



Notice of Public Meeting

Committee: Buffalo County Board of Supervisors – Committee of the Board
Date: Thursday, January 6, 2022
Time: 8:30 a.m.
Location: 3rd Floor County Board Room
Remote Access:

The meeting is open to the public, but portions of the meeting may be closed if this notice indicates that the committee may convene in closed session. The following matters may be considered and acted upon at the meeting, but deviations from the order shown may occur:

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call of Members
3. Public Comment Regarding Posted Agenda Items
4. Review/Discussion/Action ~ Minutes of the Previous Meeting
5. Review/Discussion/Action ~ Allocation of funds from the American Rescue Plan Act Funding (ARPA)
6. Chairperson's Report
7. Administrative Coordinator's Report
8. Public Comment Unrelated to Agenda Items
9. Review/Discussion/Action ~ Next Date and Time
10. Adjournment.

Date: December 29, 2021

Dennis Bork, Chair

By: Roxann M. Halverson, County Clerk

Board Members: If unable to attend, please contact the Chair. If the Chair is unavailable, please contact the County Clerk's Office at 608-685-6209. If the Chair and the County Clerk are not available, please call the Administrative Coordinator at 608-685-6234.

Persons with Disabilities: Buffalo County shall attempt to provide reasonable accommodations to the public for access to its public meetings, provided reasonable notice of special need is given. If you require special accommodations to attend this meeting, please contact the County Clerk's Office at 608-685-6209.

Public Access to the Courthouse: The South Entrance will be the only access to the building after 4:30 p.m.

Persons who are members of another governmental body, but who are not members of this committee, may attend this meeting. Their attendance could result in a quorum of another governmental body being present. Such a quorum is unintended, and they are not meeting to exercise the authority, duties, or responsibilities of any other governmental body.

Buffalo County Minutes

Committee: Committee of the Board

Meeting Date: Wednesday, December 15, 2021

Chair Dennis Bork called the meeting to order at 10:30 a.m.

Members Present: Mr. Dennis Bork, Mr. Max Weiss, Mr. Larry Grisen, Ms. Mary Anne McMillan Urell, Mr. Dwight Ruff, and Mr. Mike Taylor. Mr. Don Hillert was excused.

Others Present for All or Portions of the Meeting: Ms. Sonya Hansen, Mr. Ryan VanDeWalle, Ms. Roxann Halverson, Mr. Steve Schiffli, Mr. Dave Rynders, Ms. Tina Anibas, Mr. David Danzinger, Sheriff Mike Schmidtknecht, and Mr. Bob Platteter.

Minutes of the Previous Meeting: Ms. McMillan Urell made a motion to approve the minutes, seconded by Mr. Taylor. Carried.

Review/Discussion regarding Presentations by Departments for American Rescue Plan Act Funding (ARPA): Mr. Schiffli presented his request. He would like to transfer a previously approved amount of \$200,000 from CAPX2020 funds to ARPA funds. He would also like to request an additional \$1.5 million of ARPA funds for broadband. There has already been \$100,000 of ARPA funds allocated for the Town of Naples broadband project. The Economic Development Committee would also like to request \$50,000 for tourism and marketing.

Mr. Platteter made a request for another electronic sign at a cost of \$18,000 and an emergency sign trailer to use for emergency road closures or accidents at a cost of \$22,000. Two electronic signs have already been approved from ARPA funds.

Sheriff Schmidtknecht discussed premium pay for his staff as they did not have the opportunity to work remotely and were frontline through the pandemic. He suggested \$1,000 per employee for his department. He would also like to appropriate funds for radio tower base upgrades. There are six towers that need to be upgraded at a total cost of \$97,000. There are a total of 11 towers used for law enforcement and EMS.

Mr. Rynders supported premium pay and estimates he would have 12 employees in his department eligible. He would also like to put some funds away for COVID response. He currently has funds but would like to have a reserve if those funds run out. He would like to have \$157,000 for this. He would also like to have \$39,600 for lead prevention program, \$43,000 for AODA inpatient program, and \$87,000 each year for four years for a Nurse/Family Partnership program.

