

PH 2021-09: Budget Amendments to the Approved FY 22 Budget: The Clarke County Board of Supervisors intends to amend the FY 2022 budget. The budget amendments include the receipt and expenditure of federal Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds in the amount of \$2,839,569; receipt and expenditure of federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief funds in the amount of \$1,270,045 to Clarke County Public Schools; receipt and expenditure of federal IDEA American Rescue Funds in the amount of \$99,546.60 to Clarke County Public Schools; and expenditure of conservation easement funds in the amount of \$584,500 (\$292,250 from Natural Resource Conservation Service, \$121,875 from Virginia Land Conservation Fund, \$85,187.50 from Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and \$85,187.50 from County fund balance).

The public hearing notice above contains several amendments to the approved Fiscal Year 22 budget. A brief explanation of each amendment and background information follows:

\$2,839,569- These are federal dollars the County is eligible to receive as part of the Coronavirus State and Local Recovery Funds. The eligible uses for these funds are outlined in the attached document from the National Association of Counties. The Board has had a preliminary discussion of these funds but is seeking public input before finalizing the expenditure plan. The attached memo and note sheet provides further information.

\$1,270,045- Clarke County Public Schools has been notified that they will be receiving these federal relief funds. Please see further information on these funds in the attached memo from the Virginia Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Board of Supervisors appropriates these pass-through funds, and the School Board ultimately decides how to expend them.

\$99,546.60- These funds are part of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funding under the American Rescue Plan. These are pass-through funds intended for use by the Clarke County Public Schools.

\$584,500- These funds were previously approved in the FY 21 budget, but the closing did not happen before the end of the fiscal year. This amendment includes acceptance of state and federal revenues for the easement as well as the expenditure of local funds. The attached memo explains the details of the easement purchase.

OVERVIEW FOR AMERICA'S COUNTIES: U.S. TREASURY INTERIM FINAL RULE & GUIDANCE FOR STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS



On May 10, the U.S. Department of Treasury (Treasury) released an [Interim Final Rule](#), [FAQs](#) and a [fact sheet](#) for a significant portion of the \$362 billion Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, established under the [American Rescue Plan Act](#) (ARP) signed into law on March 11 by President Biden.

This specific Interim Rule and related guidance covers the [\\$61.5 billion in direct federal aid to America's counties](#). Later this year, Treasury will release separate guidance for the \$1.5 billion in additional federal aid for public lands counties under Sec. 605 of ARP.

THIS ANALYSIS PROVIDES AN IN-DEPTH OVERVIEW OF THE KEY PROVISIONS WITHIN THE INTERIM FINAL RULE, WITH A SPECIFIC FOCUS ON HOW EACH OF THESE ITEMS MAY IMPACT COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.

This analysis provides an in-depth overview of the key provisions within the Interim Final Rule, with a specific focus on how each of these items may impact county governments. The analysis covers eligibility criteria for the use of funds, compliance and financial reporting, and

key dates for county actions. This report also highlights several key differences between the ARP county aid and the previous county aid under the CARES Act's Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF), ***especially related to payroll support for public health, public safety and other related staff.***

KEY DATES

- **NOW:** [Treasury portal](#) is now open for counties to register and request Recovery Funds
- **JULY 9, 2021:** Deadline to submit comments on U.S. Treasury's [Interim Final Rule](#)
- **AUGUST 31, 2021:** Deadline for counties to submit first Interim Report to U.S. Treasury
- **OCTOBER 31, 2021:** Deadline for counties to submit first *Quarterly Project and Expenditure Report*
- **DECEMBER 31, 2024:** Funds must be *incurred* and obligated
- **DECEMBER 31, 2026:** Funds must be *expended* to cover obligations and all work must be completed

THIS SPECIFIC INTERIM RULE AND RELATED GUIDANCE COVERS THE \$61.5 BILLION IN DIRECT FEDERAL AID TO AMERICA'S COUNTIES. LATER THIS YEAR, TREASURY WILL RELEASE SEPARATE GUIDANCE FOR THE \$1.5 BILLION IN ADDITIONAL FEDERAL AID FOR PUBLIC LANDS COUNTIES UNDER SEC. 605 OF ARP.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: QUICK GUIDE FOR COUNTY OFFICIALS

1. THE FISCAL RECOVERY FUND WAS ESTABLISHED TO HELP TURN THE TIDE ON THE PANDEMIC, ADDRESS ITS ECONOMIC FALLOUT AND LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR A STRONG AND EQUITABLE RECOVERY.

