Ohio

The Ohio Grants Partnership

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Update

January 24, 2022
To ask questions, use the “Ask a question” option on the right side of your screen.

Time limitations may prevent all submitted questions from being answered, but we will answer as many as possible.

Submit additional questions to grants@obm.ohio.gov.

Technical issues? Try leaving the event then returning to it. That solves most technical issues.

Thank you for attending. Be sure to visit grants.ohio.gov and sign up for our newsletter.
Looking for previous webinars?

https://grants.ohio.gov/

Navigation:

Helpful Resources > Grant Training

Funding Opportunities > American Rescue Plan Act Local Fiscal Recovery Fund

Ohio Grants Partnership > Ohio Grants Summit

Sign up for the Ohio Connects Newsletter to get notifications on upcoming webinars
Opening Remarks

Director Kim Murnieks
American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)
State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund

Stacie Massey, MBA
Senior Financial Manager
Allowable Uses of Funds
Cover costs incurred by December 31, 2024:

- 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;
- To provide premium pay to essential employees or grants to employers to provide premium pay (premium pay cannot exceed $13 per hour or $25,000 per worker and cannot exceed certain local averages, unless specifically justified);
- To provide government services affected by a revenue reduction due to the public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the emergency; and
- To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.
Fiscal Recovery Key Dates
Payments from the Fiscal Recovery Fund can only be used for costs incurred from March 3, 2021, through December 31, 2024.

The Final Rule continues to define *costs incurred* in alignment with the Uniform Guidance and requires funds to be *obligated* by December 31, 2024.

Use of Fiscal Recovery Funds is forward-looking:

- Final Rule permits funds to be used to cover costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021.
- Recipients are not permitted to use funds to cover pre-award costs (only those on or after March 3, 2021, which were made with the intention of receipt of future ARPA funding).
- The period of performance runs until December 31, 2026.

Restrictions to cover costs incurred beginning March 3, 2021, do not apply to costs/impacts incurred by households, businesses, non-profits, and individuals benefiting from assistance if the cost was not incurred by the recipient prior to that date.
Other Key Provisions
Funds may not be used to:

- Deposit into any pension fund - does not include the payment to a pension fund as part of covered benefits for eligible personnel charged to the fund.

- Contribute to rainy day funds, financial reserves, budget stabilization, or similar funds – the revenue reduction amounts must be applied to general government services.

- Offset a reduction in net tax revenue.

- Pay interest or principal on outstanding debt instruments, including short-term revenue or tax anticipation notes, or other debt service costs.

- Satisfy a settlement agreement, judgment, consent decree, or judicially confirmed debt restructuring plan in a judicial, administrative, or regulatory proceeding.

- Serve as non-federal match for other federal grant programs (some exceptions with funds used as revenue loss).

- Use may not conflict with or contravene the purpose of the American Rescue Plan Act statute (e.g., use undermines COVID-19 mitigation practices in line with CDC guidance and recommendations) – New
Final Rule and Major Provisions
State and Local Fiscal Recovery Final Rule

• Final Rule adopted on January 6, 2022
• Effective April 1, 2022
• Will be codified at 31 CFR Part 35
• Final Rule provides broader flexibility and greater simplicity

Additional accompanying documents:
• Statement Regarding Compliance with the Interim Final Rule and Final Rule
• Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds: Overview of Final Rule
Terminology within the Final Rule

• “Should” and “must” = mandatory
• “May” and “encourage” = suggestion, discretion of recipient allowed
• Proportional and Reasonable are key concepts stressed in the rule in determining the level of investment for eligible activities.
• Enumerated by Treasury means specifically listed as an eligible use of funds in the Final Rule.
• Impacted – those impacted by the disease itself or the harmful consequences of the economic disruptions resulting from or exacerbated by the COVID-19 public health emergency.
• Disproportionately Impacted – those that experienced disproportionate public health or economic outcomes from the pandemic, Treasury recognizes that pre-existing disparities amplified the impacts of the pandemic causing more severe impacts in underserved communities.
Summary of Key Changes in the Final Rule