Ms. Hansen explained she would need \$80,000 for a new phone system, \$193,000 for a new financial system, \$68,000 for new computer systems, and \$60,000 for a new generator.

Review/Discussion/Action regarding Allocation of American Rescue Act Funding (ARPA): A discussion was held on broadband and the number of towns or projects projected to come forward and request funds. Loss of revenue is minimal at this time. \$138,000 has already been allocated or spent from ARPA funds. Mr. Grisen made a motion to recommend allocating \$1.3 million for Economic Development and they can decide to put towards broadband or tourism, seconded by Ms. McMillan Urell. A roll call vote was taken. All in favor. Carried.

Further discussion was held on premium/hazard pay, levels of pay, and qualifications to be eligible if the committee allots any funds towards this. The committee also discussed what to do with funds that are not spent and how to continue to review this as there is a time limit to allocate and spend the funds.

Mr. Grisen made a motion to table the remaining requests until the next meeting, seconded by Ms. McMillan Urell. Carried.

The Committee May Go into Closed Session to Discuss Administrative Office Structure & Goals: Mr. Grisen made a motion to go into closed session, seconded by Mr. Taylor. Mr. Grisen – yes, Ms. McMillan Urell – yes, Mr. Bork – yes, Mr. Weiss – yes, Mr. Taylor – yes, Mr. Ruff – yes. Carried.

The Committee May Return to Open Session: Mr. Taylor made a motion to return to open session, seconded by Ms. McMillan Urell. Mr. Ruff – yes, Mr. Taylor -yes, Mr. Bork – yes, Ms. McMillan Urell – yes, and Mr. Weiss-yes. Carried.

Review/Discussion/Action regarding the Next Meeting Date and Time: January 6, 2022, at 8:30 a.m.

Chairperson Report: None.

Public Comment Not Related to Agenda Items: None.

Adjournment: Mr. Taylor made a motion to adjourn at 1:21 p.m., seconded by Ms. McMillan Urell.

Respectfully Submitted:

Roxann Halverson
Buffalo County Clerk

Forward Analytics ARPA Revenue Loss Calculator

Your ARPA revenue loss is calculated below. You only need to input a few numbers:

1. Your 2016 and 2019 total revenues (Section 1);
2. Your 2020 actual revenues and total ARPA allocation (Section 2); and
3. An estimate of actual revenue growth for 2021 through 2023 (Section 3).

Important: before inputting revenues, see "Revenue def." tab for revenue definitions.

The worksheet will calculate a growth rate to be used to generate "counterfactual" revenues against which actual revenues will be compared. It will also generate actual revenue loss for 2020 and estimated revenue losses in future years based on your estimate of revenue growth.

1. Input 2016 & 2019 Revenues

2016 Revenues	2019 Revenues	Average Growth	Growth Rate for Calculation
\$17,386,465	\$18,459,332	2.0%	4.1%

2. Input Actual Revenues For 2020

Year	Actual Revenues	Counterfactual Revenues	Revenue Loss	ARPA Allocation
2020	\$19,673,445	\$19,216,165	\$0	
2021 est	\$19,974,449	\$20,004,027	\$29,579	
2022 est	\$20,280,058	\$20,824,192	\$544,135	
2023 est	\$20,590,343	\$21,677,984	\$1,087,642	
Total	\$80,518,294	\$81,722,369	\$1,661,355	\$2,531,119

Revenue Loss as Percent of Allocation

66%

3. Project Actual Revenue Growth for 2021-2023

Est.
Growth 1.5%



March 18, 2021

The Honorable Janet Yellen
Secretary
U.S. Department of Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20220

Dear Secretary Yellen,

As the national representative of America's 3,069 county governments, we are writing today to provide feedback and recommendations on the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (Recovery Fund), outlined in the *American Rescue Plan Act*.