There are five primary ways – outside of the “lost revenue allowance” – that counties may invest Funds:

- ❑ **Support public health response:** Fund COVID-19 mitigation efforts, medical expenses, behavioral health care and certain county public health, public safety, human services and other related staff
- ❑ **Address negative economic impacts:** Respond to economic harms to workers, families, small businesses, impacted industries and rehiring of public sector workers (including county staff)
- ❑ **Replace public sector revenue loss:** Use funds to provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced during the pandemic – *this provision allows a much broader use of Funds*
- ❑ **Premium pay for essential workers:** Offer additional compensation, up to \$13 per hour in additional wages, to those – both county employees and other essential workers in the community – who have faced and continue to face the greatest health risks due to their service. Counties should prioritize low- and moderate-income persons, with additional written justification needed for workers above 150 percent of the residing state’s average annual wage for all occupations or their residing county’s average annual wage, whichever is higher.
Funds can be used retroactively back to January 27, 2020
- ❑ **Water, sewer and broadband infrastructure:** Make necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water, invest in wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and provide unserved or underserved locations with new or expanded broadband access

COUNTIES HAVE BROAD FLEXIBILITY SO LONG AS THEY CAN DEMONSTRATE THAT THESE ACTIVITIES SUPPORT THE PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE OR THAT RECIPIENTS OF THE RECOVERY FUNDS HAVE EXPERIENCED ECONOMIC HARM FROM THE PANDEMIC

2. FUNDS MAY COVER COSTS FROM MARCH 3, 2021 THROUGH DECEMBER 24, 2024

The covered period begins March 3, 2021 and ends on December 31, 2024, with **a few important distinctions and exceptions to the covered period:**

- ❑ Funds must be **INCURRED** (i.e. obligated) by December 31, 2024
- ❑ Funds must be **EXPENDED** with all WORK PERFORMED and COMPLETED by December 31, 2026
- ❑ **Counties may provide premium pay retroactively**, dating back to the start of the public health emergency on January 27, 2020

3. **BROAD FLEXIBILITY TO HELP THOSE DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

The Interim Rule states under its first eligible use category – ***responding to public health needs and negative economic impacts from the pandemic*** – that funds must respond to “the disease itself or the harmful consequences of the economic disruptions resulting from or exacerbated by the COVID-19 public health emergency.”

- ❑ Whether it be public health expenses or economic investments, counties have broad flexibility if the county can demonstrate that these activities support the public health response or that recipients of the Recovery Funds have experienced economic harm from the pandemic
- ❑ Additionally, the Interim Rule provides even greater flexibility for Qualified Census Tracts (QCTs) and other communities, households and businesses disproportionately impacted by the pandemic

4. **UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CARES ACT CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND (CRF) AND ARP FISCAL RECOVERY FUND, ESPECIALLY FOR COUNTY EMPLOYEE PAYROLL SUPPORT**

Eligible expenses under the CRF are also eligible under the Recovery Fund, ***with two major exceptions:***

- ❑ **New, more restrictive allowance with county payroll support for public health and public safety employees** (See page 13 of this analysis for more information). The CARES Act CRF allows a much broader allowance for county employee payroll support. More narrowly defined, ARP Recovery Funds may be used for “payroll and covered benefits expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees, to the extent that their services are devoted to mitigating or responding to COVID-19.” Counties may consider public health and public safety employees to be entirely devoted to mitigating/responding to COVID-19, and are fully recovered, if the employee, or his/her operating unit or division, is primarily dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency
- ❑ Expenses related to issuing tax-anticipation notes are ***not an eligible expense***

RECOVERY FUNDS ARE MORE RESTRICTIVE THAN THE CARES ACT’S CRF DOLLARS FOR COUNTY PAYROLL SUPPORT. THE INTERIM RULE PLACES NEW, MORE RESTRICTIVE LANGUAGE RELATED TO COUNTY PAYROLL SUPPORT FOR ***PUBLIC HEALTH AND PUBLIC SAFETY EMPLOYEES***

5. **USE OF RECOUPED “LOST REVENUE” IS MORE FLEXIBLE THAN OTHER RECOVERY FUND ELIGIBILITY**

Counties may use Recovery Funds for the provision of “government services” to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. The **term “government services” outlines very broad and flexible uses of revenue recoupment funds** outside the standard eligibility requirements outlined in other categories (Public Health Response, Negative Economic Impacts, Premium Pay and Water, Sewer and Broadband Infrastructure) of the Interim Rule. For example, while general infrastructure and economic development investments are not generally eligible under the Fund,

counties may use an amount up to their “lost revenue” amount for these activities. ***However, lost revenue recoupment shall not be used for rainy day or reserve funds, or debt service payments***

6. RECOVERY FUNDS MAY NOT BE USED AS NON-FEDERAL MATCH, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED

Recovery Funds shall not be used as the local match for other federal programs (i.e. Medicaid, EDA, EPA Drinking Water and Clear Water State Revolving Funds), unless specifically allowed by the underlying/source federal program. ***It is important to note that counties may use their Funds to match other state and local government allocations of Treasury ARP Recovery Funds, if used within the county***

