



The Ohio Grants Partnership

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Update January 24, 2022

Live event Q&A ?

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Moderator 12:33 PM

Welcome to today's session. We will begin soon.

Ask a question

Ohio

**The Ohio Grants
Partnership**

**State and Local Fiscal Recovery Update
January 24, 2022**



Housekeeping Items

We are recording today's event. To access the recording, use the same link you used to access the event.

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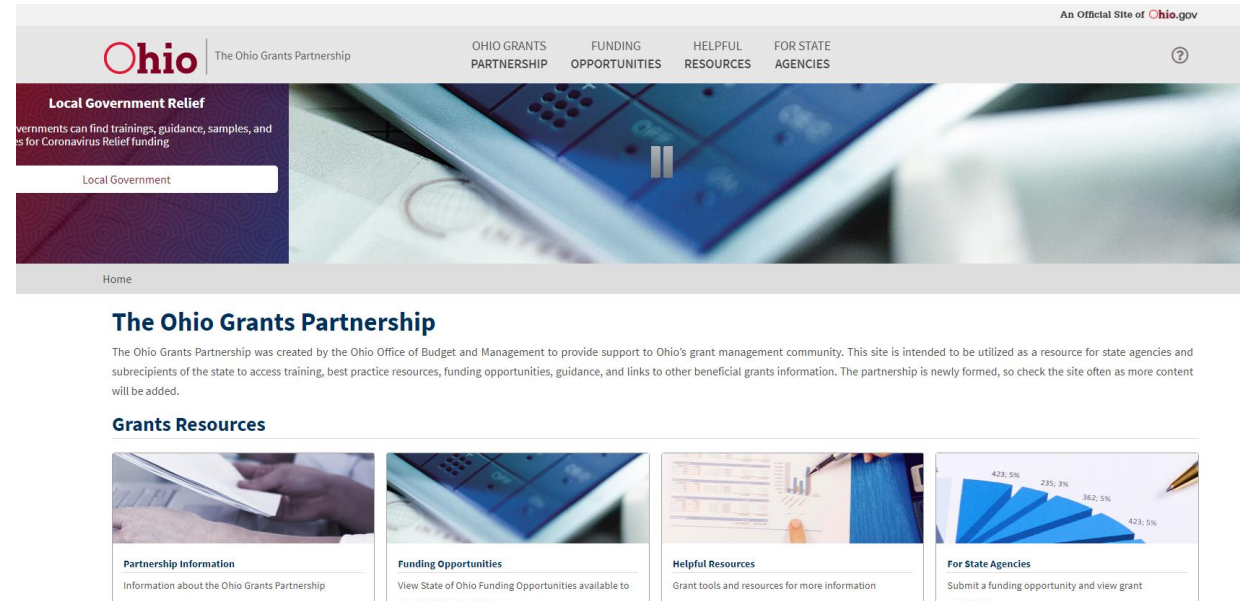
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Navigation:

Helpful Resources > Grant Training

Funding Opportunities > American Rescue Plan Act Local Fiscal Recovery Fund

Ohio Grants Partnership > Ohio Grants Summit



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**The Ohio Grants
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Opening Remarks

Director Kim Murnieks

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**The Ohio Grants
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**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**



THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Final Rule and Major Provisions



ALBERT GALLATIN

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.

Public Health – COVID-19 Mitigation and Prevention

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

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

Assistance to Households and Communities – Enumerated Eligible Uses

Impacted Households

- Food assistance and food banks
- Emergency housing assistance
- Health insurance coverage expansion
- Benefits for surviving family members of individuals who have died from COVID-19
- Assistance to individuals to work (i.e., job training, childcare and transportation support, subsidized employment, assistance to start small business, etc.)
- Financial services for the unbanked and underbanked
- Burials, home repair, and weatherization
- Programs, devices, and equipment for internet access and digital literacy
- Cash assistance
- Paid sick, medical, and family leave programs
- Assistance in accessing public benefits or services
- Childcare and early learning services, home visiting programs, services for child welfare involved families, and foster youth and childcare facilities
- Learning loss for K-12 students
- Long-term housing security programs or services: affordable housing and permanent supportive housing

