment rate, current labor market conditions are consistent still with a historical benchmark for a recession.

No U.S. territory will be subject to withholding of its payment from the Fiscal Recovery Funds. For Puerto Rico, the Secretary has determined that the current level of the unemployment rate (8.8 percent, as of March 2021¹⁷⁹) is sufficiently high such that Treasury should not withhold any portion of its payment from the Fiscal Recovery Funds regardless of its change in unemployment rate relative to its pre-pandemic level. For U.S. territories that are not included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly unemployment rate data, the Secretary will not exercise the authority to withhold amounts from the Fiscal Recovery Funds.

VI. Transfer

The statute authorizes State, territorial, and Tribal governments; counties; metropolitan cities; and nonentitlement units of local government (counties, metropolitan

cities, and nonentitlement units of local government are collectively referred to as "local governments") to transfer amounts paid from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to a number of specified entities. By permitting these transfers, Congress recognized the importance of providing flexibility to governments seeking to achieve the greatest impact with their funds, including by working with other levels or units of government or private entities to assist recipient governments in carrying out their programs. This includes special-purpose districts that perform specific functions in the community, such as fire, water, sewer, or mosquito abatement districts.

Specifically, under section 602(c)(3), a State, territory, or Tribal government may transfer funds to a "private nonprofit organization . . . a Tribal organization . . . a public benefit corporation involved in the transportation of passengers or cargo, or a special-purpose unit of State or local government."¹⁸⁰ Similarly, section 603(c)(3) authorizes a local government to transfer funds to the same entities (other than Tribal organizations).

The interim final rule clarifies that the lists of transferees in sections 602(c)(3) and 603(c)(3) are not exclusive. The interim final rule permits State, territorial, and Tribal governments to transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to other constituent units of government or private entities beyond those specified in the statute. Similarly, local governments are authorized to transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to other constituent units of government (*e.g.*, a county is able to transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to a city, town, or school district within it) or to private entities. This approach is intended to help provide funding to local governments with needs that may exceed the allocation provided under the statutory formula.

State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments that receive a Federal award directly from a Federal awarding agency, such as Treasury, are "recipients." A transferee receiving a transfer from a recipient under sections 602(c)(3) and 603(c)(3) will be a subrecipient. Subrecipients are entities that receive a subaward from a recipient to carry out a program or project on behalf of the recipient with the recipient's Federal award funding. The recipient remains responsible for monitoring and overseeing the subrecipient's use of Fiscal Recovery Funds and other activities related to the award to ensure that the subrecipient complies with the statutory and

regulatory requirements and the terms and conditions of the award. Recipients also remain responsible for reporting to Treasury on their subrecipients' use of payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds for the duration of the award.

Transfers under sections 602(c)(3) and 603(c)(3) must qualify as an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds by the transferor. Once Fiscal Recovery Funds are received, the transferee must abide by the restrictions on use applicable to the transferor under the ARPA and other applicable law and program guidance. For example, if a county transferred Fiscal Recovery Funds to a town within its borders to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency, the town would be bound by the eligible use requirements applicable to the county in carrying out the county's goal. This also means that county A may not transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to county B for use in county B because such a transfer would not, from the perspective of the transferor (county A), be an eligible use in county A.

Section 603(c)(4) separately provides for transfers by a local government to its State or territory. A transfer under section 603(c)(4) will not make the State a subrecipient of the local government, and such Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used by the State for any purpose permitted under section 602(c). A transfer under section 603(c)(4) will result in a cancellation or termination of the award on the part of the transferor local government and a modification of the award to the transferee State or territory. The transferor must provide notice of the transfer to Treasury in a format specified by Treasury. If the local government does not provide such notice, it will remain legally obligated to Treasury under the award and remain responsible for ensuring that the awarded Fiscal Recovery Funds are being used in accordance with the statute and program guidance and for reporting on such uses to Treasury. A State that receives a transfer from a local government under section 603(c)(4) will be bound by all of the use restrictions set forth in section 602(c) with respect to the use of those Fiscal Recovery Funds, including the prohibitions on use of such Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset certain reductions in taxes or to make deposits into pension funds.

Question 35: What are the advantages and disadvantages of treating the list of transferees in sections 602(c)(3) and 603(c)(3) as nonexclusive, allowing States and localities to transfer funds to entities outside of the list?

Question 36: Are there alternative ways of defining "special-purpose unit of State or local government" and

¹⁷⁸ Includes the period during and immediately following recessions, as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. National Bureau of Economic Research, US Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions, <https://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions> (last visited Apr. 27, 2021). Based on data from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Unemployment Rate [UNRATE], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/UNRATE> (last visited Apr. 27, 2021).

¹⁷⁹ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Economic News Release—Table 1. Civilian labor force and unemployment by state and selected area, seasonally adjusted, <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t01.htm> (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

¹⁸⁰ Section 602(c)(3) of the Act.

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

VII. Nonentitlement Units of Government

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VIII. Reporting

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

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

Nonentitlement units of local government will be required to submit

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

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

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

IX. Comments and Effective Date

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

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

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

X. Regulatory Analyses

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁸¹ 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to local needs; and limiting administrative burdens.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

have familiarity with how to administer and report on Federal funds or grant funding provided by other entities. In particular, States, territories, and large localities will have received funds from the CRF and Treasury expects them to rely heavily on established processes developed last year or through prior grant funding, mitigating burden on these governments.

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

Executive Order 13132

Executive Order 13132 (entitled Federalism) prohibits an agency from publishing any rule that has federalism implications if the rule either imposes substantial, direct compliance costs on State, local, and Tribal governments, and is not required by statute, or preempts state law, unless the agency meets the consultation and funding requirements of section 6 of the Executive order. This interim final rule does not have federalism implications within the meaning of the Executive order and does not impose substantial, direct compliance costs on State, local, and Tribal governments or preempt state law within the meaning of the Executive order. The compliance costs are imposed on State, local, and Tribal governments by sections 602 and 603 of the Social Security Act, as enacted by the ARPA. Notwithstanding the above, Treasury has engaged in efforts to consult and work cooperatively with affected State, local, and Tribal government officials and associations in the process of developing the interim final rule. Pursuant to the requirements set forth in section 8(a) of Executive Order 13132, Treasury certifies that it has complied with the requirements of Executive Order 13132.

Administrative Procedure Act

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*, generally requires public notice and an opportunity for comment before a rule

¹⁸⁵ Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities through the Federal Government (Jan. 20, 2021) (86 FR 7009, January 25, 2021), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/20/executive-order-advancing-racial-equity-and-support-for-underserved-communities-through-the-federal-government/> (last visited May 9, 2021).

¹⁸⁶ David Cooper, Mary Gable & Algernon Austin, Economic Policy Institute Briefing Paper, The Public-Sector Jobs Crisis: Women and African Americans hit hardest by job losses in state and local governments, <https://www.epi.org/publication/bp339-public-sector-jobs-crisis> (last visited May 9, 2021).

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

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

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

Congressional Review Act

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

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

Paperwork Reduction Act

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

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

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

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

**5,050–TBD.

***Per year after first year.

† (Estimate only).

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

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

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

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

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

These and related periodic reporting requirements are under consideration and will be submitted to OMB for approval under the PRA emergency provisions in the near future.

Treasury invites comments on all aspects of the reporting and recordkeeping requirements including: (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information has practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information. Comments should be sent by the comment deadline to the www.regulations.gov docket with a copy to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503; or email to oir_submission@omb.eop.gov.

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires that when an agency issues a proposed rule, or a final rule

pursuant to section 553(b) of the Administrative Procedure Act or another law, the agency must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis that meets the requirements of the RFA and publish such analysis in the **Federal Register**. 5 U.S.C. 603, 604.

Rules that are exempt from notice and comment under the APA are also exempt from the RFA requirements, including the requirement to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis, when among other things the agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. Since this rule is exempt from the notice and comment requirements of the APA, Treasury is not required to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis.

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 35

Executive compensation, Public health emergency, State and local governments, Tribal governments.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Department of the Treasury amends 31 CFR part 35 as follows:

PART 35—PANDEMIC RELIEF PROGRAMS

- 1. The authority citation for part 35 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 802(f); 42 U.S.C. 803(f); 31 U.S.C. 321; Division N, Title V, Subtitle B, Pub. L. 116–260, 134 Stat. 1182; Section 104A, Pub. L. 103–325, 108 Stat. 2160, as amended (12 U.S.C. 4701 *et seq.*); Pub. L. 117–2, 135 Stat. 4 (42 U.S.C. 802 *et seq.*).

- 2. Revise the part heading to read as set forth above.
- 3. Add subpart A to read as follows:

Subpart A—Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Sec.

- 35.1 Purpose.
- 35.2 Applicability.
- 35.3 Definitions.
- 35.4 Reservation of authority, reporting.
- 35.5 Use of funds.
- 35.6 Eligible uses.
- 35.7 Pensions.
- 35.8 Tax.
- 35.9 Compliance with applicable laws.
- 35.10 Recoupment.
- 35.11 Payments to States.
- 35.12 Distributions to nonentitlement units of local government and units of general local government.

§ 35.1 Purpose.

This subpart implements section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act (Subtitle M of Title IX of Pub. L. 117–2), which amends Title VI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801 *et*

seq.) by adding sections 602 and 603 to establish the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund.

§ 35.2 Applicability.

This subpart applies to States, territories, Tribal governments, metropolitan cities, nonentitlement units of local government, counties, and units of general local government that accept a payment or transfer of funds made under section 602 or 603 of the Social Security Act.

§ 35.3 Definitions.

As used in this subpart:

Baseline means tax revenue of the recipient for its fiscal year ending in 2019, adjusted for inflation in each reporting year using the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Implicit Price Deflator for the gross domestic product of the United States.

County means a county, parish, or other equivalent county division (as defined by the Census Bureau).

Covered benefits include, but are not limited to, the costs of all types of leave (vacation, family-related, sick, military, bereavement, sabbatical, jury duty), employee insurance (health, life, dental, vision), retirement (pensions, 401(k)), unemployment benefit plans (Federal and State), workers' compensation insurance, and Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes (which includes Social Security and Medicare taxes).

Covered change means a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation. A change in law includes any final legislative or regulatory action, a new or changed administrative interpretation, and the phase-in or taking effect of any statute or rule if the phase-in or taking effect was not prescribed prior to the start of the covered period.

Covered period means, with respect to a State, Territory, or Tribal government, the period that:

- (1) Begins on March 3, 2021; and
- (2) Ends on the last day of the fiscal year of such State, Territory, or Tribal government in which all funds received by the State, Territory, or Tribal government from a payment made under section 602 or 603 of the Social Security Act have been expended or returned to, or recovered by, the Secretary.

COVID–19 means the Coronavirus Disease 2019.

COVID–19 public health emergency means the period beginning on January 27, 2020 and until the termination of the national emergency concerning the COVID–19 outbreak declared pursuant to the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*).

Deposit means an extraordinary payment of an accrued, unfunded liability. The term deposit does not refer to routine contributions made by an employer to pension funds as part of the employer's obligations related to payroll, such as either a pension contribution consisting of a normal cost component related to current employees or a component addressing the amortization of unfunded liabilities calculated by reference to the employer's payroll costs.

Eligible employer means an employer of an eligible worker who performs essential work.