• **Public Health and Economic Impacts**
  - Use of funds for capital expenditures
  - Expanded set of households and communities that are presumed “impacted” and “disproportionately impacted” with a broader set of uses
  - Broader use of funds to restore and support public sector employment

• **Premium Pay**
  - Expanded the list of eligible workers who can receive premium pay without written justification

• **Revenue Loss**
  - Added a standard allowance option
  - Other minor changes with the calculation of revenue loss

• **Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure**
  - Broadens eligibility for broadband projects
  - Added additional eligible water and sewer projects
Key Changes in the Final Rule – Revenue Loss

• Added an option to elect a “standard allowance” of up to $10 million in revenue loss through the life of the program
  • Treasury recognizes the standard allowance may cover an entire allocation and has indicated reporting will be streamlined
  • Do not have to illustrate there was an actual revenue loss
• Revenue loss election is made on the first Project and Expenditure report
• Recipients may use revenue loss funds for general government services up to the revenue loss amount
• General government services means any service traditionally provided by a government, unless Treasury has stated otherwise
Key Changes in the Final Rule – Revenue Loss (cont.)

Treasury provided the following examples of *general government services* as a non-exhaustive list:

- Construction of schools and hospitals
- Road building and maintenance, and other infrastructure
- Health services
- General government administration, staff, and administrative facilities
- Environmental remediation
- Provision of police, fire, and other public safety services (including purchase of fire trucks and police vehicles)
Key Changes in the Final Rule – Revenue Loss (cont.)

• May calculate revenue loss on a **fiscal year or calendar year** (e.g., December 31 for years 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023)
  • Must select one and be consistent throughout the performance period
  • Clarified the base year to be the last full fiscal year prior to January 27, 2020

• Revenue loss **growth adjustment changed from 4.1% to 5.2%** as the new standard default allowance for the formula

• General revenue now includes **utility and liquor store revenue**

• Must adjust actual revenue totals for the effect of **tax cuts and tax increases that were adopted after January 6, 2022**
Revenue Loss Reminders

• Parameters that apply to the use of revenue loss funds
  • No debt service or financial reserves replenishment (e.g., rainy day, budget reserves, budget stabilization, etc.)
  • No satisfaction of settlements or judgements
  • No extraordinary pension contributions
  • Use may not conflict with or contravene the purpose of the American Rescue Plan Act statute (e.g., use undermines COVID-19 mitigation practices in line with CDC guidance and recommendations)

• Revenue loss funds are considered federal funds and must follow Uniform Guidance requirements
  • Must be treated and tracked as federal expenditures
  • Provisions of the Uniform Guidance such as procurement apply
  • Terms and Conditions of Award apply (e.g., conflicts of interest, civil rights, etc.)
  • Revenue loss funds must be expended within the period of performance
Revenue Loss as Non-Federal Match?

Funds under the “revenue loss” eligible use category generally may be used to meet the non-federal cost-share or matching requirements of other federal programs.

The use as non-federal match for the state’s Medicaid and CHIP programs are unallowable.

Funds beyond eligible revenue loss cannot be used as a non-federal match or cost-share requirement other than as specifically provided for by statute (i.e., Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act, Bureau of Reclamation projects and certain broadband deployment projects).
Public Health and Negative Economic Impacts – Eligible Use Categories

- Public Health
- Assistance to Households
- Assistance to Small Businesses
- Assistance to Nonprofits
- Aid to Impacted Industries
- Public Sector Capacity
Public Health and Negative Economic Impacts – Enumerated, Presumed Population, or Not?

Treasury has provided lists of enumerated uses and presumptions for populations that were impacted. Recipients providing enumerated uses of funds to populations presumed eligible (impacted or disproportionately impacted) are clearly operating consistently with the final rule.