Disproportionately Impacted Households

- Community health workers to help households access health and social services
- Remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards
- Primary care clinics, hospitals, integration of health services into other settings, and other investments in medical equipment and facilities designed to address health disparities
- Housing vouchers and assistance relocating to neighborhoods with higher economic opportunity
- Investments in neighborhoods to promote improved outcomes
- Improvements to vacant/abandoned properties
- Services to address education disparities
- Schools and other educational equipment and facilities

Assistance to Small Business – Population Presumptions

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.

Impacted Small Businesses	Disproportionately Impacted Small Businesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Decreased revenue or gross receipts➤ Financial insecurity➤ Increased costs➤ Capacity to weather financial hardship➤ Challenges covering payroll, rent or mortgage, and other operating costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Small business operating in Qualified Census Tracts (QCT)➤ Small business operated by Tribal governments or on Tribal lands➤ Small businesses in the U.S. territories

Assistance to Small Business – Enumerated Eligible Uses

Impacted Small Businesses	Disproportionately Impacted Small Businesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 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➤ Technical assistance, counseling, or other services to support business planning <p><i>*Refer to Treasury Final Rule and guidance on loan provisions</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Rehabilitation of commercial properties, storefront improvements and façade improvements➤ Technical assistance, business incubators and grants for start-up or expansion costs for small businesses➤ Support for microbusinesses, including financial, childcare, and transportation costs

Assistance to Nonprofits – Population Presumptions

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

Impacted Nonprofits	Disproportionately Impacted Nonprofits
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Decreased revenue (e.g., from donations and fees)➤ Financial insecurity➤ Increased costs (e.g., uncompensated increases in service need)➤ Capacity to weather financial hardship➤ Challenges covering payroll, rent or mortgage, and other operating costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Nonprofit operating in Qualified Census Tracts (QCT)➤ Nonprofits operated by Tribal governments or on Tribal lands➤ Nonprofits operating in the U.S. territories

Assistance to Nonprofits – Enumerated Eligible Uses

Impacted Nonprofit	Disproportionately Impacted Nonprofit
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Loans* or grants to mitigate financial hardship➤ Technical or in-kind assistance or other services that mitigate negative economic impacts of the pandemic <p><i>* Refer to Treasury Final Rule and guidance on loan provisions</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Flexibility to identify appropriate responses that are related and reasonably proportional to addressing disproportionate impacts

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 broad-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.

A close-up photograph of a hand holding a silver pen, poised to write on a document. The document is out of focus, showing some faint lines and text. A dark grey banner is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the text 'Reporting Requirements' in white serif font.

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

Tier	Recipient	Interim Report	Project and Expenditure Report	Recovery Plan Performance Report
1	States, U.S. territories, metropolitan cities and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents	By August 31, 2021 or 60 days after receiving funding if funding was received by October 15, with expenditures by category	By January 31, 2022, and then 30 days after the end of each quarter thereafter ¹	By August 31, 2021 or 60 days after receiving funding, and annually thereafter by July 31 ²
2	Metropolitan cities and counties with a population below 250,000 residents which received more than \$10 million in SLFRF funding			Not required
3	Tribal Governments which received more than \$30 million in SLFRF funding		By April 30, 2022, and then annually thereafter ³	
4	Tribal Governments which received less than \$30 million in SLFRF funding			
5	Metropolitan cities and counties with a population below 250,000 residents which received less than \$10 million in SLFRF funding			
6	NEUs	Not required		

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact – Capital Expenditures Reporting

If a project has total capital expenditures of	and the use is enumerated by Treasury as eligible, then	and the use is beyond those enumerated by Treasury as eligible, then
Less than \$1 million	No Written Justification required	No Written Justification required
Greater than or equal to \$1 million, but less than \$10 million	Written Justification required but recipients are not required to submit as part of regular reporting to Treasury	Written Justification required and recipients must submit as part of regular reporting to Treasury
\$10 million or more	Written Justification required and recipients must submit as part of regular reporting to Treasury	

- ***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

Reporting Requirements

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.