Eligible workers means workers needed to maintain continuity of operations of essential critical infrastructure sectors, including health care; emergency response; sanitation, disinfection, and cleaning work; maintenance work; grocery stores, restaurants, food production, and food delivery; pharmacy; biomedical research; behavioral health work; medical testing and diagnostics; home- and community-based health care or assistance with activities of daily living; family or child care; social services work; public health work; vital services to Tribes; any work performed by an employee of a State, local, or Tribal government; educational work, school nutrition work, and other work required to operate a school facility; laundry work; elections work; solid waste or hazardous materials management, response, and cleanup work; work requiring physical interaction with patients; dental care work; transportation and warehousing; work at hotel and commercial lodging facilities that are used for COVID-19 mitigation and containment; work in a mortuary; work in critical clinical research, development, and testing necessary for COVID-19 response.

(1) With respect to a recipient that is a metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county, workers in any additional sectors as each chief executive officer of such recipient may designate as critical to protect the health and well-being of the residents of their metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county; or

(2) With respect to a State, Territory, or Tribal government, workers in any additional sectors as each Governor of a State or Territory, or each Tribal government, may designate as critical to protect the health and well-being of the residents of their State, Territory, or Tribal government.

Essential work means work that:

- (1) Is not performed while teleworking from a residence; and
- (2) Involves:

(i) Regular in-person interactions with patients, the public, or coworkers of the individual that is performing the work; or

(ii) Regular physical handling of items that were handled by, or are to be handled by patients, the public, or coworkers of the individual that is performing the work.

Funds means, with respect to a recipient, amounts provided to the recipient pursuant to a payment made under section 602(b) or 603(b) of the Social Security Act or transferred to the recipient pursuant to section 603(c)(4) of the Social Security Act.

General revenue means money that is received from tax revenue, current charges, and miscellaneous general revenue, excluding refunds and other correcting transactions, proceeds from issuance of debt or the sale of investments, agency or private trust transactions, and intergovernmental transfers from the Federal Government, including transfers made pursuant to section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act. General revenue does not include revenues from utilities. Revenue from Tribal business enterprises must be included in general revenue.

Intergovernmental transfers means money received from other governments, including grants and shared taxes.

Metropolitan city has the meaning given that term in section 102(a)(4) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)(4)) and includes cities that relinquish or defer their status as a metropolitan city for purposes of receiving allocations under section 106 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5306) for fiscal year 2021.

Net reduction in total spending is measured as the State or Territory's total spending for a given reporting year excluding its spending of funds, subtracted from its total spending for its fiscal year ending in 2019, adjusted for inflation using the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Implicit Price Deflator for the gross domestic product of the United States.

Nonentitlement unit of local government means a "city," as that term is defined in section 102(a)(5) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)(5)), that is not a metropolitan city.

Nonprofit means a nonprofit organization that is exempt from Federal income taxation and that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Obligation means an order placed for property and services and entering into

contracts, subawards, and similar transactions that require payment.

Pension fund means a defined benefit plan and does not include a defined contribution plan.

Premium pay means an amount of up to \$13 per hour that is paid to an eligible worker, in addition to wages or remuneration the eligible worker otherwise receives, for all work performed by the eligible worker during the COVID-19 public health emergency. Such amount may not exceed \$25,000 with respect to any single eligible worker. Premium pay will be considered to be in addition to wages or remuneration the eligible worker otherwise receives if, as measured on an hourly rate, the premium pay is:

- (1) With regard to work that the eligible worker previously performed, pay and remuneration equal to the sum of all wages and remuneration previously received plus up to \$13 per hour with no reduction, substitution, offset, or other diminishment of the eligible worker's previous, current, or prospective wages or remuneration; or
- (2) With regard to work that the eligible worker continues to perform, pay of up to \$13 that is in addition to the eligible worker's regular rate of wages or remuneration, with no reduction, substitution, offset, or other diminishment of the workers' current and prospective wages or remuneration.

Qualified census tract has the same meaning given in 26 U.S.C. 42(d)(5)(B)(ii)(I).

Recipient means a State, Territory, Tribal government, metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, county, or unit of general local government that receives a payment made under section 602(b) or 603(b) of the Social Security Act or transfer pursuant to section 603(c)(4) of the Social Security Act.

Reporting year means a single year or partial year within the covered period, aligned to the current fiscal year of the State or Territory during the covered period.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Treasury.

State means each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Small business means a business concern or other organization that:

- (1) Has no more than 500 employees, or if applicable, the size standard in number of employees established by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration for the industry in which the business concern or organization operates; and
- (2) Is a small business concern as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

Tax revenue means revenue received from a compulsory contribution that is exacted by a government for public purposes excluding refunds and corrections and, for purposes of § 35.8, intergovernmental transfers. Tax revenue does not include payments for a special privilege granted or service rendered, employee or employer assessments and contributions to finance retirement and social insurance trust systems, or special assessments to pay for capital improvements.

Territory means the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or American Samoa.

Tribal enterprise means a business concern:

(1) That is wholly owned by one or more Tribal governments, or by a corporation that is wholly owned by one or more Tribal governments; or

(2) That is owned in part by one or more Tribal governments, or by a corporation that is wholly owned by one or more Tribal governments, if all other owners are either United States citizens or small business concerns, as these terms are used and consistent with the definitions in 15 U.S.C. 657a(b)(2)(D).

Tribal government means the recognized governing body of any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, component band, or component reservation, individually identified (including parenthetically) in the list published by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on January 29, 2021, pursuant to section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131).

Unemployment rate means the U-3 unemployment rate provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program, measured as total unemployment as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Unemployment trust fund means an unemployment trust fund established under section 904 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1104).

Unit of general local government has the meaning given to that term in section 102(a)(1) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)(1)).

Unserved and underserved households or businesses means one or more households or businesses that are not currently served by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed.

§ 35.4 Reservation of authority, reporting.

(a) *Reservation of authority.* Nothing in this subpart shall limit the authority of the Secretary to take action to enforce conditions or violations of law, including actions necessary to prevent evasions of this subpart.

(b) *Extensions or accelerations of timing.* The Secretary may extend or accelerate any deadline or compliance date of this subpart, including reporting requirements that implement this subpart, if the Secretary determines that such extension or acceleration is appropriate. In determining whether an extension or acceleration is appropriate, the Secretary will consider the period of time that would be extended or accelerated and how the modified timeline would facilitate compliance with this subpart.

(c) *Reporting and requests for other information.* During the covered period, recipients shall provide to the Secretary periodic reports providing detailed accounting of the uses of funds, all modifications to a State or Territory's tax revenue sources, and such other information as the Secretary may require for the administration of this section. In addition to regular reporting requirements, the Secretary may request other additional information as may be necessary or appropriate, including as may be necessary to prevent evasions of the requirements of this subpart. False statements or claims made to the Secretary may result in criminal, civil, or administrative sanctions, including fines, imprisonment, civil damages and penalties, debarment from participating in Federal awards or contracts, and/or any other remedy available by law.

§ 35.5 Use of funds.

(a) *In general.* A recipient may only use funds to cover costs incurred during the period beginning March 3, 2021, and ending December 31, 2024, for one or more of the purposes enumerated in sections 602(c)(1) and 603(c)(1) of the Social Security Act, as applicable, including those enumerated in section § 35.6, subject to the restrictions set forth in sections 602(c)(2) and 603(c)(2) of the Social Security Act, as applicable.

(b) *Costs incurred.* A cost shall be considered to have been incurred for purposes of paragraph (a) of this section if the recipient has incurred an obligation with respect to such cost by December 31, 2024.

(c) *Return of funds.* A recipient must return any funds not obligated by December 31, 2024, and any funds not expended to cover such obligations by December 31, 2026.

§ 35.6 Eligible uses.

(a) *In general.* Subject to §§ 35.7 and 35.8, a recipient may use funds for one or more of the purposes described in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section.

(b) *Responding to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts.* A recipient may use funds to respond to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, including for one or more of the following purposes:

(1) *COVID-19 response and prevention.* Expenditures for the mitigation and prevention of COVID-19, including:

(i) Expenses related to COVID-19 vaccination programs and sites, including staffing, acquisition of equipment or supplies, facilities costs, and information technology or other administrative expenses;

(ii) COVID-19-related expenses of public hospitals, clinics, and similar facilities;

(iii) COVID-19 related expenses in congregate living facilities, including skilled nursing facilities, long-term care facilities, incarceration settings, homeless shelters, residential foster care facilities, residential behavioral health treatment, and other group living facilities;

(iv) Expenses of establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs and other capital investments in public facilities to meet COVID-19-related operational needs;

(v) Expenses of establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs and other capital investments in public facilities to meet COVID-19-related operational needs;

(vi) Costs of providing COVID-19 testing and monitoring, contact tracing, and monitoring of case trends and genomic sequencing for variants;

(vii) Emergency medical response expenses, including emergency medical transportation, related to COVID-19;

(viii) Expenses for establishing and operating public telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19-related treatment;

(ix) Expenses for communication related to COVID-19 vaccination programs and communication or enforcement by recipients of public health orders related to COVID-19;

(x) Expenses for acquisition and distribution of medical and protective supplies, including sanitizing products and personal protective equipment;

(xi) Expenses for disinfection of public areas and other facilities in

response to the COVID-19 public health emergency;

(xii) Expenses for technical assistance to local authorities or other entities on mitigation of COVID-19-related threats to public health and safety;

(xiii) Expenses for quarantining or isolation of individuals;

(xiv) Expenses of providing paid sick and paid family and medical leave to public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions;

(xv) Expenses for treatment of the long-term symptoms or effects of COVID-19, including post-intensive care syndrome;

(xvi) Expenses for the improvement of ventilation systems in congregate settings, public health facilities, or other public facilities;

(xvii) Expenses related to establishing or enhancing public health data systems; and

(xviii) Mental health treatment, substance misuse treatment, and other behavioral health services.

(2) *Public health and safety staff.*

Payroll and covered benefit expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees to the extent that the employee's time is spent mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(3) *Hiring State and local government staff.* Payroll, covered benefit, and other costs associated with the recipient increasing the number of its employees up to the number of employees that it employed on January 27, 2020.

(4) *Assistance to unemployed workers.* Assistance, including job training, for individuals who want and are available for work, including those who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months or who are employed part time but who want and are available for full-time work.

(5) *Contributions to State unemployment insurance trust funds.* Contributions to an unemployment trust fund up to the level required to restore the unemployment trust fund to its balance on January 27, 2020 or to pay back advances received under Title XII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1321) for the payment of benefits between January 27, 2020 and May 17, 2021.

(6) *Small businesses.* Assistance to small businesses, including loans, grants, in-kind assistance, technical assistance or other services, that responds to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(7) *Nonprofits.* Assistance to nonprofit organizations, including loans, grants, in-kind assistance, technical assistance

or other services, that responds to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(8) *Assistance to households.*

Assistance programs, including cash assistance programs, that respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(9) *Aid to impacted industries.* Aid to tourism, travel, hospitality, and other impacted industries that responds to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(10) *Expenses to improve efficacy of public health or economic relief programs.* Administrative costs associated with the recipient's COVID-19 public health emergency assistance programs, including services responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, that are not federally funded.

(11) *Survivor's benefits.* Benefits for the surviving family members of individuals who have died from COVID-19, including cash assistance to widows, widowers, or dependents of individuals who died of COVID-19.