We understand the historic nature of this legislation and the massive undertaking associated with it. Therefore, counties stand ready to work with you as partners to ensure the successful implementation and execution of the Recovery Fund. We appreciate the opportunity to engage with your team as part of the intergovernmental process and share the common goal of successful implementation of the Recovery Fund to ensure the health and wellbeing of our nation's residents and the economic vitality of our local communities.

Counties led the way when it came to investing CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) dollars in both fiscally responsible and innovative ways to keep our residents healthy and our communities safe and vibrant. NACo commissioned an independent assessment of the CRF, innovative investments and the effectiveness of the administration of the funds. This study, conducted by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA), identifies key policy recommendations for direct funding programs to counties, which can now be applied to the administration of the Recovery Fund.

To further support the Biden-Harris Administration's implementation efforts on the Recovery Fund, NACo surveyed our membership to identify outstanding questions on eligible uses, desired spending of and implementation of the Recovery Fund. As of today, we have received responses from hundreds of counties across the country.

Our members are eager to effectively use the Recovery Fund to invest in their communities. In response to our survey, NACo received numerous questions about the implementation of the Recovery Fund. We outlined and summarized these questions in this letter and also provide more details in the Appendix (second attachment).

An overwhelming number of respondents indicated that the most helpful information the White House and U.S. Treasury could provide to counties to help us effectively spend this new aid is guidance on the allowable use of funds.

- **Capital investment projects:** While the CRF aided certain sectors impacted by the pandemic including health care, schools and housing, its lack of flexibility ultimately limited our ability to implement projects and services that would have benefited our residents and communities. Counties request clarification on whether capital improvement projects beyond water, sewer and broadband are

included as an eligible expense. These vital community infrastructure projects include but are not limited to: Emergency management and public safety facilities, public health related infrastructure improvements, transportation infrastructure and services, projects for economic development and purchasing or remodeling of public facilities. By making capital investment projects an allowable expense, the American Rescue Plan will allow us to meet the needs of our residents as we continue to fight the pandemic. Additionally, we respectfully request that such capital projects no longer be subject to the current restriction under CRF guidance that requires a lifetime of defined CRF eligible uses.

- **Lost revenue and local government budget cycles:** As outlined in the American Rescue Plan, Recovery Funds can be used for government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue of such county due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the county prior to the emergency. There are two main issues: 1) Clarity on the definition of "revenue" since counties receive general tax revenue, user fees, federal and state grants, intergovernmental revenue transfers, lawsuit settlements, and other sources of income, and 2)

Provide more details on how counties will determine their baseline fiscal year to determine their eligible revenue reduction calculations, especially since state and local governments use a range of start dates for their fiscal years.

- **Covered period for eligible use of funds:** The American Rescue Plan did not define "covered period" beyond states applying premium pay to eligible workers. Specifically, counties request clarification on the timeline for recapturing reduced revenue and whether it dates to the start of federal public health emergency declaration of March 1, 2020? Similarly, is March 1, 2020 also the baseline date for counties to determine their most recent full fiscal year?

- **Definition of broadband:** Beyond the language included in the American Rescue Plan for broadband, survey respondents requested additional clarification on this term and potential permissible expenses. Specifically, counties request that broadband eligible expenses are not limited to investments in underserved areas, and do not supplant federal and state grants or loans. Furthermore, counties request clarification on whether broadband extends beyond tangible infrastructure to include planning for communities that need to expand (or develop) their connectivity footprints outside of existing networks. In addition to the infrastructure itself, counties believe that cybersecurity training and testing of such infrastructure should be an eligible expense. Use of the Recovery Fund for their cybersecurity-related expenses will allow counties to better protect their networks, reduce fraudulent behavior, and create resiliency in new systems as many county employees continue to telework. Providing clarification on the definition of "broadband" in the American Rescue Plan will also ensure the Recovery Fund will strengthen broadband equity and support all citizens across our nation's counties.