- ❑ **Under a February 3, 2021 presidential directive, FEMA is authorized to provide 100 percent federal funding for the cost of COVID-related activities** previously determined as eligible, from the beginning of the pandemic (January 27, 2020) to September 30, 2021. In addition, the directive allows FEMA to expand activities eligible for reimbursement from January 21, 2021 until September 30, 2021. Specifically, costs to support the safe opening and operation of eligible schools, child care facilities, health care facilities, non-congregate shelters, domestic violence shelters, and transit systems are now eligible

7. COUNTIES MAY USE RECOVERY FUNDS FOR ROUTINE PENSION COSTS OF EMPLOYEES

Recovery Funds cannot be used for *deposits* into defined benefit pension funds. **HOWEVER**, Treasury defines a “deposit” as an extraordinary contribution to a defined benefit pension fund for the purpose of reducing an accrued, unfunded liability. ***Counties may use funds for routine payroll contributions to pensions of employees whose wages and salaries are an eligible use***

8. REHIRING LOCAL GOVERNMENT STAFF TO PRE-PANDEMIC LEVELS

The Interim Final Rule permits the rehiring of public sector staff, including county employees, up to the pre-pandemic staffing level, which is measured based on employment as of January 27, 2020. Furthermore, counties may use Recovery Funds toward payroll, covered benefits, and other costs associated with rehiring public sector staff

9. COUNTIES MAY USE RECOVERY FUNDS TO INVEST IN CERTAIN CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

The Interim Rule specifically states that Recovery Funds may support necessary investments in drinking water, waste and stormwater, and high-quality broadband services

- ❑ **For water, stormwater and sewer investments**, the Interim Rule aligns eligible projects with the listing of activities allowed under the Environment Protection Agency’s (EPA) [Clean Water State Revolving Fund](#) and [Drinking Water State Revolving Fund](#)
- ❑ **For broadband investments**, eligible projects ***are intended*** to provide services that meet at least 100 megabits per second upload and download, wherever practicable
- ❑ **General economic development and infrastructure projects**, such as road construction or bridge repair, unrelated to COVID-19 are ***not*** an eligible expense, ***unless funded through a county’s “lost revenue” replacement allowance***

ELIGIBLE EXPENSES

1. SUPPORT PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE

INTERIM FINAL RULE: REFERENCES P. 12-23 | RULE DEFINITIONS P. 138-140

*The Interim Final Rule outlines that the Recovery Fund provides resources to “**meet and address these emergent public health needs**, including through measures to counter the spread of COVID-19, through the provision of care for those impacted by the virus, and through programs or services that address disparities in public health that have been exacerbated by the pandemic.”*

Among the potential uses of funds, the Interim Final Rule outlines:

- **PREVENT AND MITIGATE COVID-19**

Funding a broad range of services and programming for prevention and response to COVID-19, such as:

- ❑ Vaccination programs, including staffing, equipment, supplies, facilities and administrative expenses
- ❑ Testing, monitoring and contact tracing
- ❑ Supporting isolation and quarantine
- ❑ Paid sick and paid family and medical leave to public employees related to COVID-19 compliance
- ❑ Public health surveillance and data system enhancement
 - Case monitoring
 - Vaccination uptake tracking
- ❑ Enforcing public health orders
- ❑ Emergency medical response expenses, including emergency medical transportation related to COVID-19
- ❑ Communication efforts related to COVID-19 vaccination programs and public health orders
- ❑ Purchase PPE and disinfection of public areas and other facilities
- ❑ Prevention and mitigation in congregate living facilities, such as:
 - Nursing homes and skilled nursing facilities
 - Jails and incarceration settings
 - Group living facilities including residential foster care and behavioral health treatment facilities
 - Other key settings like homeless shelters and schools
- ❑ Ventilation improvements in congregate settings, public health facilities or other public facilities
- ❑ Capital investments or adaptations to public facilities such as hospitals or health clinics

QUICK TIP

Under the sections related to responding to the **public health emergency or its negative economic impacts**, it is important to:

- Identify a need or a negative impact of the COVID-19 public health emergency
 - Identify how the county investment would address the identified need or impact
 - Explain how the investment would help the county respond to the disease itself or the harmful economic consequences of the economic disruptions
-

- **COVID-19 TREATMENT AND MEDICAL SERVICES**

Funding to enhance health care capacity to treat and provide care and services for near and long-term medical needs for COVID-19 patients as well as genomic surveillance for COVID-19 variants. This also includes treatment expenses of the long-term symptoms or effects of COVID-19, including post-intensive care syndrome

- **ENHANCE BEHAVIORAL AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**

Funding new or enhanced services that meet behavioral health needs exacerbated by the pandemic, as well as related public health needs, such as:

- Mental health treatment
- Substance misuse treatment
- Hotlines and/or warmlines
- Crisis intervention services
- Overdose prevention
- Infectious disease prevention
- Behavioral/physical health primary care services

- **SUPPORT LOCAL HEALTH AND SAFETY WORKFORCE**

Funding payroll and covered benefit expenses for the following segments of county workers who, primarily or partially work regularly to mitigate or respond to the COVID-19 emergency:

- Public safety
- Public health
- Health care
- Human services
- Other similar employees

- **IMPROVING THE DESIGN AND EXECUTION OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS**

Funding efforts to improve programs addressing the COVID-19 public health emergency through planning and analysis, which includes, **but is not limited to:**

- Targeted consumer outreach
- Improvements to data or technology infrastructure
- Impact evaluation
- Data analysis

While the CARES Act’s Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) had much broader allowances for county employee payroll support, ARP Recovery Funds may be used for “payroll and covered benefits expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees, to the extent that their services are devoted to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.”

*For administrative convenience, counties may consider public health and public safety employees to be entirely devoted to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency, and therefore fully covered, if the employee and their operating unit or division, **“is primarily dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.”***

- **ADDRESS DISPARITIES IN PUBLIC HEALTH OUTCOMES**

In recognition of the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on health outcomes in low-income and Native American communities and the importance of mitigating these effects, **the Interim Final Rule identifies a broader range of services and programs that will be presumed to be responding to the public health emergency when provided in these communities.** Specifically, Treasury will presume that certain types of services are eligible uses when provided in a Qualified Census Tract (QCT), to families and populations living in a QCT, or other households, businesses or populations disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency

- **These services include:**

- **Community health workers** who will help residents access health services and resources that address the social determinants of health
- **Public benefits navigators** that help residents navigate and apply for federal, state and local public benefits or services
- **Housing services** that support healthy living environments and neighborhoods that are conducive to mental and physical wellness
- **Lead Paint remediation** or remediation of other lead hazards to reduce elevated blood lead levels in children
- **Evidence-based community violence intervention programs** that will prevent violence and mitigate the increase of violence during the pandemic

- This section **also covers program and service** activities that address:

- **Housing insecurity**, lack of affordable housing or homelessness
- **Impacts of COVID-19 on education**, including new or expanded learning services, assistance to high-poverty school districts, needs of students
- **Childhood health or welfare**, including childcare, home visits by health professionals, parent educators and social service professionals, and services for child welfare-involved families and youth

**SPECIFICALLY, TREASURY WILL PRESUME THAT CERTAIN TYPES OF SERVICES
ARE ELIGIBLE USES WHEN PROVIDED IN A QUALIFIED CENSUS TRACT (QCT),
TO FAMILIES AND POPULATIONS LIVING IN A QCT OR OTHER HOUSEHOLDS,
BUSINESSES OR POPULATIONS DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED BY THE
COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY**

2. ADDRESS NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACTS

INTERIM FINAL RULE: REFERENCES P. 23-44 | RULE DEFINITIONS P. 140-143

ARP provides that funds may be used 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.

- **ASSISTANCE TO HOUSEHOLDS**

Funds may be used to assist households or populations, *preferably* those most disproportionately impacted, by the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency, such as:

- ❑ **Food** assistance
- ❑ **Rent, mortgage or utility** assistance
- ❑ **Counseling and legal aid** to prevent eviction or homelessness
- ❑ **Cash** assistance
- ❑ Emergency **assistance for burials**
- ❑ **Home repairs**, weatherization or other needs
- ❑ **Internet access** or digital literacy assistance
- ❑ **Job training** related to a worker's occupation or level of training impacted by COVID

QUICK TIP

Under this section, the general focus of investments must be to address an economic harm resulting from or exacerbated by the COVID-19 public health emergency.

- **SMALL BUSINESS AND NON-PROFIT SUPPORT**

State, local and Tribal governments may provide assistance to small businesses to adopt safer operating procedures, weather periods of closure or mitigate financial hardship resulting from the COVID-19 public health emergency, including:

- ❑ **Loans or grants** to mitigate financial hardship, such as declines in revenues or impacts of periods of business closure, for example by supporting payroll and benefits costs, costs to retain employees, mortgage, rent, or utilities costs, and other operating costs
- ❑ **Loans, grants, or in-kind assistance** to implement COVID-19 prevention or mitigation tactics, such as physical plant changes to enable social distancing, enhanced cleaning efforts, barriers or partitions, or COVID-19 vaccination, testing, or contact tracing programs
- ❑ **Technical assistance**, counseling, or other services to assist with business planning needs