Eligible uses in this category must meet two criteria:

1) Identify a COVID-19 public health or economic impact on a specific household, business, or non-profit; or to a class of households, businesses, or non-profits (i.e., group), AND

2) Design a response (program, service, or capital expenditure) that addresses or responds to the impact.

Responses must be related, reasonably proportional to the harm identified, and reasonably designed to benefit those impacted.
Enumerated eligible uses include:

- Vaccination/testing programs
- Monitoring, contact tracing, and public health surveillance
- Public communication efforts
- Public health data systems
- **COVID-19 prevention and treatment equipment, such as ventilators and ambulances**
- Medical and PPE/protective supplies
- Support for isolation or quarantine
- **Ventilation system installation and improvement**
- Technical assistance on mitigation of COVID-19 threats to public health and safety
- Transportation to reach vaccination or testing sites, or other prevention and mitigation services for vulnerable populations
- Support for prevention, mitigation, or other services in congregate living facilities, public facilities, and schools
- Support for prevention and mitigation strategies in small businesses, nonprofits, and impacted industries
- Medical facilities generally dedicated to COVID-19 treatment and mitigation
- Temporary medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity
- **Emergency operation centers and emergency response equipment (e.g., emergency response radio systems)**
- Public telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19 related treatment
Public Health – Medical Expenses

Funds may be used for expenses to households, medical providers, or others that incurred medical costs due to the pandemic, including:

- Unreimbursed expenses for medical care for COVID-19 testing or treatment, such as uncompensated care costs for medical providers or out-of-pocket costs for individuals
- Paid family and medical leave for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions
- Emergency medical response expenses
- Treatment of long-term symptoms or effects of COVID-19
Public Health – Behavioral Health Care

Treasury recognizes the pandemic has broadly impacted Americans’ behavioral health and recipients can provide these services to the general public to respond. Enumerated eligible uses include:

➢ Prevention, outpatient treatment, inpatient treatment, crisis care, diversion programs, outreach to individuals not yet engaged in treatment, harm reduction, and long-term recovery support
➢ Enhanced behavioral health services in schools
➢ Services for pregnant women or infants born with neonatal abstinence syndrome
➢ Support for equitable access to reduce disparities in access to high-quality treatment
➢ Peer support groups, costs for residence in supportive housing or recovery housing, the 988 National Suicide Prevention Lifeline or other hotline services
➢ Expansion of access to evidence-based services for opioid use disorder prevention, treatment, harm reduction, and recovery
➢ Behavioral health facilities and equipment
Public Health – Preventing and Responding to Violence

Recipients may use funds to respond to communities with increased violence due to the pandemic. Enumerated eligible uses include:

➢ Referrals to trauma recovery services for victims of crime
➢ Community violence intervention programs, including evidence-based practices like focused deterrence, with wraparound services such as behavioral therapy, trauma recovery, job training, education, housing and relocation services, and financial assistance
➢ In communities experiencing increased gun violence due to the pandemic:
   ➢ Law enforcement officers focused on advancing community policing
   ➢ Enforcement efforts to reduce gun violence, including prosecution
   ➢ Technology and equipment to support law enforcement response
Negative Economic Impacts – Population Presumptions

Treasury defines “impacted” and “disproportionately impacted” populations and provides presumptions for each assistance category (household, small business, non-profit, and industry).

Recipients can identify other impacted or disproportionately impacted populations beyond those presumed eligible.

**Impacted** – those impacted by the disease itself or the harmful consequences of the economic disruptions resulting from or exacerbated by the COVID-19 public health emergency.