- **Aid to impacted industries:** Given that COVID-19 continues to have a substantial impact on tourism, counties request clarification on the eligible expenses associated with this language included in the American Rescue Plan. Specifically, NACo members inquired about using funds to expand, upgrade or maintain tourism facilities (i.e. fairgrounds, campgrounds, customer service center, roads and bridges, fencing). Furthermore, counties request clarification on whether Recovery Funds can be used toward lost revenue due to declines in tourism. This clarification will ensure counties will be able to support essential facilities and services for our residents.

- **Administrative costs to monitor, track and manage the Recovery Fund:** To assist counties in distributing, tracking and reporting Recovery Fund dollars to the U.S. Treasury, counties request clarification on whether Recovery Funds can be used to hire and cover payroll costs for administrator(s), as well as use Treasury funds for audit compliance. Specifically, new personnel would maintain records and effectively manage the fund on behalf of the county to ensure compliance with Congressional intent and U.S. Treasury guidance. Beyond using funds for new personnel, counties requested clarification on whether funds may be used to purchase new software to enhance our ability to track these new dollars in the more efficient and effective way.
- **Assistance to households:** Under the CARES Act, counties can provide assistance to individuals and families directly impacted by a loss of income due to COVID-19 via a county-run program. Beyond aiding households through an already established program, counties request clarification on whether Recovery Funds can be used to allocate direct payments to households via the county to ensure swift payments. This would not only benefit individuals in the household, but also landlords who are experiencing financial hardship because of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Premium pay:** Members requested clarification on the definition and limitations on premium pay for essential workers. Specifically, what is the definition of “essential work” and “eligible workers” as outlined in the American Rescue Plan.

In addition to permissible use of funds, counties requested clarification on expenses not explicitly outlined in the American Rescue Plan, but are still COVID-19-related critical response programs and services.

- **Purchasing/updates to software equipment:** Counties asked whether purchasing or upgrading local government software is a permissible expense. Updating local governments' software will ensure residents are able to telework, participate in distance learning, support critical healthcare services, as well as many other local government functions.
- **Education and schools:** Along with sharing a tax base with local school boards and providing complementary services to local students, counties often play a role in supporting and funding K-12 schools and community colleges. Counties request clarification on how Recovery Funds may be used to ensure safe re-openings and continued operations of schools.
- **Purchasing of equipment:** To ensure counties have a strong ongoing response to COVID-19's impacts, we urge the U.S. Treasury to allow local governments to purchase equipment and make other necessary investments that will protect the health and safety of our residents. These purchases include but are not limited to: Vehicles for public health and safety activities, generators, body bags, morgue and medical examiner facilities, shelters, quarantine facilities and HVAC/air filter upgrades.

Counties support reasonable practical guardrails included in the American Rescue Plan. County leaders are prudent stewards of public dollars and share the administration's goals for successful implementation of the Recovery Fund. However, for counties to efficiently and effectively allocate this critical aid, we respectfully recommend the following for implementation:

- **Create a centralized office for Recovery Fund best practices and stakeholder engagement:** To ensure robust intergovernmental consultation and collaboration among federal, state and local partners, counties urge the U.S. Treasury to standup a centralized office that will be responsible for communicating with entities receiving Recovery Funds. This office would work with state and local

government representatives to quickly answer questions regarding Recovery Fund implementation and collect information on investment best practices from recipients.