(12) *Disproportionately impacted populations and communities.* A program, service, or other assistance that is provided in a qualified census tract, that is provided to households and populations living in a qualified census tract, that is provided by a Tribal government, or that is provided to other households, businesses, or populations disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency, such as:

(i) Programs or services that facilitate access to health and social services, including:

(A) Assistance accessing or applying for public benefits or services;

(B) Remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards; and

(C) Community violence intervention programs;

(ii) Programs or services that address housing insecurity, lack of affordable housing, or homelessness, including:

(A) Supportive housing or other programs or services to improve access to stable, affordable housing among individuals who are homeless;

(B) Development of affordable housing to increase supply of affordable and high-quality living units; and

(C) Housing vouchers and assistance relocating to neighborhoods with higher levels of economic opportunity and to reduce concentrated areas of low economic opportunity;

(iii) Programs or services that address or mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency on education, including:

(A) New or expanded early learning services;

(B) Assistance to high-poverty school districts to advance equitable funding across districts and geographies; and

(C) Educational and evidence-based services to address the academic, social, emotional, and mental health needs of students; and

(iv) Programs or services that address or mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency on childhood health or welfare, including:

(A) New or expanded childcare;

(B) Programs to provide home visits by health professionals, parent educators, and social service professionals to individuals with young children to provide education and assistance for economic support, health needs, or child development; and

(C) Services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth to provide support and education on child development, positive parenting, coping skills, or recovery for mental health and substance use.

(c) *Providing premium pay to eligible workers.* A recipient may use funds to provide premium pay to eligible workers of the recipient who perform essential work or to provide grants to eligible employers, provided that any premium pay or grants provided under this paragraph (c) must respond to eligible workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency. A recipient uses premium pay or grants provided under this paragraph (c) to respond to eligible workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency if it prioritizes low- and moderate-income persons. The recipient must provide, whether for themselves or on behalf of a grantee, a written justification to the Secretary of how the premium pay or grant provided under this paragraph (c) responds to eligible workers performing essential work if the premium pay or grant would increase an eligible worker's total wages and remuneration above 150 percent of such eligible worker's residing State's average annual wage for all occupations or their residing county's average annual wage, whichever is higher.

(d) *Providing government services.* For the provision of government services to the extent of a reduction in the recipient's general revenue, calculated according to paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) *Frequency.* A recipient must calculate the reduction in its general revenue using information as-of December 31, 2020, December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2023 (each, a calculation date) and following each calculation date.

(2) *Calculation.* A reduction in a recipient's general revenue equals:

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

Where:

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

Growth Adjustment is equal to the greater of 4.1 percent (or 0.041) and the recipient's average annual revenue growth over the three full fiscal years prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

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

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

Subscript *t* denotes the specific calculation date.

(e) *To make necessary investments in infrastructure.* A recipient may use funds to make investments in:

(1) *Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund investments.* Projects or activities of the type that would be eligible under section 603(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383(c)) or section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12); or,

(2) *Broadband.* Broadband infrastructure that is designed to provide service to unserved or underserved households and businesses and that is designed to, upon completion:

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

(ii) In cases where it is not practicable, because of the excessive cost of the project or geography or topography of the area to be served by the project, to provide service meeting the standards set forth in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section:

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

(B) Be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download speed and 100 Mbps upload speed.

§ 35.7 Pensions.

A recipient may not use funds for deposit into any pension fund.

§ 35.8 Tax.

(a) *Restriction.* A State or Territory shall not use funds to either directly or indirectly offset a reduction in the net tax revenue of the State or Territory

resulting from a covered change during the covered period.

(b) *Violation.* Treasury will consider a State or Territory to have used funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue if, during a reporting year:

(1) *Covered change.* The State or Territory has made a covered change that, either based on a reasonable statistical methodology to isolate the impact of the covered change in actual revenue or based on projections that use reasonable assumptions and do not incorporate the effects of macroeconomic growth to reduce or increase the projected impact of the covered change, the State or Territory assesses has had or predicts to have the effect of reducing tax revenue relative to current law;

(2) *Exceeds the de minimis threshold.* The aggregate amount of the measured or predicted reductions in tax revenue caused by covered changes identified under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, in the aggregate, exceeds 1 percent of the State's or Territory's baseline;

(3) *Reduction in net tax revenue.* The State or Territory reports a reduction in net tax revenue, measured as the difference between actual tax revenue and the State's or Territory's baseline, each measured as of the end of the reporting year; and

(4) *Consideration of other changes.* The aggregate amount of measured or predicted reductions in tax revenue caused by covered changes is greater than the sum of the following, in each case, as calculated for the reporting year:

(i) The aggregate amount of the expected increases in tax revenue caused by one or more covered changes that, either based on a reasonable statistical methodology to isolate the impact of the covered change in actual revenue or based on projections that use reasonable assumptions and do not incorporate the effects of macroeconomic growth to reduce or increase the projected impact of the covered change, the State or Territory assesses has had or predicts to have the effect of increasing tax revenue; and

(ii) Reductions in spending, up to the amount of the State's or Territory's net reduction in total spending, that are in:

(A) Departments, agencies, or authorities in which the State or Territory is not using funds; and

(B) Departments, agencies, or authorities in which the State or Territory is using funds, in an amount equal to the value of the spending cuts in those departments, agencies, or authorities, minus funds used.

(c) *Amount and revenue reduction cap.* If a State or Territory is considered to be in violation pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, the amount used in violation of paragraph (a) of this section is equal to the lesser of:

(1) The reduction in net tax revenue of the State or Territory for the reporting year, measured as the difference between the State's or Territory's baseline and its actual tax revenue, each measured as of the end of the reporting year; and,

(2) The aggregate amount of the reductions in tax revenues caused by covered changes identified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, minus the sum of the amounts in identified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) and (ii).

§ 35.9 Compliance with applicable laws.

A recipient must comply with all other applicable Federal statutes, regulations, and Executive orders, and a recipient shall provide for compliance with the American Rescue Plan Act, this subpart, and any interpretive guidance by other parties in any agreements it enters into with other parties relating to these funds.

§ 35.10 Recoupment.

(a) *Identification of violations—(1) In general.* Any amount used in violation of § 35.5, § 35.6, or § 35.7 may be identified at any time prior to December 31, 2026.

(2) *Annual reporting of amounts of violations.* On an annual basis, a recipient that is a State or Territory must calculate and report any amounts used in violation of § 35.8.

(b) *Calculation of amounts subject to recoupment—(1) In general.* Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, Treasury will calculate any amounts subject to recoupment resulting from a violation of § 35.5, § 35.6, or § 35.7 as the amounts used in violation of such restrictions.

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

(i) The amount set forth in § 35.8(c); and,

(ii) The amount of funds received by such recipient.

(c) *Notice.* If Treasury calculates an amount subject to recoupment under paragraph (b) of this section, Treasury will provide the recipient a written notice of the amount subject to recoupment along with an explanation of such amounts.

(d) *Request for reconsideration.* Unless Treasury extends the time period, within 60 calendar days of receipt of a notice of recoupment provided under paragraph (c) of this section, a recipient may submit a written request to Treasury requesting reconsideration of any amounts subject to recoupment under paragraph (b) of this section. To request reconsideration of any amounts subject to recoupment, a recipient must submit to Treasury a written request that includes:

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

(2) A discussion of supporting reasons, along with any additional information.

(e) *Final amount subject to recoupment.* Unless Treasury extends the time period, within 60 calendar days of receipt of the recipient's request for reconsideration provided pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section, the recipient will be notified of the Secretary's decision to affirm, withdraw, or modify the notice of recoupment. Such notification will include an explanation of the decision, including responses to the recipient's supporting reasons and consideration of additional information provided.

(f) *Repayment of funds.* Unless Treasury extends the time period, a recipient shall repay to the Secretary any amounts subject to recoupment in accordance with instructions provided by Treasury:

(1) Within 120 calendar days of receipt of the notice of recoupment provided under paragraph (c) of this section, in the case of a recipient that does not submit a request for reconsideration in accordance with the

requirements of paragraph (d) of this section; or

(2) Within 120 calendar days of receipt of the Secretary's decision under paragraph (e) of this section, in the case of a recipient that submits a request for reconsideration in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

§ 35.11 Payments to States.

(a) *In general.* With respect to any State or Territory that has an unemployment rate as of the date that it submits an initial certification for payment of funds pursuant to section 602(d)(1) of the Social Security Act that is less than two percentage points above its unemployment rate in February 2020, the Secretary will withhold 50 percent of the amount of funds allocated under section 602(b) of the Social Security Act to such State or territory until the date that is twelve months from the date such initial certification is provided to the Secretary.

(b) *Payment of withheld amount.* In order to receive the amount withheld under paragraph (a) of this section, the State or Territory must submit to the Secretary at least 30 days prior to the date referenced in paragraph (a) the following information:

(1) A certification, in the form provided by the Secretary, that such State or Territory requires the payment to carry out the activities specified in section 602(c) of the Social Security Act and will use the payment in compliance with section 602(c) of the Social Security Act; and,

(2) Any reports required to be filed by that date pursuant to this subpart that have not yet been filed.

§ 35.12 Distributions to nonentitlement units of local government and units of general local government.

(a) *Nonentitlement units of local government.* Each State or Territory that receives a payment from Treasury pursuant to section 603(b)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act shall distribute the amount of the payment to nonentitlement units of government in such State or Territory in accordance

with the requirements set forth in section 603(b)(2)(C) of the Social Security Act and without offsetting any debt owed by such nonentitlement units of local governments against such payments.

(b) *Budget cap.* A State or Territory may not make a payment to a nonentitlement unit of local government pursuant to section 603(b)(2)(C) of the Social Security Act and paragraph (a) of this section in excess of the amount equal to 75 percent of the most recent budget for the nonentitlement unit of local government as of January 27, 2020. A State or Territory shall permit a nonentitlement unit of local government without a formal budget as of January 27, 2020, to provide a certification from an authorized officer of the nonentitlement unit of local government of its most recent annual expenditures as of January 27, 2020, and a State or Territory may rely on such certification for purposes of complying with this paragraph (b).

(c) *Units of general local government.* Each State or Territory that receives a payment from Treasury pursuant to section 603(b)(3)(B)(ii) of the Social Security Act, in the case of an amount to be paid to a county that is not a unit of general local government, shall distribute the amount of the payment to units of general local government within such county in accordance with the requirements set forth in section 603(b)(3)(B)(ii) of the Social Security Act and without offsetting any debt owed by such units of general local government against such payments.

(d) *Additional conditions.* A State or Territory may not place additional conditions or requirements on distributions to nonentitlement units of local government or units of general local government beyond those required by section 603 of the Social Security Act or this subpart.

Laurie Schaffer,
Acting General Counsel.

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

BILLING CODE 4810-AK-P

Exhibit D to the Agreement
U.S. Department of the Treasury
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds
Award Terms and Conditions (Assistance Listing Number 21.019)

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

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

Recipient name and address: [Recipient to provide]	DUNS Number: [Recipient to provide] Taxpayer Identification Number: [Recipient to provide] Assistance Listing Number: 21.027
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Sections 602(b) and 603(b) of the Social Security Act (the Act) as added by section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act, Pub. L. No. 117-2 (March 11, 2021) authorize the Department of the Treasury (Treasury) to make payments to certain recipients from the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund.