Appendix 1: Expenditure Categories

The Expenditure Categories (EC) listed below must be used to categorize each project as noted in Part 2 above. The term “Expenditure Category” refers to the detailed level (e.g., 1.1 COVID-10 Vaccination). When referred to as a category (e.g., EC 1) it includes all Expenditure Categories within that level.

1: Public Health	
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination ^
1.2	COVID-19 Testing ^
1.3	COVID-19 Contact Tracing
1.4	Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, etc.)*
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment
1.6	Medical Expenses (including Alternative Care Facilities)
1.7	Capital Investments or Physical Plant Changes to Public Facilities that respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency
1.8	Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)
1.9	Payroll Costs for Public Health, Safety, and Other Public Sector Staff Responding to COVID-19
1.10	Mental Health Services*
1.11	Substance Use Services*
1.12	Other Public Health Services

Appendix C – Expenditure Categories and Template Mapping

The Expenditure Categories (EC) listed below must be used to categorize each project as noted in the [Reporting Guidance](#). The term “Expenditure Category” refers to the detailed level (e.g., 1.1 COVID-10 Vaccination). When referred to at the summary level (e.g., EC 1) it includes all Expenditure Categories within that summary level.

For the table below, the following legend applies.

* Denotes areas where recipients should note if the project includes a capital expenditure

The Programmatic Data column indicates which Expenditure Categories have associated programmatic data, in addition to the project standard information. More information on each EC’s programmatic data is contained in Appendix C and in the [Reporting Guidance](#).