FUNDS MAY BE USED TO ASSIST HOUSEHOLDS OR POPULATIONS, PREFERABLY THOSE MOST DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED, BY THE NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

- **AID TO IMPACTED INDUSTRIES**

Funds may be used to aid tourism, travel, hospitality, *and other impacted industries* that responds to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency, such as:

- ❑ Implement COVID-19 mitigation and infection prevention measures to enable safe resumption
- ❑ Improvement to ventilation, physical barriers or partition
- ❑ Signage to facilitate social distancing
- ❑ Provision of masks or PPE
- ❑ Consultation with infection prevention professionals to develop safe reopening plans
- ❑ Activities that support safe reopening of businesses in the tourism, travel and hospitality industries and business districts that were closed during the COVID-19 public health emergency
- ❑ Planned expansion or upgrade of tourism, travel and hospitality facilities delayed due to the pandemic
- ❑ Aid may be considered responsive to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic if it supports businesses, attractions, business districts and tribal development districts operating prior to the pandemic and affected by required closure and other efforts to contain the pandemic

- **REHIRING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT STAFF, INCLUDING COUNTY EMPLOYEES**

The Interim Final Rule permits coverage of payroll and benefits costs of public health and safety staff primarily dedicated to COVID-19 response, as well as rehiring of public sector staff up to pre-pandemic levels as of January 27, 2020

COUNTIES MAY USE RECOVERY FUNDS TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF ITS EMPLOYEES UP TO THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AS OF JANUARY 27, 2020, INCLUDING PAYROLL, COVERED BENEFITS AND OTHER RELATED COSTS

- **ASSISTANCE TO UNEMPLOYED WORKERS**

This includes services like:

- ❑ **Job training** to accelerate rehiring of unemployed workers
- ❑ **Workers unemployed due to the pandemic** or the resulting recession
- ❑ **Workers who were already unemployed** when the pandemic began and remain so due to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic
- ❑ **Individuals who want and are available for work**, including those who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months or who are employed part time but who want and are available for full-time work

FUNDS MAY BE USED TO AID TOURISM, TRAVEL, HOSPITALITY AND OTHER IMPACTED INDUSTRIES THAT RESPONDS TO THE NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

- **EXPENSES TO IMPROVE EFFICACY OF ECONOMIC RELIEF PROGRAMS**

Counties may also use Fiscal Recovery Funds to improve efficacy of programs addressing negative economic impacts, including through:

- ❑ Use of **data analysis**
- ❑ Targeted **consumer outreach**
- ❑ Improvements to **data or technology infrastructure**
- ❑ Impact **evaluations**

- **SERVICES FOR QUALIFIED CENSUS TRACT AND OTHER DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITIES**

In addition to specific services to address health disparities in a QCT (pg. 7 of this analysis), the Interim Rule outlines additional ways Recovery Funds may be used. Funds may be used for certain services when provided in a Qualified Census Tract (QCT), to families and individuals living in QCTs, by a Tribal government, or to other households, businesses or populations disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency. These services include, *but are not limited to*, the following:

- ❑ **Investments in Housing and Neighborhoods:** Funds may be used to assist households or populations facing negative economic impacts due to COVID-19, such as:
 - **Services to address homelessness** such as supportive housing, and to improve access to stable, affordable housing among unhoused individuals
 - **Affordable housing development** to increase supply of affordable and high-quality living units
 - **Housing vouchers, residential counseling, or housing navigation assistance** to facilitate household moves to neighborhoods with high levels of economic opportunity and mobility for low-income residents, to help residents increase their economic opportunity and reduce concentrated areas of low economic opportunity

TREASURY HAS IDENTIFIED A BROAD RANGE OF SERVICES THAT ARE ELIGIBLE USES WHEN PROVIDED IN A QUALIFIED CENSUS TRACT (QCT), TO FAMILIES AND POPULATIONS LIVING IN A QCT OR OTHER HOUSEHOLDS, BUSINESSES OR POPULATIONS DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED BY THE COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

- ▣ **Addressing Educational Disparities:** Funds may also enhance educational supports to help mitigate impacts on students, such as:
 - **New, expanded, or enhanced early learning services**, including pre-kindergarten programs and Head Start
 - **Assistance to high-poverty school districts** to advance equitable funding across districts
 - **Evidence-based educational services** and practices that address the academic needs of students and/or their social, emotional and mental health
 - Services that support **students’ social, emotional and mental health**

- ▣ **Promoting Healthy Childhood Environments:** Funds may be used to mitigate increases in economic hardship, material insecurity, and parental stress and behavioral health challenges in families with children, such as:
 - New or expanded **high-quality childcare**
 - **Home visiting programs** to provide structured visits from health, parent educators, and social service professionals to pregnant women or families with young children to offer education and assistance navigating resources for economic support, health needs, or child development
 - **Enhanced services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth** to provide support and training on child development, positive parenting, coping skills or recovery for mental health and substance use challenges