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

Recipient:

Authorized Representative:

Title:

Date signed:

U.S. Department of the Treasury:

Authorized Representative:

Title:

Date:

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE

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

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

1. Use of Funds.
 - a. Recipient understands and agrees that the funds disbursed under this award may only be used in compliance with section 603(c) of the Social Security Act (the Act), Treasury's regulations implementing that section, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing.
 - b. Recipient will determine prior to engaging in any project using this assistance that it has the institutional, managerial, and financial capability to ensure proper planning, management, and completion of such project.
2. Period of Performance. The period of performance for this award begins on the date hereof and ends on December 31, 2026. As set forth in Treasury's implementing regulations, Recipient may use award funds to cover eligible costs incurred during the period that begins on March 3, 2021, and ends on December 31, 2024.
3. Reporting. Recipient agrees to comply with any reporting obligations established by Treasury as they relate to this award.
4. Maintenance of and Access to Records
 - a. Recipient shall maintain records and financial documents sufficient to evidence compliance with section 603(c) of the Act, Treasury's regulations implementing that section, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing.
 - b. The Treasury Office of Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right of access to records (electronic and otherwise) of Recipient in order to conduct audits or other investigations.
 - c. Records shall be maintained by Recipient for a period of five (5) years after all funds have been expended or returned to Treasury, whichever is later.
5. Pre-award Costs. Pre-award costs, as defined in 2 C.F.R. § 200.458, may not be paid with funding from this award.
6. Administrative Costs. Recipient may use funds provided under this award to cover both direct and indirect costs.
7. Cost Sharing. Cost sharing or matching funds are not required to be provided by Recipient.
8. Conflicts of Interest. Recipient understands and agrees it must maintain a conflict of interest policy consistent with 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c) and that such conflict of interest policy is applicable to each activity funded under this award. Recipient and subrecipients must disclose in writing to Treasury or the pass-through entity, as appropriate, any potential conflict of interest affecting the awarded funds in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.112.

9. Compliance with Applicable Law and Regulations.

- a. Recipient agrees to comply with the requirements of section 603 of the Act, regulations adopted by Treasury pursuant to section 603(f) of the Act, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing. Recipient also agrees to comply with all other applicable federal statutes, regulations, and executive orders, and Recipient shall provide for such compliance by other parties in any agreements it enters into with other parties relating to this award.
- b. Federal regulations applicable to this award include, without limitation, the following:
 - i. Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, 2 C.F.R. Part 200, other than such provisions as Treasury may determine are inapplicable to this Award and subject to such exceptions as may be otherwise provided by Treasury. Subpart F – Audit Requirements of the Uniform Guidance, implementing the Single Audit Act, shall apply to this award.
 - ii. Universal Identifier and System for Award Management (SAM), 2 C.F.R. Part 25, pursuant to which the award term set forth in Appendix A to 2 C.F.R. Part 25 is hereby incorporated by reference.
 - iii. Reporting Subaward and Executive Compensation Information, 2 C.F.R. Part 170, pursuant to which the award term set forth in Appendix A to 2 C.F.R. Part 170 is hereby incorporated by reference.
 - iv. OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement), 2 C.F.R. Part 180, including the requirement to include a term or condition in all lower tier covered transactions (contracts and subcontracts described in 2 C.F.R. Part 180, subpart B) that the award is subject to 2 C.F.R. Part 180 and Treasury's implementing regulation at 31 C.F.R. Part 19.
 - v. Recipient Integrity and Performance Matters, pursuant to which the award term set forth in 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Appendix XII to Part 200 is hereby incorporated by reference.
 - vi. Governmentwide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace, 31 C.F.R. Part 20.
 - vii. New Restrictions on Lobbying, 31 C.F.R. Part 21.
 - viii. Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4601-4655) and implementing regulations.
 - ix. Generally applicable federal environmental laws and regulations.
- c. Statutes and regulations prohibiting discrimination applicable to this award include, without limitation, the following:
 - i. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d et seq.) and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 22, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin under programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance;

- ii. The Fair Housing Act, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§ 3601 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, or disability;
 - iii. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. § 794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance;
 - iv. The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 6101 et seq.), and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 23, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of age in programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance; and
 - v. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability under programs, activities, and services provided or made available by state and local governments or instrumentalities or agencies thereto.
10. Remedial Actions. In the event of Recipient's noncompliance with section 603 of the Act, other applicable laws, Treasury's implementing regulations, guidance, or any reporting or other program requirements, Treasury may impose additional conditions on the receipt of a subsequent tranche of future award funds, if any, or take other available remedies as set forth in 2 C.F.R. § 200.339. In the case of a violation of section 603(c) of the Act regarding the use of funds, previous payments shall be subject to recoupment as provided in section 603(e) of the Act.
11. Hatch Act. Recipient agrees to comply, as applicable, with requirements of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§ 1501-1508 and 7324-7328), which limit certain political activities of State or local government employees whose principal employment is in connection with an activity financed in whole or in part by this federal assistance.
12. False Statements. Recipient understands that making false statements or claims in connection with this award is a violation of federal law and may result in criminal, civil, or administrative sanctions, including fines, imprisonment, civil damages and penalties, debarment from participating in federal awards or contracts, and/or any other remedy available by law.
13. Publications. Any publications produced with funds from this award must display the following language: "This project [is being] [was] supported, in whole or in part, by federal award number [enter project FAIN] awarded to [name of Recipient] by the U.S. Department of the Treasury."
14. Debts Owed the Federal Government.
- a. Any funds paid to Recipient (1) in excess of the amount to which Recipient is finally determined to be authorized to retain under the terms of this award; (2) that are determined by the Treasury Office of Inspector General to have been misused; or (3) that are determined by Treasury to be subject to a repayment obligation pursuant to section 603(e) of the Act and have not been repaid by Recipient shall constitute a debt to the federal government.
 - b. Any debts determined to be owed the federal government must be paid promptly by

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

15. Disclaimer.

- a. The United States expressly disclaims any and all responsibility or liability to Recipient or third persons for the actions of Recipient or third persons resulting in death, bodily injury, property damages, or any other losses resulting in any way from the performance of this award or any other losses resulting in any way from the performance of this award or any contract, or subcontract under this award.
- b. The acceptance of this award by Recipient does not in any way establish an agency relationship between the United States and Recipient.

16. Protections for Whistleblowers.

- a. In accordance with 41 U.S.C. § 4712, Recipient may not discharge, demote, or otherwise discriminate against an employee in reprisal for disclosing to any of the list of persons or entities provided below, information that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of gross mismanagement of a federal contract or grant, a gross waste of federal funds, an abuse of authority relating to a federal contract or grant, a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or a violation of law, rule, or regulation related to a federal contract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract) or grant.
- b. The list of persons and entities referenced in the paragraph above includes the following:
 - i. A member of Congress or a representative of a committee of Congress;
 - ii. An Inspector General;
 - iii. The Government Accountability Office;
 - iv. A Treasury employee responsible for contract or grant oversight or management;
 - v. An authorized official of the Department of Justice or other law enforcement agency;
 - vi. A court or grand jury; or
 - vii. A management official or other employee of Recipient, contractor, or subcontractor who has the responsibility to investigate, discover, or address misconduct.
- c. Recipient shall inform its employees in writing of the rights and remedies provided under this section, in the predominant native language of the workforce.

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

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

Exhibit E to the Agreement
Assurances of Compliance with
Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

ASSURANCES OF COMPLIANCE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

4. Recipient acknowledges and agrees that compliance with the assurances constitutes a condition of continued receipt of federal financial assistance and is binding upon Recipient and Recipient's successors, transferees, and assignees for the period in which such assistance is provided.
5. Recipient acknowledges and agrees that it must require any sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors, successors, transferees, and assignees to comply with assurances 1-4 above, and agrees to incorporate the following language in every contract or agreement subject to Title VI and its regulations between the Recipient and the Recipient's sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors, successors, transferees, and assignees:

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

6. Recipient understands and agrees that if any real property or structure is provided or improved with the aid of federal financial assistance by the Department of the Treasury, this assurance obligates the Recipient, or in the case of a subsequent transfer, the transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is provided, this assurance obligates the Recipient for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property.
7. Recipient shall cooperate in any enforcement or compliance review activities by the Department of the Treasury of the aforementioned obligations. Enforcement may include investigation, arbitration, mediation, litigation, and monitoring of any settlement agreements that may result from these actions. The Recipient shall comply with information requests, on-site compliance reviews and reporting requirements.
8. Recipient shall maintain a complaint log and inform the Department of the Treasury of any complaints of discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, and limited English proficiency covered by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and implementing regulations and provide, upon request, a list of all such reviews or proceedings based on the complaint, pending or completed, including outcome. Recipient also must inform the Department of the Treasury if Recipient has received no complaints under Title VI.
9. Recipient must provide documentation of an administrative agency's or court's findings of non-compliance of Title VI and efforts to address the non-compliance, including any voluntary compliance or other

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

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

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

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

Recipient

Date

Signature of Authorized Official

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE

The information collected will be used for the U.S. Government to process requests for support. The estimated burden associated with this collection of information is 30 minutes per response. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing this burden should be directed to the Office of Privacy, Transparency and Records, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20220. DO NOT send the form to this address. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid control number assigned by OMB.

Exhibit F to the Agreement
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds
Frequently Asked Questions

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Frequently Asked Questions

AS OF NOVEMBER 15, 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

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]”)

Question added 11/15/21: 12.1; Questions updated 11/15/21: 9.2

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 was 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 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 The answer to this question was updated on July 19, 2021.

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:

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

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 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 November 5, 2021, Treasury released updated [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 user guide will be provided with additional information associated with the submission of 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?²

Recipients will be required to submit an interim report, 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 covered activity from the date of award to July 31, 2021 and were due to Treasury by August 31, 2021 or 60 days after receiving funding if funding was received by October 15, 2021. Non-entitlement units of local government were not required to submit an interim report.

Project and Expenditure reports: State (defined to include the District of Columbia), territorial, metropolitan city, county, and Tribal governments will be required to submit 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 for the following recipients:

- States and territories
- Metropolitan cities and counties with population over 250,000
- Metropolitan cities and counties with population less than 250,000 that received an award of more than \$10 million
- Tribal governments that received an award of more than \$30 million.

The initial project and expenditure report for quarterly recipients will be due January 31, 2022 and will cover the period of March 3, 2021 to December 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.

Reports will be required annually for the following recipients:

- Metropolitan cities and counties with population less than 250,000 that received an award less than \$10 million,
- Tribal governments that received an award less than \$30 million
- Non-entitlement units of government

² This question was updated on November 15, 2021

The initial project and expenditure report for annual filers will be due April 30, 2022 and will cover the period of March 3, 2021 to March 31, 2022. The subsequent annual reports must be submitted to Treasury by April 30 each year.

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.

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 was due to Treasury by August 31, 2021 or 60 days after receiving funding. 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?