- **Provide timely Recovery Fund reporting requirements guidance:** Months after the CRF was established, U.S. Treasury Office of Inspector General (OIG) released guidance on reporting requirements for the CRF. The delay in releasing reporting requirements was ineffective as many counties had already set up specific systems to track their expenditures. This resulted in counties reworking reporting documentation to meet the requirements of OIG, which is both a costly and timely process. Counties request that reporting requirements guidance be provided simultaneously with the disbursement of Recovery Funds as it will allow recipients to track expenses appropriately. Furthermore, counties urge that U.S. Treasury policy and OIG teams coordinate with one another ahead of releasing guidance.
- **Avoid overly burdensome Recovery Fund reporting requirements:** Once funds are distributed, counties across the country will move to aggressively distribute funds to sub-recipients to support the needs of our residents and communities. Reporting requirements are often overly burdensome, taking extra time and money away from program implementation and end-users. Counties request that the Recovery Fund reporting requirements strike a better balance of ensuring legal compliance and appropriate stewardship of taxpayer dollars, with practical and timely reports and audits. Efficient, streamlined reporting, including the allowance of electronic filings, will ultimately make the Recovery Fund more successful.
- **Provide a clear reporting structure and investment category definitions:** To help support efficiency of county resources while planning fund expenditures and reporting fund expenditures, and to support the evaluation of program impact during and at the end of the funding period, counties request clear expenditure categories and definitions within reporting requirements. The Pandemic Response Oversight Committee (PRAC) should work closely with the U.S. Treasury in the design phase of the county reporting requirements to ensure expenditure definitions in reporting are clear and align with county expenditure planning and financial tracking. The efficient tracking of investment categories will mitigate increased county costs and facilitate effective analysis on how the funds are invested.

Despite some deficiencies outlined above, there are many aspects of the CRF implementation that U.S. Treasury should maintain for the Recovery Fund including:

- **Public health and public safety payroll and benefits:** Under the CARES Act, counties can use CRF dollars to cover the full payroll costs for public health and public safety employees “substantially dedicated” to addressing and mitigating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic at the community level. We urge the U.S. Treasury to adopt this guidance under the American Rescue Plan. Additionally, counties urge that reporting requirements for these payroll and benefits costs not be overly burdensome (i.e. counties are able to cover the full payroll and benefits (except pensions) of these employees without unreasonable documentation). Furthermore, counties urge U.S. Treasury to include hazard pay as a permissible expense, similar to the CRF guidance.
- **Interest bearing accounts:** Under the CARES Act, recipients can deposit CRF payments into an interest-bearing account and future investments can be used to covered eligible expenditures included in U.S. Treasury guidance. To ensure counties can meet the continued need of our residents and communities as we address the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, we urge the U.S. Treasury to adopt this

guidance under the American Rescue Plan. To achieve the shared goals of properly managed Recovery Funds, the funds should be allowed to maximize interest earnings whenever possible while always following all recognized cash-management standards and best practices. Any technical services that are required to achieve these liquidity management guidelines should be an allowable expense of the Recovery fund or interest earnings. Further, all interest generated should enjoy the same permissible use guidelines as the original Recovery Fund dollars, thus increasing and expanding the overall economic impact of the American Rescue plan.

- **Unemployment insurance costs:** Under the CARES Act, counties can use CRF payments for unemployment insurance costs. An extension of this guidance would support counties given our role as a major employer of more than 3.5 million Americans.
- **Allocation report for Recovery Fund recipients:** While NACo has released our own unofficial, preliminary county allocation estimates based on the American Rescue Plan for Fund recipients, we also understand that, under the law, Treasury must reconcile the overall allocations for states, territories, tribes, counties, and municipalities. We urge Treasury officials to consult with NACo about the intricacies of America's counties, parishes, and boroughs across the states. We also encourage Treasury to publish updated, official allocation estimates early in the process to assist our county and other municipal leaders with budget and program design planning.

America's counties have been engaged in our nation's response to COVID-19 since the earliest days and providing counties with the flexible, essential financial resources is the surest way to see that our nation's preparedness and responsivity continues. As intergovernmental partners, we look forward to working with the administration to implement the historic Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund.