FUNDS MAY BE USED TO MITIGATE INCREASES IN ECONOMIC HARDSHIP, MATERIAL INSECURITY, AND PARENTAL STRESS AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CHALLENGES IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

[State and Local Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Funds \(naco.org\)](https://naco.org)

NACo RESOURCES & MEMBER SUPPORT

COVID-19 RECOVERY CLEARINGHOUSE

In a major victory for America's counties, the State and Local Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Funds legislation, part of the American Rescue Plan Act, was signed into law by President Biden on March 11. The legislation includes \$55.1 billion in direct, flexible aid to every county in America, as well as other crucial investments in local communities.



How Can We Help?

Use the form below to ask a question, and NACo staff will respond via email. Please also explore our curated resources, including guidance, FAQs and more:

- Latest Resources
- NACo Recovery Fund FAQs
- Your County's ARP Allocation
- NACo ARPA Analysis

[ASK A QUESTION](#)

Share Your Story

How is your county responding to the coronavirus pandemic and driving the recovery in your community. Use the form below to share how your county is using federal relief funds with NACo.

For resources to share your story with local media [click here](#).

[SHARE YOUR STORY](#)

State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Find your county's estimated allocation, NACo's legislative analysis and more.

[LEARN MORE](#)

American Rescue Plan Act Funding Breakdown

This interactive tool helps navigate the roughly \$1.5 trillion in county-related funding from the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

[LEARN MORE](#)

COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution

Explore key considerations for counties in COVID-19 vaccine distribution plans.

[LEARN MORE](#)

3. PREMIUM PAY FOR ESSENTIAL WORKERS

INTERIM FINAL RULE: REFERENCES P. 40-46, 106 | RULE DEFINITIONS P. 119, 127

Funds may be used by counties to provide premium pay to eligible workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency or to provide grants to third-party employers within the county to compensate eligible workers for performing essential work.

Recovery Funds may be used by recipients, including counties, to provide premium pay to eligible county workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency or to provide grants to third-party employers within the county to compensate those eligible workers who perform essential work.

- **DEFINING THE CONCEPT OF PREMIUM PAY AND ESSENTIAL WORKERS:** To ensure that premium pay is targeted to workers that faced or face heightened risks due to the character of their work, the Interim Final Rule defines essential work *as work involving regular in-person interactions or regular physical handling of items that were also handled by others. **An individual who teleworked from a residence may not receive premium pay***
- **PREMIUM PAY MAY BE PROVIDED RETROACTIVELY FOR WORK PERFORMED AT ANY TIME SINCE THE START OF THE COVID-19** public health emergency (January 27, 2020), where those workers have yet to be compensated adequately for work previously performed
- **WORKERS THAT ARE ELIGIBLE FOR PREMIUM PAY** include:
 - ❑ **Any work performed by an employee of the state, local or tribal government**
 - ❑ Staff at nursing homes, hospitals, and home care settings
 - ❑ Workers at farms, food production facilities, grocery stores, and restaurants
 - ❑ Janitors and sanitation workers
 - ❑ Truck drivers, transit staff and warehouse workers
 - ❑ Public health and safety staff
 - ❑ Childcare workers, educators and other school staff
 - ❑ Social service and human services staff
- **PREMIUM PAY DEFINITION:** Premium pay means an amount up to \$13 per hour in addition to wages or remuneration the worker otherwise receives and in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$25,000 per eligible worker
- **TREASURY URGES COUNTIES TO PRIORITIZE PREMIUM PAY FOR LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME PERSONS:** Counties should prioritize low- and moderate-income persons, with additional written justification needed for essential workers above 150 percent of the residing state’s average annual wage for all occupations or their residing county’s average annual wage, whichever is higher

PREMIUM PAY MAY BE PROVIDED RETROSPECTIVELY FOR WORK PERFORMED AT ANY TIME SINCE THE START OF THE COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY – JANUARY 27, 2020

4. PAYROLL EXPENSES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH & PUBLIC SAFETY EMPLOYEES

INTERIM FINAL RULE: REFERENCES P. 20-21 | RULE DEFINITIONS P. 140

Covering payroll and benefits for public safety and public health employees is more restrictive than what was allowed under the CARES Act’s Coronavirus Relief Fund.