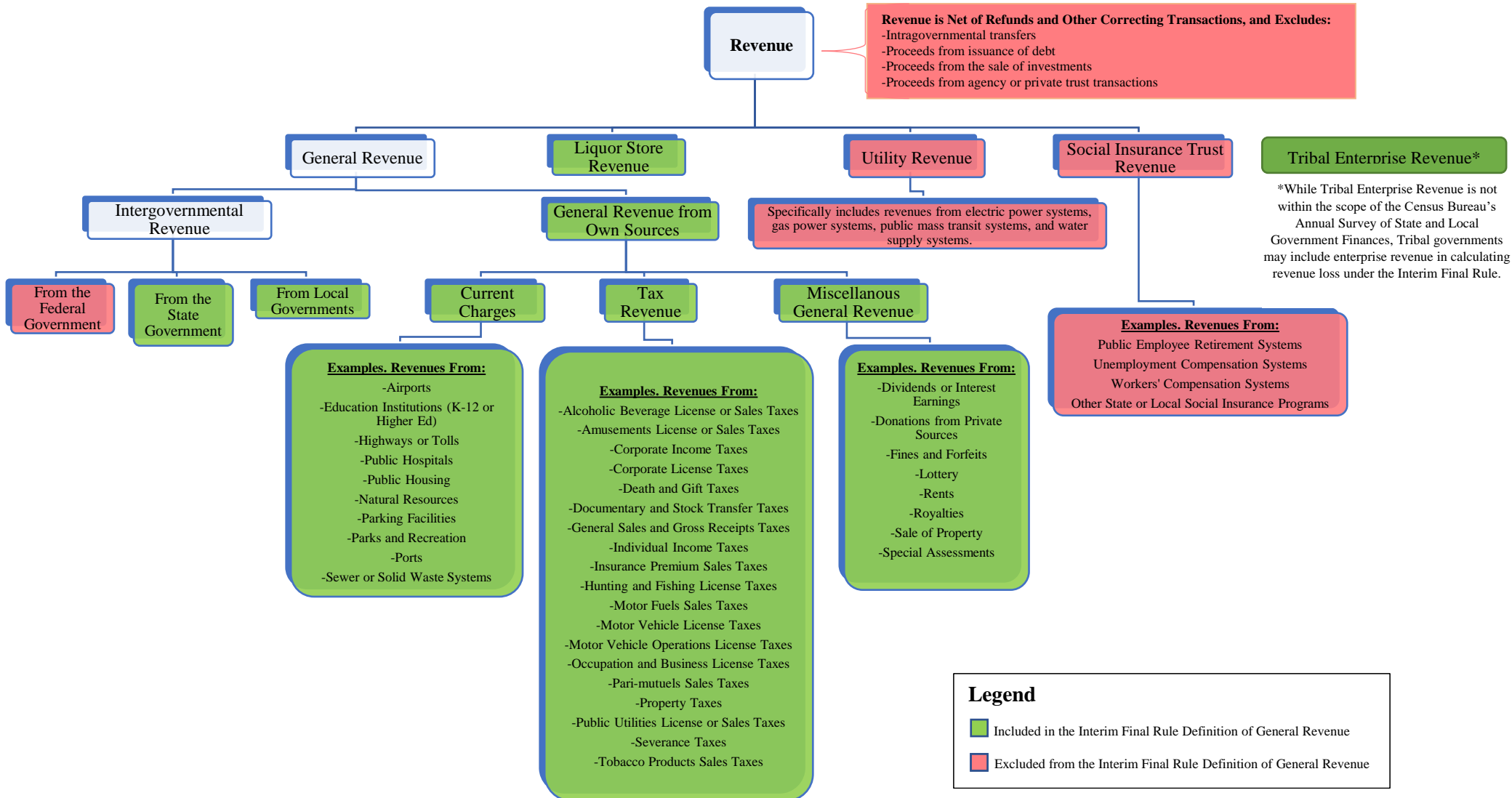
For more information on how to provide Treasury with notice of transfer to a state, please email SLRedirectFunds@treasury.gov.

12. Tribal Governments

12.1. Do Treasury's pandemic recovery program awards terms and conditions impose civil rights laws on Tribes?

The award terms and conditions for Treasury's pandemic recovery programs, including the CSFRF, do not impose antidiscrimination requirements on Tribal governments beyond what would otherwise apply under federal law. Treasury is amending its reporting requirements with respect to the CSFRF, Treasury's Emergency Rental Assistance Program, and Homeowner Assistance Fund to reflect this clarification.

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](#)

Exhibit G to the Agreement
American Rescue Plan Act
Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Agreement

**AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT
CORONAVIRUS LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUND AGREEMENT**

This Agreement is entered into by and between the State of Florida, Division of Emergency Management (the “Division”) and Miami Springs, City of (the “Non-Entitlement Unit” or “Recipient”).

RECITALS

- A. Section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Pub. L. No. 117-2, §9901) added section 603(a) to the Social Security Act (“ARPA”), which created the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund for the purpose of providing funds to local governments in order to facilitate the ongoing recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic (“Fiscal Recovery Funds”); and
- B. Following the enactment of ARPA, the U.S. Department of the Treasury (“Treasury” or “Secretary”) released formal and informal guidance regarding implementation of ARPA, including the disbursement and expenditure of Fiscal Recovery Funds, including Treasury Interim Final Rule, 31 CFR pt. 35, 2021, attending rule guidance published in the Federal Register, Volume 86, No 93,¹ and informal guidance made publicly available by Treasury, which may be amended, superseded, or replaced during the term of this Agreement (“Treasury Guidance”); and
- C. ARPA allocated **\$7,105,927,713.00** for making payments to metropolitan cities, non-entitlement units of local government, and counties in Florida, 21% of which is to be paid directly to metropolitan cities in Florida, 59% of which was paid directly to counties in Florida, and 20% of which is to be paid to the State of Florida for distribution to non-entitlement units of local government; and
- D. The Secretary disbursed **\$5,689,502,590.00** of these funds directly to metropolitan cities and counties; and
- E. A remaining balance of **\$1,416,425,123.00** was reserved for the State of Florida to disburse to non-entitlement units of local government; and
- F. The Division has received these funds from the Secretary through the State of Florida in accordance with the provisions of ARPA; and
- G. Pursuant to the provisions of ARPA, the Division is the state entity responsible for disbursing the funds to the Recipient under this Agreement; and
- H. The Recipient is fully qualified and eligible to receive this funding in accordance with ARPA for the purposes identified therein.

Therefore, in consideration of the mutual promises, terms and conditions contained herein, the Division and the Recipient agree as follows:

- (1) RECITALS. The foregoing recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein by reference.
- (2) TERM. This Agreement shall be effective **upon execution** and shall end on **December 31, 2024**, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. Upon expiration or termination of this Agreement for any reason, the obligations which by their nature are intended to survive expiration or termination of this Agreement will survive.
- (3) FUNDING. The State of Florida, through the Division, will make a disbursement of each non-entitlement unit of local government’s allocation based on the list of non-entitlement units published by Treasury and based upon the State’s calculation of the Recipient’s proportional share of the total population of all non-entitlement units in the State. The total Fiscal Recovery Funds allocation for Recipient under this Agreement is **\$6,970,380.00**.
- (4) USE OF FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS
 - a. The State, through the Division, will—within 30 days of receiving payment from the Secretary, or within such other time period as may be permitted by the Secretary—make an initial disbursement to the non-entitlement

¹ <https://www.regulations.gov/document/TREAS-DO-2021-0008-0002> | Federal Register, Vol. 86, No. 93, Pg. 26786 (“Federal Register”)

unit of local government of 50% of the total amount allocated to the non-entitlement unit.² Not earlier than 12 months from the date upon which the State makes the initial disbursement, the Secretary is expected to release the Second Tranche amount to the State. The State will—within 30 days of receiving payment from the Secretary, or within such other time period as may be permitted by the Secretary—make a second disbursement to the non-entitlement unit of local government.

- b. Recipients may use payments for any expenses eligible under ARPA Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. Payments are not required to be used as the source of funding of last resort.
- c. ARPA requires that Fiscal Recovery Funds may only be used to cover expenses incurred by the non-entitlement unit of local government by December 31, 2024³, such as:
 - i. to respond to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;
 - ii. to respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers of the non-entitlement unit of local government that are performing such essential work, or by providing grants to eligible employers that have eligible workers who perform essential work;
 - iii. for the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue of such non-entitlement unit of local government due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the non-entitlement unit of local government; or
 - iv. to make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.
- d. As specified in the Treasury Guidance, Eligible Use of Fiscal Recovery Funds falls under four categories, including (1) Public Health and Economic Impacts, (2) Premium Pay for Essential Workers, (3) Revenue Loss, and (4) Investments in Infrastructure.
 - i. Public Health and Economic Impacts: Examples of eligible uses of Fiscal Recovery Funds under this category include, but are not limited to:
 1. COVID-19 Mitigation and Prevention expenses, such as vaccination programs, medical care, testing, personal protective equipment (PPE), and ventilation improvements;⁴
 2. Medical expenses, including both current expenses and future medical services for individuals experiencing prolonged symptoms and health complications from COVID-19;⁵
 3. Payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and other similar employees, to the extent that their services are devoted to mitigating or responding to COVID-19;⁶
 4. Efforts to remedy the economic impact of the COVID-19 public health emergency on households, individuals, businesses, and state, local, and tribal governments;⁷ and
 5. Efforts to remedy pre-existing economic disparities which were exacerbated by the COVID-19 public health emergency.⁸
 - ii. Premium Pay: Fiscal Recovery Funds may also be used to provide premium pay to essential workers, per Treasury Guidance’s definition of “essential work.”⁹ Examples of essential workers include, but are not limited to:
 1. Staff at nursing homes, hospitals, and home care settings;
 2. Workers at farms, food production facilities, grocery stores, and restaurants;
 3. Janitors, truck drivers, transit staff, and warehouse workers
 4. Public health and safety staff;
 5. Childcare workers, educators, and other school staff; and

² “First Tranche Amount,” American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, H.R. s. 601(b)(7) “Timing”

³ <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Coronavirus-Relief-Fund-Guidance-for-State-Territorial-Local-and-Tribal-Governments.pdf>

⁴ See Federal Register, pg. 26790.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.* at 26791

⁷ *Id.* at 26791-26797

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.* at 26797

6. Social service and human services staff.¹⁰
- iii. Revenue Loss: Recipients may use 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.¹¹
- iv. Investments in Infrastructure: Treasury Guidance specifies that Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used to improve access to clean drinking water, improve wastewater and stormwater infrastructure systems, and provide access to high-quality broadband services.¹²
- e. Additional guidance regarding eligible uses of Fiscal Recovery Funds, as well as impermissible uses (including for pensions or to offset revenue losses from tax reductions) is set forth in Treasury Guidance.