**Disproportionately Impacted** – those that experienced disproportionate public health or economic outcomes from the pandemic. Treasury recognizes that pre-existing disparities amplified the impacts of the pandemic causing more severe impacts in underserved communities.
# Assistance to Households and Communities – Population Presumptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacted Households</th>
<th>Disproportionately Impacted Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low-and-moderate income (LMI) households, defined as those at or below 300% of FPG or 65% of AMI</td>
<td>Low income (LI) households, defined as those at or below 185% of FPG or 40% AMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households experiencing unemployment or food or housing insecurity</td>
<td>Households located in QCTs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that qualify for certain federal programs (CHIP, Childcare Subsidies, CCDF or Medicaid)</td>
<td>Households that qualify for certain federal programs (i.e., TANF, SNAP, SSI, WIC, Section 8 vouchers, LIHEAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that qualify for National Housing Trust Fund – <em>for affordable housing programs</em></td>
<td>Households receiving services provided to Tribal governments (N/A to Ohio)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any student that lost access to in-person education – <em>services to address lost instructional time in K-12</em></td>
<td>Households residing in the US territories or receiving services from these governments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Assistance to Households and Communities – Enumerated Eligible Uses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacted Households</th>
<th>Disproportionately Impacted Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>➢ Food assistance and food banks</td>
<td>➢ Community health workers to help households access health and social services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Emergency housing assistance</td>
<td>➢ Remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Health insurance coverage expansion</td>
<td>➢ Primary care clinics, hospitals, integration of health services into other settings, and other investments in medical equipment and facilities designed to address health disparities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Benefits for surviving family members of individuals who have died from COVID-19</td>
<td>➢ Housing vouchers and assistance relocating to neighborhoods with higher economic opportunity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Assistance to individuals to work (i.e., job training, childcare and transportation support, subsidized employment, assistance to start small business, etc.)</td>
<td>➢ Investments in neighborhoods to promote improved outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Financial services for the unbanked and underbanked</td>
<td>➢ Improvements to vacant/abandoned properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Burials, home repair, and weatherization</td>
<td>➢ Services to address education disparities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Programs, devices, and equipment for internet access and digital literacy</td>
<td>➢ Schools and other educational equipment and facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Cash assistance</td>
<td>➢ Long-term housing security programs or services: affordable housing and permanent supportive housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Paid sick, medical, and family leave programs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Treasury defines small business as having no more than 500 employees, in general, and is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field of operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacted Small Businesses</th>
<th>Disproportionately Impacted Small Businesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decreased revenue or gross receipts</td>
<td><strong>Small business operating in Qualified Census Tracts (QCT)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial insecurity</td>
<td>Small business operated by Tribal governments or on Tribal lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased costs</td>
<td>Small businesses in the U.S. territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity to weather financial hardship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenges covering payroll, rent or mortgage, and other operating costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Assistance to Small Business – Enumerated Eligible Uses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacted Small Businesses</th>
<th>Disproportionately Impacted Small Businesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>➢ Loans* or grants to mitigate financial hardship, such as by supporting payroll and benefits, costs to retain employees, and mortgage, rent, utility, and other operating costs</td>
<td>➢ Rehabilitation of commercial properties, storefront improvements and façade improvements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Technical assistance, business incubators and grants for start-up or expansion costs for small businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Technical assistance, counseling, or other services to support business planning</td>
<td>➢ Support for microbusinesses, including financial, childcare, and transportation costs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Refer to Treasury Final Rule and guidance on loan provisions*
### Assistance to Nonprofits – Population Presumptions

**Treasury defines a nonprofit as 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(19) tax-exempt organizations.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacted Nonprofits</th>
<th>Disproportionately Impacted Nonprofits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>➢ Decreased revenue (e.g., from donations and fees)</td>
<td>➢ <strong>Nonprofit operating in Qualified Census Tracts (QCT)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Financial insecurity</td>
<td>➢ Nonprofits operated by Tribal governments or on Tribal lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Increased costs (e.g., uncompensated increases in service need)</td>
<td>➢ Nonprofits operating in the U.S. territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Capacity to weather financial hardship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Challenges covering payroll, rent or mortgage, and other operating costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Assistance to Nonprofits – Enumerated Eligible Uses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Impacted Nonprofit</strong></th>
<th><strong>Disproportionately Impacted Nonprofit</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loans* or grants to mitigate financial hardship</td>
<td>Flexibility to identify appropriate responses that are related and reasonably proportional to addressing disproportionate impacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical or in-kind assistance or other services that mitigate negative economic impacts of the pandemic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Refer to Treasury Final Rule and guidance on loan provisions
Assistance to Impacted Industries

There are two main ways an industry can be designated as “impacted.”