As stated in the Interim Rule, Recovery Funds may be used for payroll and covered benefits as follows:

- **PAYROLL AND COVERED BENEFITS EXPENSES** for county public safety, public health, health care, human services and similar employees *to the extent that their services are devoted to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency*
- Support the payroll and covered benefits for the portion of the **EMPLOYEE’S TIME THAT IS DEDICATED TO RESPONDING TO THE COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY**
- **FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CONVENIENCE**, counties may consider public health and safety employees to be entirely devoted to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency, and therefore fully covered, if the employee, or his/her operating unit or division, is primarily dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency
- Recipients may reconsider and assess the **EXTENT AN EMPLOYEE, DIVISION OR OPERATING UNIT IS ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES THAT RESPOND TO COVID-19**. A recipient can provide payroll records, attestations from supervisors/staff or regular work product or correspondence demonstrating work on COVID-19 response. **Counties DO NOT need to routinely track staff hours at the employee level**

The table below highlights the key differences between ARP and CARES Act guidance as it relates to **payroll and covered benefits for public health and public safety employees**:

ARP FISCAL RECOVERY FUND GUIDANCE	CARES ACT CRF GUIDANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds may be used for payroll/benefits for public, safety, public health, health care, human services and similar employees • Funds can be used to support the payroll/benefits for the portion of the employee’s time that is dedicated to responding to COVID-19 • Counties may consider public health/safety employees to be entirely devoted to mitigating/responding to COVID-19, and are fully recovered, if the employee, or his/her operating unit or division, is primarily dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a matter of administrative convenience in light of the emergency nature of this program, a state, territorial, local or tribal government may presume that payroll costs for public health and public safety employees are payments for services substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency, unless the chief executive (or equivalent) of the relevant government determines that specific circumstances indicate otherwise • All costs of such employee may be covered using payments from the Fund

5. REPLACE PUBLIC SECTOR REVENUE LOSS

INTERIM FINAL RULE: REFERENCES P. 51-60, 118-119 | RULE DEFINITIONS P. 135, 143-144

Counties may use Fiscal Recovery Funds for the provision of “government services” to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Counties may use Recovery Funds for the provision of “government services” to the **extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the COVID-19 public health emergency**. This means that the amount determined as “lost revenue” may be used for most regular government purposes, **except for activities such as rainy day or reserve funds and for debt service payments**.

The Interim Final Rule implements these provisions by establishing a definition of “general revenue” for purposes of calculating a loss in revenue and by providing a methodology for calculating revenue lost due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

- **DEFINITION OF GENERAL REVENUE**

Based on Census Bureau’s definition and includes revenue from taxes, current charges, miscellaneous general revenue, and intergovernmental transfers between state and local governments (*Note: definition excludes federal intergovernmental transfers to counties including CARES Act funding*)

- ❑ Excludes other correction transactions proceeds from issuance of debt or the sale of investments, agency or private trust transactions and revenue generated by utilities, intergovernmental transfers from the federal government (federal transfers made to a state/locality)

- **DEFINITION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES**

Government Services included, **but are not limited to:**

- ❑ Maintenance or pay-go pay-go funded building of **infrastructure, including roads**
- ❑ Modernization of **cybersecurity**, including hardware, software, and protection of critical infrastructure
- ❑ **Health** services
- ❑ **Environmental** remediation
- ❑ **School or educational** services
- ❑ Provision of **police, fire, and other public safety services**

RECOVERY FUNDS USED TO REPLACE “REVENUE LOSS” ARE FLEXIBLE AND MAY BE USED FOR A BROAD RANGE OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES, PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OUTSIDE OF TYPICAL ELIGIBLE USES OF RECOVERY FUNDS UNDER THE INTERIM RULE. **HOWEVER, REVENUE RECOUPMENT CANNOT BE USED FOR RAINY DAY FUNDS OR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS**

- **REQUIREMENTS WHEN CALCULATING REVENUE LOSS**

When calculating revenue loss, a county must adhere to the following guidelines:

- ❑ Recipients should calculate revenue on an **entity-wide basis** (*i.e. county government-wide basis*)
- ❑ Recipients **cannot use pre-pandemic projections** as a basis to estimate the reduction in revenue
- ❑ Recipients should (*i.e. may*) calculate the extent of the reduction in revenue as of four points in time:
 - December 31, 2020
 - December 31, 2021
 - December 31, 2022, and
 - December 31, 2023

- **STEPS FOR CALCULATING LOST REVENUE**

1. Identify revenues collected in the **most recent full fiscal year prior to the public health emergency (i.e. January 27, 2020), called the base year revenue**. In calculating revenue, recipients should sum across all revenue streams covered as general revenue