(5) LAWS, RULES, REGULATIONS, AND POLICIES

- a. Performance under this Agreement is subject to the applicable provisions of 2 CFR Part 200, entitled “Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards” including the cost principles and restrictions on general provisions for selected items of cost.
 - i. The following 2 CFR policy requirements apply to this assistance listing¹³:
 - Subpart B, General provisions;
 - Subpart C, Pre-Federal Award Requirements and Contents of Federal Awards;
 - Subpart D, Post Federal; Award Requirements;
 - Subpart E, Cost Principles; and
 - Subpart F, Audit Requirements.
 - ii. The following 2 CFR policy requirements also apply to this assistance listing: 2 C.F.R. Part 25, Universal Identifier and System for Award Management; 2 C.F.R. Part 170, Reporting Subaward and Executive Compensation Information; and 2 C.F.R. Part 180, OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Non-procurement). The following 2 CFR Policy requirements are excluded from coverage under this assistance listing: For 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Subpart C; 2 C.F.R. § 200.204 (Notices of Funding Opportunities); 2 C.F.R. § 200.205 (Federal awarding agency review of merit of proposal); 2 C.F.R. § 200.210 (Pre-award costs); and 2 C.F.R. § 200.213 (Reporting a determination that a non-Federal entity is not qualified for a Federal award). For 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Subpart D, the following provisions do not apply to the SLFRF program: 2 C.F.R. § 200.308 (revision of budget or program plan); 2 C.F.R. § 200.309 (modifications to period of performance); C.F.R. § 200.305 (b)(8) and (9) (Federal Payment).
- b. In addition to the foregoing, the Recipient and the Division will be governed by all applicable State and Federal laws, rules and regulations, including those identified in Attachment C. Any express reference in this Agreement to a particular statute, rule, or regulation in no way implies that no other statute, rule, or regulation applies.

(6) NOTICES

- a. All notices under this Agreement shall be made in writing to the individuals designated in this paragraph. In the event that different representatives or addresses are designated by either party after execution of this Agreement, notice of the new name, title and contact information of the new representative will be promptly provided to the other party, and no modification to this Agreement is required.
- b. In accordance with section 215.971(2), Florida Statutes, the Division’s Program Manager will be responsible for enforcing performance of this Agreement’s terms and conditions and will serve as the Division’s liaison

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.* at 26799

¹² *Id.* at 26802

¹³ As defined in 2 C.F.R. § 200.1

with the Recipient. As part of his/her duties, the Program Manager for the Division will monitor and document Recipient performance.

- c. The Division's Program Manager for this Agreement is:

Erin White
Division of Emergency Management
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100
Telephone: 850-815-4458
Email: Erin.White@em.myflorida.com

- d. The name and address of the representative responsible for the administration of this Agreement is:

Melissa Shirah
Division of Emergency Management
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100
Telephone: 850-815-4455
Email: Melissa.Shirah@em.myflorida.com

- e. The contact information of the representative of the Recipient is:

Authorized Representative: William Alonso

Title: City Manager / Finance Director

Address: 201 Westward Dr Miami Springs FL 33175

Telephone: 305-805-5014

Email: alonsow@miamisprings-fl.gov

(7) PAYMENT

- a. In order to obtain funding under this Agreement, the Recipient must file with the Division Program Manager information and documentation, including but not limited to the following:
- i. Local government name, Entity's Taxpayer Identification Number, DUNS number, and address;
 - ii. Authorized representative name, title, and email;
 - iii. Contact person name, title, phone, and email;
 - iv. Financial institution information (e.g., routing and account number, financial institution name and contact information);
 - v. Total NEU budget (defined as the annual total operating budget, including general fund and other funds, in effect as of January 27, 2020) or top-line expenditure total (in exceptional cases in which the NEU does not adopt a formal budget);
 - vi. Signed Assurances of Compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. (Attachment D); and
 - vii. Signed Award Terms and Conditions Agreement (Attachment E).
- b. Payment requests must include a certification, signed by an official who is authorized to legally bind the Recipient, which reads as follows:

By signing this report, I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that the report is true, complete, and accurate, and the expenditures, disbursements and cash receipts are for the purposes and objectives set forth in the terms and conditions of the Federal award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent information, or the omission of any material fact, may subject me to criminal, civil or administrative penalties for fraud, false statements, false claims or otherwise. (U.S. Code Title 18, Section 1001 and Title 31, Sections 3729–3730 and 3801–3812).

(8) RECORDS

- a. As a condition of receiving state or federal financial assistance, and as required by sections 20.055(6)(c) and 215.97(5)(b), Florida Statutes, the Division, the Chief Inspector General of the State of Florida, the Florida Auditor General, or any of their authorized representatives, shall enjoy the right of access to any documents, financial statements, papers, or other records of the Recipient which are pertinent to this Agreement, in order to make audits, examinations, excerpts, and transcripts. The right of access also includes timely and reasonable access to the Recipient's personnel for the purpose of interview and discussion related to such documents. For the purposes of this section, the term "Recipient" includes employees or agents, including all subcontractors or consultants to be paid from funds provided under this Agreement.
- b. The Recipient shall maintain all records related to this Agreement for the period of time specified in the appropriate retention schedule published by the Florida Department of State. Information regarding retention schedules can be obtained at: <http://dos.myflorida.com/library-archives/records-management/general-records-schedules/>.
- c. Florida's Government in the Sunshine Law (section 286.011, Florida Statutes) provides the citizens of Florida with a right of access to governmental proceedings and mandates three, basic requirements: (1) all meetings of public boards or commissions must be open to the public; (2) reasonable notice of such meetings must be given; and (3) minutes of the meetings must be taken and promptly recorded.
- d. Florida's Public Records Law provides a right of access to the records of the state and local governments as well as to private entities acting on their behalf. Unless specifically exempted from disclosure by Florida Statute, all materials made or received by a governmental agency (or a private entity acting on behalf of such an agency) in conjunction with official business which are used to perpetuate, communicate, or formalize knowledge qualify as public records subject to public inspection.

IF THE RECIPIENT HAS QUESTIONS REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF CHAPTER 119, FLORIDA STATUTES, TO THE RECIPIENT'S DUTY TO PROVIDE PUBLIC RECORDS RELATING TO THIS CONTRACT, CONTACT THE CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC RECORDS AT: (850) 815-4156, Records@em.myflorida.com, or 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, FL 32399.

(9) AUDITS

- a. In accounting for the receipt and expenditure of funds under this Agreement, the Recipient must follow Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"). As defined by 2 CFR §200.49, "GAAP has the meaning specified in accounting standards issued by the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).
- b. When conducting an audit of the Recipient's performance under this Agreement, the Division must use Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards ("GAGAS"). As defined by 2 CFR §200.50, "GAGAS, also known as the Yellow Book, means generally accepted government auditing standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, which are applicable to financial audits.
- c. If an audit shows that all or any portion of the funds disbursed were not spent in accordance with the conditions of and strict compliance with this Agreement and with Section 603(c) of the Social Security Act, the Recipient will be held liable for reimbursement to the Secretary of all funds used in violation of these applicable regulations and Agreement provisions within thirty (30) days after the Division has notified the Recipient of such non-compliance.
- d. The Recipient must have all audits completed by an independent auditor, which is defined in section 215.97(2)(i), Florida Statutes, as "an independent certified public accountant licensed under chapter 473." The independent auditor must state that the audit complied with the applicable provisions noted above. The audits must be received by the Division no later than nine months from the end of the Recipient's fiscal year.
- e. The Recipient must send copies of reporting packages required under this paragraph directly to each of the following:
 - i.

The Division of Emergency Management
DEMSingle_Audit@em.myflorida.com

OR

Office of the Inspector General
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100

ii.

The Auditor General
Room 401, Claude Pepper Building
111 West Madison Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1450

- f. Fund payments are considered to be federal financial assistance subject to the Single Audit Act and the related provisions of the Uniform Guidance.

(10) REPORTS

- a. The Recipient must provide the Secretary with periodic reports providing a detailed accounting of the uses of such funds by such non-entitlement unit of local government including such other information as the Secretary may require for administration of the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund. Concurrently, Recipients must provide to the Division a copy of the report given to the Secretary.
- b. Failure by Recipient to submit all required reports and copies may result in the Division's withholding of further payments until all such documents are submitted to the Division and deemed to be satisfactory.
- c. The Recipient must provide additional program updates or information if requested by the Division.

(11) LIABILITY.

Any Recipient which is a state agency or subdivision, as defined in section 768.28, Florida Statutes, agrees to be fully responsible for its negligent or tortious acts or omissions which result in claims or suits against the Division, and agrees to be liable for any damages proximately caused by the acts or omissions to the extent set forth in section 768.28, Florida Statutes. Nothing herein is intended to serve as a waiver of sovereign immunity by any party to which sovereign immunity applies. Nothing herein will be construed as consent by a state agency or subdivision of the State of Florida to be sued by third parties in any matter arising out of this Agreement.

(12) TERMINATION

- a. The Division may terminate this Agreement immediately for cause upon written notice to Recipient. Cause includes, but is not limited to, misuse of funds, fraud, non-compliance with ARPA, Treasury Guidance, or other applicable rules, laws and regulations, or failure by the Recipient to afford timely public access to any document, paper, letter, or other material subject to disclosure under Chapter 119, Florida Statutes.
- b. The Division may terminate this Agreement for convenience upon thirty (30) days' prior written notice to Recipient.
- c. In the event this Agreement is terminated, the Recipient must not incur new obligations for the terminated portion of this Agreement after it has received the notification of termination. The Recipient must cancel as many outstanding obligations as possible. Obligations incurred after receipt of the termination notice will be disallowed. The Recipient will not be relieved of liability to the Division because of any breach of this Agreement by the Recipient. The Division may, if and to the extent permitted by ARPA and Treasury Guidance, withhold payments to the Recipient for the purpose of set-off until the exact amount due the Division from the Recipient is determined and resolved.

(13) MISCELLANEOUS

- a. The validity of this Agreement is subject to the truth and accuracy of all the information, representations, and materials submitted or provided by the Recipient in this Agreement, in any later submission or response to a Division request, or in any submission or response to fulfill the requirements of this Agreement. All of said information, representations, and materials is incorporated by reference. The inaccuracy of the submissions

- or any material changes will, at the option of the Division and with thirty (30) days written notice to the Recipient, cause the termination of this Agreement and the release of the Division from all its obligations to the Recipient.
- b. This Agreement must be construed under the laws of the State of Florida, and venue for any actions arising out of this Agreement will be in the Circuit Court of Leon County. If any provision of this Agreement is in conflict with any applicable statute or rule, or is unenforceable, then the provision is null and void to the extent of the conflict, and is severable, but does not invalidate any other provision of this Agreement.
 - c. Any power of approval or disapproval granted to the Division under the terms of this Agreement will survive the term of this Agreement.
 - d. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, any one of which may be taken as an original.
 - e. The Recipient agrees to comply with the Americans With Disabilities Act (Public Law 101-336, 42 U.S.C. Section 12101 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination by public and private entities on the basis of disability in employment, public accommodations, transportation, State and local government services, and telecommunications.
 - f. The Recipient must comply with any Statement of Assurances incorporated as Attachment D.
 - g. Those who have been placed on the convicted vendor list following a conviction for a public entity crime or on the discriminatory vendor list may not submit a bid on a contract to provide any goods or services to a public entity, may not submit a bid on a contract with a public entity for the construction or repair of a public building or public work, may not submit bids on leases of real property to a public entity, may not be awarded or perform work as a contractor, supplier, subcontractor, or consultant under a contract with a public entity, and may not transact business with any public entity in excess of \$25,000.00 for a period of thirty-six (36) months from the date of being placed on the convicted vendor list or on the discriminatory vendor list.
 - h. The State of Florida's performance and obligation to pay under this Agreement is contingent upon an annual appropriation by the Legislature, and subject to any modification in accordance with Chapter 216, Florida Statutes, or the Florida Constitution.
 - i. All bills for fees or other compensation for services or expenses shall be submitted in detail sufficient for a proper pre-audit and post-audit thereof.
 - j. Any bills for travel expenses must be submitted in accordance with section 112.061, Florida Statutes.
 - k. This Agreement, upon execution, contains the entire agreement of the parties and no prior written or oral agreement, express or implied, shall be admissible to contradict the provisions of this Agreement.
 - l. This Agreement may not be modified except by formal written amendment executed by both of the parties.
 - m. If the Recipient is allowed to temporarily invest any advances of funds under this Agreement, they must use the interest earned or other proceeds of these investments only to cover expenditures incurred in accordance with section 603 of the Social Security Act and the Guidance on eligible expenses. If a government deposits Fiscal Recovery Fund payments in a government's general account, it may use those funds to meet immediate cash management needs provided that the full amount of the payment is used to cover necessary expenditures. Fund payments are not subject to the Cash Management Improvement Act of 1990, as amended. The State of Florida will not intentionally award publicly-funded contracts to any contractor who knowingly employs unauthorized alien workers, constituting a violation of the employment provisions contained in 8 U.S.C. Section 1324a(e) [Section 274A(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA")]. The Division shall consider the employment by any contractor of unauthorized aliens a violation of Section 274A(e) of the INA. Such violation by the Recipient of the employment provisions contained in Section 274A(e) of the INA will be grounds for unilateral cancellation of this Agreement by the Division.
 - n. The Recipient is subject to Florida's Government in the Sunshine Law (section 286.011, Florida Statutes) with respect to the meetings of the Recipient's governing board or the meetings of any subcommittee making recommendations to the governing board. All of these meetings must be publicly noticed, open to the public, and the minutes of all the meetings will be public records, available to the public in accordance with Chapter 119, Florida Statutes.
 - o. All expenditures of state or federal financial assistance must be in compliance with the laws, rules and regulations applicable to expenditures of State funds, including but not limited to, the Reference Guide for State Expenditures.
 - p. In accordance with section 215.971(1)(d), Florida Statutes, the Recipient may expend funds authorized by this Agreement only for allowable costs resulting from obligations incurred during the specific agreement period.