1) If the industry is in the travel, tourism, or hospitality sectors, the industry is impacted.

2) If the industry is outside the travel, tourism, or hospitality sectors, the industry is impacted if:

   a. The industry experienced at least 8% employment loss from pre-pandemic levels, or
   b. The industry is experiencing comparable or worse economic impacts as the national tourism, travel, and hospitality industries as of 1/6/22 based on totality of economic indicators or qualitative data (if quantitative data is unavailable), and if the impacts are generally due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Final rule provides flexibility to define impacted industries eligible for aid. Aid may only be provided to support those operating prior to the pandemic and affected by required closures and other efforts to contain the pandemic.
Assistance to Impacted Industries – Enumerated Eligible Uses

Treasury recognized the following enumerated responses to impacted industries:

➢ Aid to mitigate financial hardship, such as supporting payroll costs, lost pay and benefits for returning employees, support of operations and maintenance of existing equipment and facilities

➢ Technical assistance, counseling, or other services to support business planning

➢ COVID-19 mitigation and infection prevention measures
Public Sector Capacity – Eligible Uses

• No change to eligible use for Public Safety, Public Health, and Human Services responding to COVID-19
• Restoring pre-pandemic employment
• Providing additional funds for employees who experienced pay cuts or were furloughed
  • Must reduce for unemployment benefits received
• Maintaining current compensation levels to prevent layoffs
• Providing worker retention incentives
  • Must be additive to an employee’s compensation, narrowly tailored to need, and should not exceed incentive traditionally offered or comparable to market
  • Less than 25% of base rate of pay for individual or 10% for a group
  • Reasonably proportional to need to retain employees
• Covering ancillary administrative costs related to hiring, support, and retention
Public Sector Capacity – Restoring Pre-Pandemic Employment

Two Options:

1) Hire back employees *for pre-pandemic positions* – same positions that existed on 1/27/20 but were unfilled or eliminated as of 3/3/21

2) Hire above the pre-pandemic baseline with flexibility in positions – can support an increase in the number of budgeted FTEs *up to 7.5% above pre-pandemic baseline*

   1) Identify FTE level on 1/27/20 (baseline)
   2) Determine 7.5% level above the baseline (*adjusted baseline*)
   3) Identify budgeted FTE level on 3/3/21 (*actual FTEs*)
   4) *Adjusted baseline* less *actual FTEs* is the total number of FTEs that can be covered
Public Sector Capacity – Effective Service Delivery

Recovery Funds may be used to improve the efficacy of public health and economic programs.

• **Supporting program evaluation, data and outreach:**
  - Program evaluation and evidence resources
  - Data analysis resources to gather, assess, share and use data
  - Technology infrastructure to improve access to and user experience of government IT systems
  - Technology improvements to increase public access and delivery of government programs and services
  - Community outreach and engagement activities
  - Capacity building resources to support using data and evidence, including hiring staff, consultants, or technical assistance support

• **Addressing administrative needs:**
  - Administrative costs for programs responding to pandemic
  - Needs caused or exacerbated by the pandemic (backlogs caused by shutdowns, increased repair or maintenance needs, and technology infrastructure to adapt government operations to the pandemic (e.g., video-conferencing software, data and case management systems))
Key Changes in Final Rule – Premium Pay

Final rule expanded the list of “eligible” workers, while still allowing a chief executive of a recipient government the ability to designate additional non-public sectors as critical to protecting the health and well-being of residents.