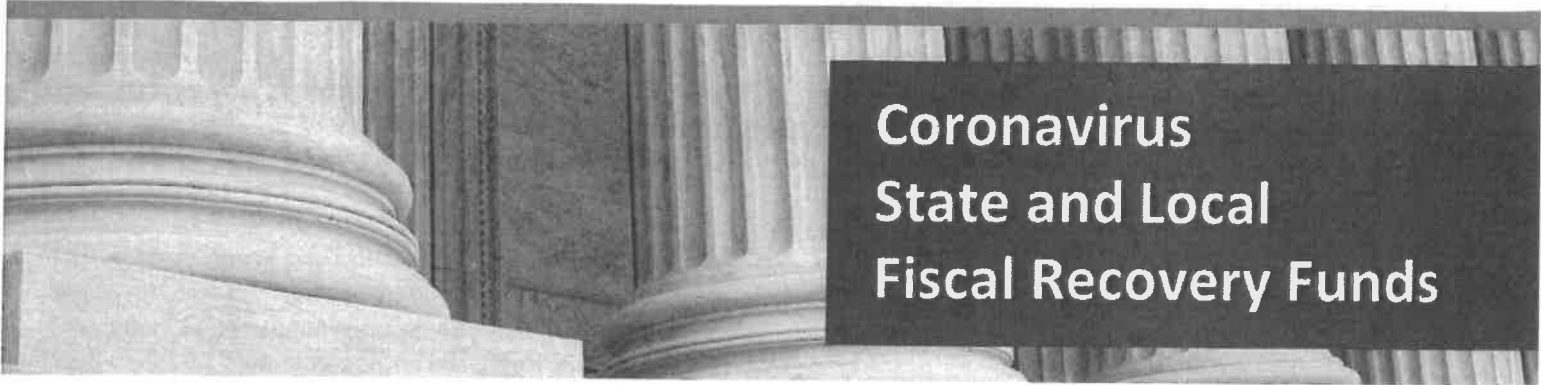
On behalf of our membership, we sincerely appreciate the opportunity to provide input, as essential intergovernmental partners, prior to the development of the Rescue Fund guidance. We look forward to maintaining an open dialogue throughout the implementation of this historic federal investment in our local counties. We are committed to making sound investments that help our nation mitigate, respond and recover from this unprecedented national pandemic.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment and for your continued hard work and leadership during these challenging times.

With respect,



Matthew D. Chase
Executive Director and CEO
National Association of Counties



Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

The American Rescue Plan will deliver \$350 billion for state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to respond to the COVID-19 emergency and bring back jobs.

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide a substantial infusion of resources to help turn the tide on the pandemic, address its economic fallout, and lay the foundation for a strong and equitable recovery.

Funding Objectives

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

Eligible Jurisdictions & Allocations

Direct Recipients

- States and District of Columbia (\$195.3 billion)
- Counties (\$65.1 billion)
- Metropolitan cities (\$45.6 billion)
- Tribal governments (\$20.0 billion)
- Territories (\$4.5 billion)

Indirect Recipients

- Non-entitlement units (\$19.5 billion)



Support Public Health Response

Fund COVID-19 mitigation efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and certain public health and safety staff



Address Negative Economic Impacts

Respond to economic harms to workers, families, small businesses, impacted industries, and the public sector



Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss

Use funds to provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic



Premium Pay for Essential Workers

Offer additional support to those who have and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical infrastructure sectors



Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Make necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water and invest in wastewater and stormwater infrastructure



Broadband Infrastructure

Make necessary investments to provide unserved or underserved locations with new or expanded broadband access



For More Information: Please visit www.treasury.gov/SLFRP

For Media Inquiries: Please contact the U.S. Treasury Press Office at (202) 622-2960

For General Inquiries: Please email SLFRP@treasury.gov for additional information



Example Uses of Funds

Support Public Health Response

- **Services to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID-19**, including vaccination, medical expenses, testing, contact tracing, quarantine costs, capacity enhancements, and many related activities
- **Behavioral healthcare services**, including mental health or substance misuse treatment, crisis intervention, and related services
- **Payroll and covered benefits** for public health, healthcare, human services, and public safety staff to the extent that they work on the COVID-19 response

Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss

- **Ensure continuity of vital government services** by filling budget shortfalls
- **Revenue loss is calculated** relative to the expected trend, beginning with the last full fiscal year pre-pandemic and adjusted annually for growth
- **Recipients may re-calculate revenue loss** at multiple points during the program, supporting those entities that experience revenue loss with a lag

Water & Sewer Infrastructure

- **Includes improvements to infrastructure**, such as building or upgrading facilities and transmission, distribution, and storage systems
- **Eligible uses aligned to Environmental Protection Agency project categories** for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Equity-Focused Services

- **Additional flexibility for the hardest-hit communities and families** to address health disparities, invest in housing, address educational disparities, and promote healthy childhood environments
- **Broadly applicable** to Qualified Census Tracts, other disproportionately impacted areas, and when provided by Tribal governments

Address Negative Economic Impacts

- **Deliver assistance to workers and families**, including support for unemployed workers, aid to households, and survivor's benefits for families of COVID-19 victims
- **Support small businesses** with loans, grants, in-kind assistance, and counseling programs
- **Speed the recovery of impacted industries**, including the tourism, travel, and hospitality sectors
- **Rebuild public sector capacity** by rehiring staff, replenishing state unemployment insurance funds, and implementing economic relief programs

Premium Pay for Essential Workers

- **Provide premium pay to essential workers**, both directly and through grants to third-party employers
- **Prioritize low- and moderate-income workers**, who face the greatest mismatch between employment-related health risks and compensation
- **Key sectors include** healthcare, grocery and food services, education, childcare, sanitation, and transit
- **Must be fully additive** to a worker's wages

Broadband Infrastructure

- **Focus on households and businesses** without access to broadband and those with connections that do not provide minimally acceptable speeds
- **Fund projects that deliver reliable service** with minimum 100 Mbps download / 100 Mbps upload speeds unless impracticable
- **Complement broadband investments** made through the Capital Projects Fund

Ineligible Uses

- **Changes that reduce net tax revenue** must not be offset with American Rescue Plan funds
- **Extraordinary payments into a pension fund** are a prohibited use of this funding
- **Other restrictions apply** to eligible uses

The examples listed in this document are non-exhaustive, do not describe all terms and conditions associated with the use of this funding, and do not describe all the restrictions on use that may apply. The U.S. Department of the Treasury provides this document, the State and Local contact channels, and other resources for informational purposes. Although efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided, the information is subject to change or correction. Any Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds received will be subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into by Treasury and the respective jurisdiction, which shall incorporate the provisions of the Interim Final Rule and/or Final Rule that implements this program.



Non-Exclusive List of Eligible Uses ARPA – Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Responding to the Public Health Emergency	Addressing Negative Economic Impacts	Serving the Hardest Hit	Improving Access to Infrastructure
COVID-19 mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vaccinations• Personal protective equipment (PPE)• Testing• Alternative care facilities	Workers and families <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unemployment and training• Food, housing, financial security assistance• Survivor's benefit	Health disparities <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community health works• Public benefits navigators• Community violence intervention	Water and sewer <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drinking/wastewater infrastructure• Cybersecurity• Remediation of lead pipes• Stormwater/green Infrastructure
Behavioral health care <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mental health treatment• Substance abuse treatment• Crisis intervention	Small businesses <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loans• Grants• Counseling programs	Housing and neighborhoods <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Homelessness• Affordable housing• Housing vouchers• Residential counseling	Broadband <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Currently unserved or underserved• Modern technologies
Public health resources <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Payroll for public health and similar employees	Impacted industries <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tourism• Travel• Hospitality• Non-profits	Educational disparities <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Early learning services• School district resources• Educational services	<p><i>Note: These are examples pending final guidance from the U.S. Dept of Treasury (Treasury).</i></p> <p><i>Review Treasury documents for details:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• FAQs• Interim final rule
Essential workers <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Premium pay• Retroactive premium pay	Public sector <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rehire public sector employees to pre-pandemic levels• Replace lost revenue	Healthy environments <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Childcare• Enhanced child welfare services	