- q. Any balances of unobligated cash that have been advanced or paid that are not authorized to be retained for direct program costs in a subsequent period must be refunded to the Secretary.
- r. If the purchase of the asset was consistent with the limitations on the eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds provided by ARPA and Treasury Guidance, the Recipient may retain the asset. If such assets are disposed of prior to December 31, 2024, the proceeds would be subject to the restrictions on the eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds provided by ARPA.

(14) LOBBYING PROHIBITION

- a. 2 CFR §200.450 prohibits reimbursement for costs associated with certain lobbying activities.
- b. Section 216.347, Florida Statutes, prohibits “any disbursement of grants and aids appropriations pursuant to a contract or grant to any person or organization unless the terms of the grant or contract prohibit the expenditure of funds for the purpose of lobbying the Legislature, the judicial branch, or a state agency.”
- c. No funds or other resources received from the Division under this Agreement may be used directly or indirectly to influence legislation or any other official action by the Florida Legislature or any state agency.
- d. The Recipient certifies the following:
 - i. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the Recipient, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan or cooperative agreement.
 - ii. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan or cooperative agreement, the Recipient must complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, “Disclosure of Lobbying Activities.”
 - iii. The Recipient must require that this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all Recipients shall certify and disclose.
 - iv. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by Section 1352, Title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

(15) REQUIRED CONTRACTUAL PROVISIONS

a. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT

- i. In accordance with 41 CFR §60-1.4(b), the Recipient hereby agrees that it will incorporate or cause to be incorporated into any contract for construction work, or modification thereof, as defined in the regulations of the Secretary of Labor at 41 CFR Chapter 60, which is paid for in whole or in part with funds obtained from the Federal Government or borrowed on the credit of the Federal Government pursuant to a grant, contract, loan, insurance, or guarantee, or undertaken pursuant to any Federal program involving such grant, contract, loan, insurance, or guarantee, the following equal opportunity clause:

During the performance of this contract, the contractor agrees as follows:

- 1. The contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin. The contractor will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin. Such action shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- a. Employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The contractor agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause.
2. The contractor will, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the contractor, state that all qualified applicants will receive considerations for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin.
3. The contractor will not discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because such employee or applicant has inquired about, discussed, or disclosed the compensation of the employee or applicant or another employee or applicant. This provision shall not apply to instances in which an employee who has access to the compensation information of other employees or applicants as a part of such employee's essential job functions discloses the compensation of such other employees or applicants to individuals who do not otherwise have access to such information, unless such disclosure is in response to a formal complaint or charge, in furtherance of an investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action, including an investigation conducted by the employer, or is consistent with the contractor's legal duty to furnish information.
4. The contractor will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which he has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding, a notice to be provided advising the said labor union or workers' representatives of the contractor's commitments under this section, and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment.
5. The contractor will comply with all provisions of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and of the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor.
6. The contractor will furnish all information and reports required by Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and by rules, regulations, and orders of the Secretary of Labor, or pursuant thereto, and will permit access to his books, records, and accounts by the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor for purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with such rules, regulations, and orders.
7. In the event of the contractor's noncompliance with the nondiscrimination clauses of this Agreement or with any of the said rules, regulations, or orders, this Agreement may be canceled, terminated, or suspended in whole or in part and the contractor may be declared ineligible for further Government contracts or federally assisted construction contracts in accordance with procedures authorized in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and such other sanctions may be imposed and remedies invoked as provided in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, or by rule, regulation, or order of the Secretary of Labor, or as otherwise provided by law.
8. The contractor will include the portion of the sentence immediately preceding paragraph 1(a)(ii) of this section and the provisions of subparagraphs (1) through (8) in every subcontract or purchase order unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary of Labor issued pursuant to section 204 of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, so that such provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor or vendor. The contractor will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as the administering agency may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions, including sanctions for noncompliance. Provided, however, that in the event a contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with, litigation with a subcontractor or vendor as a result of such direction by the administering agency, the contractor may request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

b. COPELAND ANTI-KICKBACK ACT

- i. The Recipient hereby agrees that, unless exempt under Federal law, it will incorporate or cause to be incorporated into any contract for construction work, or modification thereof, the following clause:

“Contractor. The contractor shall comply with 18 U.S.C. § 874, 40 U.S.C. § 3145, and the requirements of 29 CFR pt. 3 as may be applicable, which are incorporated by reference into this contract.”

- ii. Subcontracts. The contractor or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clause in subsection b(i) above and such other clauses as the Secretary may by appropriate instructions require, and also a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with all of these contract clauses.
- iii. Breach. A breach of the contract clauses above may be grounds for termination of the contract, and for debarment as a contractor and subcontractor as provided in 29 CFR § 5.12.

c. CONTRACT WORK HOURS AND SAFETY STANDARDS

If the Recipient, with the funds authorized by this Agreement, enters into a contract that exceeds \$100,000 and involves the employment of mechanics or laborers, then any such contract must include a provision for compliance with 40 U.S.C. 3702 and 3704, as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5). Under 40 U.S.C. 3702 of the Act, each contractor must be required to compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer on the basis of a standard work week of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard work week is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than one and a half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in the work week. The requirements of 40 U.S.C. 3704 are applicable to construction work and provide that no laborer or mechanic must be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous. These requirements do not apply to the purchases of supplies or materials or articles ordinarily available on the open market, or contracts for transportation.

d. CLEAN AIR ACT AND THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

If the Recipient, with the funds authorized by this Agreement, enters into a contract that exceeds \$150,000, then any such contract must include the following provision:

“Contractor agrees to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387), and will report violations to FEMA and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).”

e. SUSPENSION AND DEBARMENT

If the Recipient, with the funds authorized by this Agreement, enters into a contract, then any such contract must include the following provisions:

- i. This contract is a covered transaction for purposes of 2 CFR pt. 180 and 2 CFR pt. 3000. As such the contractor is required to verify that neither the contractor, its principals (defined at 2 CFR § 180.995), nor its affiliates (defined at 2 CFR § 180.905) are excluded (defined at 2 CFR § 180.940) or disqualified (defined at 2 CFR § 180.935).
- ii. The contractor must comply with 2 CFR pt. 180, subpart C and 2 CFR pt. 3000, subpart C and must include a requirement to comply with these regulations in any lower tier covered transaction into which it enters.
- iii. This certification is a material representation of fact relied upon by the Division. If it is later determined that the contractor did not comply with 2 CFR pt. 180, subpart C and 2 CFR pt. 3000, subpart C, in addition to remedies available to the Division, the Federal Government may pursue available remedies, including, but not limited to, suspension and/or debarment.
- iv. The bidder or proposer agrees to comply with the requirements of 2 CFR pt. 180, subpart C and 2 CFR pt. 3000, subpart C while this offer is valid and throughout the period of any contract that may arise from this offer. The bidder or proposer further agrees to include a provision requiring such compliance in its lower tier covered transactions.

f. BYRD ANTI-LOBBYING AMENDMENT

If the Recipient enters into a contract using funds authorized by this Agreement, then any such contract must include the following clause:

“Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment, 31 USC § 1352 (as amended). Contractors who apply or bid for an award of \$100,000 or more shall file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant, or any other award covered by 31 U.S.C. § 1352. Each tier shall also disclose any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the Recipient.”

(16) ATTACHMENTS. The parties agree to, and incorporate as though set forth fully herein, the following exhibits and attachments:

Exhibit 1	Funding Sources
Attachment A	ARPA Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Eligibility Certification
Attachment B	Certification Regarding Lobbying
Attachment C	Program Statutes and Regulations
Attachment D	Statement of Assurances
Attachment E	Award Terms and Conditions

(17) LEGAL AUTHORIZATION. The Recipient certifies that its governing body has authorized the Recipient's execution of this Agreement and that the undersigned person has the authority to legally execute and bind the Recipient to the terms of this Agreement.

RECIPIENT

Miami Springs, City of

By:  *William Alonso*

Name and title: William Alonso, City Manager

Date: 8/24/2021

FEIN : 596000374

DUNS : 020542932

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

By: _____

Name and Title: **Kevin Guthrie, Director**

Date: _____

Exhibit 1

Funding Sources

STATE RESOURCES AWARDED TO THE RECIPIENT PURSUANT TO THIS AGREEMENT, SUBJECT TO SECTION 215.97, FLORIDA STATUTES, CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING:

State Project -

State awarding agency: Florida Division of Emergency Management

Catalog of State Financial Assistance title: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSFRF)

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number: 21.027

Amount of State Funding: **\$6,970,380.00**

Attachment A

ARPA Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Eligibility Certification

I, **William Alonso**, am the Authorized Agent of Miami Springs, City of (“Recipient”) and I certify that:

1. I have the authority on behalf of the Recipient to request fund payments from the State of Florida (“State”) for federal funds appropriated pursuant to section 603 of the Social Security Act, as added by section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act, Pub. L. No. 117-2, Title VI (March 11, 2021).
2. I have submitted to the State the Recipient’s Total Budget in effect as of January 27, 2020, as defined by the United States Department of the Treasury, the annual operating budget including general fund and other funds.
3. I understand that the State will rely on this certification as a material representation in making grant payments to the Recipient.
4. I acknowledge that the Recipient should keep records sufficient to demonstrate that the expenditure of funds it has received is in accordance with section 603(a) of the Social Security Act.
5. I acknowledge that all records and expenditures are subject to audit by the United States Department of Treasury’s Inspector General, the Florida Division of Emergency Management, and the Florida State Auditor General, or designee.
6. I acknowledge that the Recipient has an affirmative obligation to identify and report any duplication of benefits. I understand that the State has an obligation and the authority to de-obligate or offset any duplicated benefits.
7. I acknowledge and agree that the Recipient shall be liable for any costs disallowed pursuant to financial or compliance audits of funds received.
8. I acknowledge that if the Recipient has not obligated the funds it has received to cover costs that were incurred by December 31, 2024, as required by the statute, those funds must be returned to the United States Department of the Treasury.
9. I acknowledge that the Recipient’s proposed uses of the funds provided as grant payments from the State by federal appropriation under section 603 of the Social Security Act will be used only to cover those costs that:
 - a. to respond to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) 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 of the metropolitan city, non-entitlement unit of local government, or county that are performing such essential work, or by providing grants to eligible employers that have eligible workers who perform essential work;
 - c. for the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue of such metropolitan city, non-entitlement unit of local government, or county due to the COVID–19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the metropolitan city, non-entitlement unit of local government, or county prior to the emergency; or
 - d. to make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

In addition to each of the statements above, I acknowledge on submission of this certification that my jurisdiction has incurred eligible expenses during the period that begins on March 3, 2021 and ends on December 31, 2024.