Final rule provided flexibility to permit premium pay to workers that are not exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act overtime provisions without submitting a written justification.

Additional clarifications include:

• Premium pay may be provided in installments or lump sums (i.e., monthly, quarterly, etc.)
• Can be awarded to hourly, part-time, or salaried or non-hourly workers
• Volunteers cannot receive premium pay
Key Changes in Final Rule – Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Final rule provides additional eligible projects, if found to be “necessary:”

✓ Culverts
✓ Residential wells
✓ Dam and reservoir rehabilitation (related to drinking water)
✓ Broad set of lead remediation projects

Necessary must be:

1) Responsive to an identified need to achieve or maintain adequate minimum level of service, which may include a reasonable project of increased need, whether due to population growth or otherwise,

2) Cost-effective means for meeting that need, considering available alternatives, and

3) For investments in infrastructure that supply drinking water in order to meet projected population growth, projected to be sustainable over its estimated useful life.
Key Changes in Final Rule – Broadband Infrastructure

Final rule allows investment in locations without reliable wireline 100Mbps download/20 Mbps upload (change from 25 Mbps download/3 Mbps upload).

Additional requirements outlined:

1) **Identify an eligible area for investment** – prioritize under or unserved areas (lack of access to reliable, affordable high-speed broadband connection)

2) **Design a project to meet high-speed technical standards** – projects are required to meet or exceed 100 Mbps download/100 Mbps upload (flexibility for 100 Mbps/20 Mbps)

3) **Enrollment in low-income subsidy program** – must require the service provider to either participate in the FCC’s Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP) or provide access to broadband-based affordability program to low-income consumers that provides benefits commensurate to ACP

Modernization of cybersecurity for existing and new broadband infrastructure, regardless of their speed delivery standards is specifically listed as eligible.
Reporting Requirements
Reporting is completed in the U.S. Treasury Portal.

Non-entitlement local governments (NEUs) will report directly to the U.S. Treasury.

Reporting applicability is based on your entity type/reporting tier. For example, NEUs are only responsible to complete annual Project and Expenditure reports.
### Reporting Requirements by Tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tier</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>Interim Report</th>
<th>Project and Expenditure Report</th>
<th>Recovery Plan Performance Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>States, U.S. territories, metropolitan cities and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents</td>
<td>By August 31, 2021 or 60 days after receiving funding if funding was received by October 15, with expenditures by category</td>
<td>By January 31, 2022, and then 30 days after the end of each quarter thereafter¹</td>
<td>By August 31, 2021 or 60 days after receiving funding, and annually thereafter by July 31²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Metropolitan cities and counties with a population below 250,000 residents which received more than $10 million in SLFRF funding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tribal Governments which received more than $30 million in SLFRF funding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tribal Governments which received less than $30 million in SLFRF funding</td>
<td>By April 30, 2022, and then annually thereafter²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Metropolitan cities and counties with a population below 250,000 residents which received less than $10 million in SLFRF funding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>NEUs</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a project has total capital expenditures of</td>
<td>and the use is enumerated by Treasury as eligible, then</td>
<td>and the use is beyond those enumerated by Treasury as eligible, then</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than $1 million</td>
<td>No Written Justification required</td>
<td>No Written Justification required</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than or equal to $1 million, but less than $10 million</td>
<td>Written Justification required but recipients are not required to submit as part of regular reporting to Treasury</td>
<td>Written Justification required and recipients must submit as part of regular reporting to Treasury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10 million or more</td>
<td>Written Justification required and recipients must submit as part of regular reporting to Treasury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• **Written justification** includes:
  • Description of harm or need to be addressed
  • Explanation of why a capital expenditure is appropriate
  • Comparison against at least two alternative capital expenditures and demonstration of why the proposed capital expenditure is superior

• Consideration to alternatives of improving existing capital assets already owned or leasing other capital assets.