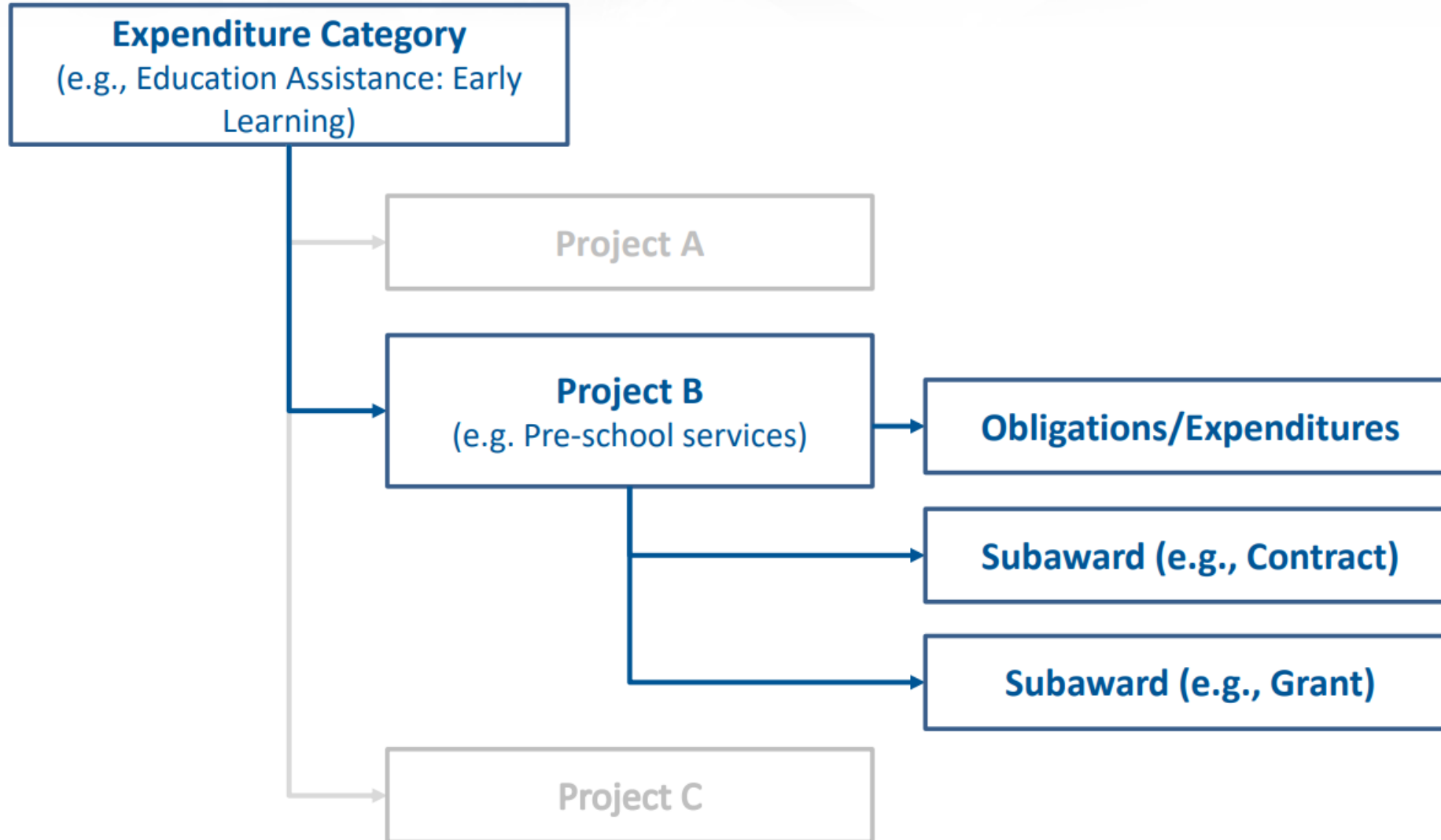
Category	Programmatic Data?	Bulk Upload Template	
1 Expenditure Category: Public Health			
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination *	No	Project Baseline Template
1.2	COVID-19 Testing *	No	Project Baseline Template
1.3	COVID-19 Contact Tracing*	No	Project Baseline Template
1.4	Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, etc.) *	No	Project Baseline Template
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment*	No	Project Baseline Template



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



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?

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Resources

Final Rule and Supporting Resources

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF)

<https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/assistance-for-state-local-and-tribal-governments/state-and-local-fiscal-recovery-funds>

SLFRF Text of Final Rule

<https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRF-Final-Rule.pdf>

SLFRF Overview of Major Provisions

<https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRF-Final-Rule-Overview.pdf>

SLFRF Compliance Statement

<https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRF-Compliance-Statement.pdf>

Tool for Determining Low- and Moderate-Income Households

<https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRF-LMI-tool.xlsx>

Treasury Final Rule Webinar

<https://youtu.be/rwcwxguVR0I>

Treasury Final Rule Slide Presentation

<https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRF-Final-Rule-Webinar.pdf>

Compliance and Reporting Guidance

<https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRF-Compliance-and-Reporting-Guidance.pdf>





Reporting Guides

Project and Expenditure Report User Guide

<https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Project-and-Expenditure-Report-User-Guide.pdf>

NEU Agreements and Supporting Documents User Guide

<https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/NEU-Non-UGLG-Agreements-and-Supporting-Documents.pdf>

Accessing Treasury Portal

<https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Login.gov-User-Guide.pdf>

Recipient Reporting Tiers Listing

<https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRF-Recipient-Tiers-January-Reporting.xlsx>

Treasury Webinars

Project and Expenditure Reports

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6YTsxrEMS1o>

Reporting Tiers

<https://youtu.be/JnoKISwCA-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

Ohio

**The Ohio Grants
Partnership**

Questions?