By: William Alonso

Signature:  *William Alonso*

Title: City Manager / Finance Director

Date: 8/24/2021

Attachment B
Certification Regarding Lobbying

Certification for Contracts, Grants, Loans, and Cooperative Agreements

The undersigned Recipient, **William Alonso**, certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge that:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence any officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form – LLL, “Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying,” in accordance with its instructions.
3. The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all Recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by 31 U.S.C. Sec. 1352 (as amended by the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 119). Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

The Recipient, **William Alonso**, certifies or affirms the truthfulness and accuracy of each statement of its certification and disclosure, if any. In addition, Recipient understands and agrees that the provisions of 31 U.S.C. Sec. 3801 *et seq.* apply to his certification and disclosure, if any.

By: William Alonso

Signature: 

Title: City Manager / Finance Director

Date: 8/24/2021

Attachment C

Program Statutes and Regulations

42 U.S.C. 801 Social Security Act	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds
Title 31, Part 35, Code of Federal Regulations	Treasury Interim Final Rule
Section 215.422, Florida Statutes	Payments, warrants, and invoices; processing time limits; dispute limitation; agency or judicial branch compliance
Section 215.971, Florida Statutes	Agreements funded with federal and state assistance
Section 216.347, Florida Statutes	Disbursement of grant and aids appropriations for lobbying prohibited
CFO MEMORANDUM NO. 04 (2005-06)	Compliance Requirements for Agreements

ASSURANCES OF COMPLIANCE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

4. Recipient acknowledges and agrees that compliance with the assurances constitutes a condition of continued receipt of federal financial assistance and is binding upon Recipient and Recipient's successors, transferees, and assignees for the period in which such assistance is provided.
5. Recipient acknowledges and agrees that it must require any sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors, successors, transferees, and assignees to comply with assurances 1-4 above, and agrees to incorporate the following language in every contract or agreement subject to Title VI and its regulations between the Recipient and the Recipient's sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors, successors, transferees, and assignees:

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

6. Recipient understands and agrees that if any real property or structure is provided or improved with the aid of federal financial assistance by the Department of the Treasury, this assurance obligates the Recipient, or in the case of a subsequent transfer, the transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is provided, this assurance obligates the Recipient for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property.
7. Recipient shall cooperate in any enforcement or compliance review activities by the Department of the Treasury of the aforementioned obligations. Enforcement may include investigation, arbitration, mediation, litigation, and monitoring of any settlement agreements that may result from these actions. The Recipient shall comply with information requests, on-site compliance reviews and reporting requirements.
8. Recipient shall maintain a complaint log and inform the Department of the Treasury of any complaints of discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, and limited English proficiency covered by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and implementing regulations and provide, upon request, a list of all such reviews or proceedings based on the complaint, pending or completed, including outcome. Recipient also must inform the Department of the Treasury if Recipient has received no complaints under Title VI.
9. Recipient must provide documentation of an administrative agency's or court's findings of non-compliance of Title VI and efforts to address the non-compliance, including any voluntary compliance or other

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

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

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

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

William Alonso

8/24/2021

Miami Springs, City of

Date

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William Alonso". To the left of the first letter "W" is a red circular stamp containing a white letter "C".

Signature of Authorized Official

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE

The information collected will be used for the U.S. Government to process requests for support. The estimated burden associated with this collection of information is 30 minutes per response. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing this burden should be directed to the Office of Privacy, Transparency and Records, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20220. DO NOT send the form to this address. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid control number assigned by OMB.

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

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

Recipient name and address:

Miami Springs, City of
Address: 201 Westward Dr Miami Springs, Fl 33175
DUNS Number: 020542932
Taxpayer Identification Number: 596000374
Assistance Listing Number: 21.027

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

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

Recipient: Miami Springs, City of

 William Alonso

Authorized Representative: William Alonso

Title: City Manager / Finance Director

Date signed: 8/24/2021

U.S. Department of the Treasury:

Authorized Representative:

Title:

Date:

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE

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

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

1. Use of Funds.
 - a. Recipient understands and agrees that the funds disbursed under this award may only be used in compliance with section 603(c) of the Social Security Act (the Act), Treasury's regulations implementing that section, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing.
 - b. Recipient will determine prior to engaging in any project using this assistance that it has the institutional, managerial, and financial capability to ensure proper planning, management, and completion of such project.
2. Period of Performance. The period of performance for this award begins on the date hereof and ends on December 31, 2026. As set forth in Treasury's implementing regulations, Recipient may use award funds to cover eligible costs incurred during the period that begins on March 3, 2021, and ends on December 31, 2024.
3. Reporting. Recipient agrees to comply with any reporting obligations established by Treasury as they relate to this award.
4. Maintenance of and Access to Records
 - a. Recipient shall maintain records and financial documents sufficient to evidence compliance with section 603(c) of the Act, Treasury's regulations implementing that section, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing.
 - b. The Treasury Office of Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right of access to records (electronic and otherwise) of Recipient in order to conduct audits or other investigations.
 - c. Records shall be maintained by Recipient for a period of five (5) years after all funds have been expended or returned to Treasury, whichever is later.
5. Pre-award Costs. Pre-award costs, as defined in 2 C.F.R. § 200.458, may not be paid with funding from this award.
6. Administrative Costs. Recipient may use funds provided under this award to cover both direct and indirect costs.
7. Cost Sharing. Cost sharing or matching funds are not required to be provided by Recipient.
8. Conflicts of Interest. Recipient understands and agrees it must maintain a conflict of interest policy consistent with 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c) and that such conflict of interest policy is applicable to each activity funded under this award. Recipient and subrecipients must disclose in writing to Treasury or the pass-through entity, as appropriate, any potential conflict of interest affecting the awarded funds in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.112.

9. Compliance with Applicable Law and Regulations.

- a. Recipient agrees to comply with the requirements of section 603 of the Act, regulations adopted by Treasury pursuant to section 603(f) of the Act, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing. Recipient also agrees to comply with all other applicable federal statutes, regulations, and executive orders, and Recipient shall provide for such compliance by other parties in any agreements it enters into with other parties relating to this award.
- b. Federal regulations applicable to this award include, without limitation, the following:
 - i. Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, 2 C.F.R. Part 200, other than such provisions as Treasury may determine are inapplicable to this Award and subject to such exceptions as may be otherwise provided by Treasury. Subpart F – Audit Requirements of the Uniform Guidance, implementing the Single Audit Act, shall apply to this award.
 - ii. Universal Identifier and System for Award Management (SAM), 2 C.F.R. Part 25, pursuant to which the award term set forth in Appendix A to 2 C.F.R. Part 25 is hereby incorporated by reference.
 - iii. Reporting Subaward and Executive Compensation Information, 2 C.F.R. Part 170, pursuant to which the award term set forth in Appendix A to 2 C.F.R. Part 170 is hereby incorporated by reference.
 - iv. OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement), 2 C.F.R. Part 180, including the requirement to include a term or condition in all lower tier covered transactions (contracts and subcontracts described in 2 C.F.R. Part 180, subpart B) that the award is subject to 2 C.F.R. Part 180 and Treasury’s implementing regulation at 31 C.F.R. Part 19.
 - v. Recipient Integrity and Performance Matters, pursuant to which the award term set forth in 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Appendix XII to Part 200 is hereby incorporated by reference.
 - vi. Governmentwide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace, 31 C.F.R. Part 20.
 - vii. New Restrictions on Lobbying, 31 C.F.R. Part 21.
 - viii. Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4601-4655) and implementing regulations.
 - ix. Generally applicable federal environmental laws and regulations.
- c. Statutes and regulations prohibiting discrimination applicable to this award include, without limitation, the following:
 - i. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d et seq.) and

Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 22, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin under programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance;

- ii. The Fair Housing Act, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§ 3601 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, or disability;
- iii. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. § 794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance;
- iv. The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 6101 et seq.), and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 23, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of age in programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance; and
- v. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability under programs, activities, and services provided or made available by state and local governments or instrumentalities or agencies thereto.

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

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

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

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

14. Debts Owed the Federal Government.

- a. Any funds paid to Recipient (1) in excess of the amount to which Recipient is finally determined to be authorized to retain under the terms of this award; (2) that are

determined by the Treasury Office of Inspector General to have been misused; or (3) that are determined by Treasury to be subject to a repayment obligation pursuant to section 603(e) of the Act and have not been repaid by Recipient shall constitute a debt to the federal government.

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

15. Disclaimer.

- a. The United States expressly disclaims any and all responsibility or liability to Recipient or third persons for the actions of Recipient or third persons resulting in death, bodily injury, property damages, or any other losses resulting in any way from the performance of this award or any other losses resulting in any way from the performance of this award or any contract, or subcontract under this award.
- b. The acceptance of this award by Recipient does not in any way establish an agency relationship between the United States and Recipient.

16. Protections for Whistleblowers.

- a. In accordance with 41 U.S.C. § 4712, Recipient may not discharge, demote, or otherwise discriminate against an employee in reprisal for disclosing to any of the list of persons or entities provided below, information that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of gross mismanagement of a federal contract or grant, a gross waste of federal funds, an abuse of authority relating to a federal contract or grant, a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or a violation of law, rule, or regulation related to a federal contract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract) or grant.
- b. The list of persons and entities referenced in the paragraph above includes the following:
 - i. A member of Congress or a representative of a committee of Congress;
 - ii. An Inspector General;
 - iii. The Government Accountability Office;
 - iv. A Treasury employee responsible for contract or grant oversight or management;
 - v. An authorized official of the Department of Justice or other law enforcement agency;
 - vi. A court or grand jury; or
 - vii. A management official or other employee of Recipient, contractor, or subcontractor who has the responsibility to investigate, discover, or address misconduct.
- c. Recipient shall inform its employees in writing of the rights and remedies provided under this section, in the predominant native language of the workforce.

17. Increasing Seat Belt Use in the United States. Pursuant to Executive Order 13043, 62 FR

19217 (Apr. 18, 1997), Recipient should encourage its contractors to adopt and enforce on-the-job seat belt policies and programs for their employees when operating company-owned, rented or personally owned vehicles.

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