• Treasury presumes that the following capital projects are generally ineligible:
  ✓ Construction of new correctional facilities as a response to an increase in rate of crime
  ✓ Construction of new congregate facilities to decrease spread of COVID-19 in the facility
  ✓ Construction of convention centers, stadiums, or other large capital projects intended for general economic development or to aid impacted industries
Project and Expenditure Reports include projects and contracts, grants, direct payment, and subawards over $50,000.

- **Projects and Expenditures**
  - Project Inventory
  - Expenditures
  - Project Status
  - Project Demographic Distribution
  - Civil Rights Compliance

- **Subawards**
  - Subawards

- **Program data**
  - Required Programmatic Data
  - Required Programmatic Data (for infrastructure)
Several key concepts will help with understanding the reporting structure:

- Expenditure Category
- Projects
- Relationships
Key Concepts: Expenditure Category

An **Expenditure Category** must be assigned to each project to identify how funding is used and will identify where additional programmatic reporting is required. It is highly recommended that recipients determine the appropriate category at the beginning with reporting in mind.

Refer to the Compliance and Reporting Guidance and the Project and Expenditures Report User Guide for more details on required reporting elements.

Appendix 1 of the Compliance and Reporting Guidance includes a list of 66 Expenditure Categories.

Appendix C of the Project and Expenditures Report User Guide provides a mapping of the categories to the reporting templates.
Key Concepts: Projects

- Projects are closely related activities toward a common purpose/goal.
- Each project must align to one Expenditure Category.
- The Expenditure Category defines the additional programmatic reporting required.
Key Concepts: Relationships

Expenditure Category
(e.g., Education Assistance: Early Learning)

Project A

Project B
(e.g. Pre-school services)

Obligations/Expenditures

Subaward (e.g., Contract)

Subaward (e.g., Grant)

Project C
Helpful Tips

1) Establish defined projects for the use of funds.

2) Associate each project to a single expenditure category then determine additional reporting requirements and performance metrics.

3) Start planning an approach to track activity to meet the reporting requirements
   • How will you track expenditures by category?
   • What report will provide purchase order information on expenditures over $50K (e.g., supplier information, obligation amount, current quarter obligations, related expenditures and dates, etc.)?
   • Do you have a way to run a report for contracts which provides necessary reporting details (e.g., contract number, contract type, contract amount, period of performance, contract date, primary place of performance address, etc.)?
   • How will program information and/or performance metrics be tracked?
Final Rule and Supporting Resources
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF)

SLFRF Text of Final Rule

SLFRF Overview of Major Provisions

SLFRF Compliance Statement

Tool for Determining Low- and Moderate-Income Households

Treasury Final Rule Webinar
https://youtu.be/rwcwxguVR0I

Treasury Final Rule Slide Presentation

Compliance and Reporting Guidance
Reporting Guides
Project and Expenditure Report User Guide

NEU Agreements and Supporting Documents User Guide

Accessing Treasury Portal

Recipient Reporting Tiers Listing

Treasury Webinars
Project and Expenditure Reports
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6YTsxrEMS1o

Reporting Tiers
https://youtu.be/JnoKlSwCA-g

Account Creation and Login
https://youtu.be/MS7EAO2uCs0

User Roles
https://youtu.be/w7vbi94rVDI
Other Related Grant Resources

Code of Federal Regulations (Uniform Guidance)
https://ecfr.io/Title-02/cfr200_main

System for Award Management
https://sam.gov/SAM/

Federal Acquisition Regulations
https://www.acquisition.gov/browse/index/far

Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS)
https://www.fsrs.gov/

USASpending.gov
https://www.usaspending.gov/#/

Pandemic Response Accountability Committee
https://pandemic.oversight.gov/
Contact Information

Contact the Ohio Grants Partnership with questions or assistance at grants@obm.ohio.gov

For authoritative guidance, contact the U.S. Treasury at SLFRP@treasury.gov
Questions?