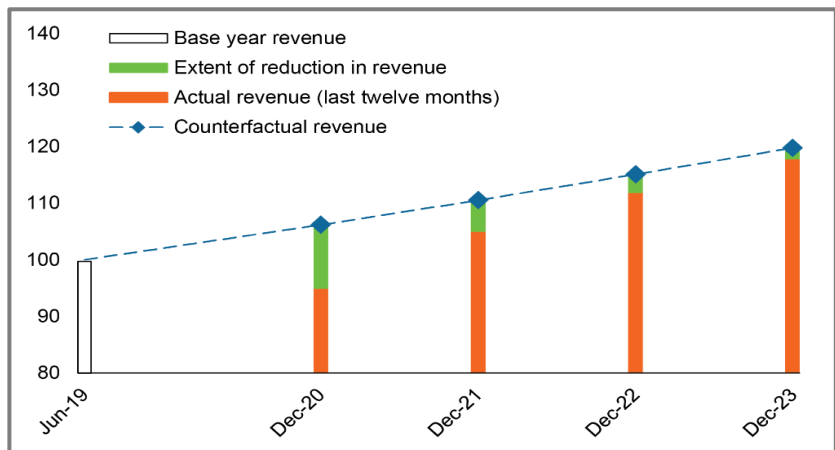
2. **Estimated counterfactual revenue**, which is equal to base year revenue:

$[(1 + \text{growth adjustment})^{(n/12)}]$, where *n* is the number of months elapsed since the end of the base year to the calculation date, and *growth adjustment* is the greater of 4.1 percent and the recipient’s average annual revenue growth in the three full fiscal years prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency

3. **Identify actual revenue**, which equals revenues collected over the past 12 months of the calculation date

4. The extent of the reduction in revenue is equal to *counterfactual revenue* less than *actual revenue*. If actual revenue exceeds counterfactual revenue, **the extent of the reduction in revenue is set to zero for that calculation date**

THE OVERALL METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING THE REDUCTION IN REVENUE IS ILLUSTRATED IN THE FIGURE, AT RIGHT:



6. WATER & SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE

INTERIM FINAL RULE: REFERENCES P. 62-68 | RULE DEFINITIONS P. 144

To assist in meeting the critical need for investments and improvements to existing infrastructure in water and sewer, counties can invest Recovery Funds in these sectors. The Interim Final Rule outlines eligible uses within each category, allowing for a broad range of necessary investments in projects that improve access to clean drinking water, improve wastewater and stormwater infrastructure systems.

To assist in meeting the critical need for investments and improvements to existing infrastructure in water and sewer, counties can invest Recovery Funds in these sectors. The Interim Final Rule outlines eligible uses within each category, allowing for a broad range of necessary investments in projects that improve access to clean drinking water, improve wastewater and stormwater infrastructure systems.

The Interim Final Rule does this by aligning eligible uses of the Recovery Funds with the wide range of types or categories of projects that would be eligible to receive financial assistance through the Environment Protection Agency's (EPA) [Clean Water State Revolving Fund](#) and [Drinking Water State Revolving Fund](#).

- **CLEAN WATER (SRF) PROJECTS**

The CWSRF provides financial assistance for a wide range of water infrastructure projects to **improve water quality and address water pollution** in a way that enables each state (or county) to address and prioritize the needs of their populations

- The types of projects eligible for **Clean Water SRF assistance** include:

- Projects to construct, improve and repair **wastewater treatment plants**
- Control **non-point sources** of pollution
- **Improve resilience** of infrastructure to severe weather events
- Create **green infrastructure**
- **Protect waterbodies** from pollution

- Under the Clean Water SRF, each of the 51 State programs normally have the flexibility to direct funding to their particular environmental needs, and each state may also have its own statutes, rules and regulations that guide project eligibility. ***With the Recovery Fund, the intent of the Interim Final Rule is outline the list of eligible projects that a county may consider for investment***

THE INTERIM RULE ALIGNS ELIGIBLE
USES OF RECOVERY FUNDS FOR WATER
& SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE WITH
PROJECTS THAT ARE ELIGIBLE TO
RECEIVE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
NORMALLY THROUGH EPA'S CLEAN
WATER SRF & DRINKING WATER SRF

- **DRINKING WATER (SRF) PROJECTS**

The primary use of DWSRF funds is to assist communities in making **water infrastructure capital improvements**, including the installation and replacement of failing treatment and distribution systems. In administering these programs, counties must give priority to projects that:

- ❑ Ensure compliance with applicable health and environmental safety requirements
- ❑ Address the most serious risks to human health
- ❑ Assist systems most in need on a per household basis according to State affordability criteria

- **OTHER ELIGIBLE USES OF RECOVERY FUNDS**

include projects related to:

- ❑ Stormwater runoff
- ❑ Water pollution
- ❑ Flood control
- ❑ Green infrastructure that support stormwater resiliency, including rain gardens and green streets

-
- **As stated in Treasury’s Recovery Fund FAQ document, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) does not apply to Treasury’s administration of funds.**

However, projects supported with payments from the Fund may still be subject to NEPA review ***if they are also funded by other federal financial assistance programs***

- The Interim Rule “**encourages**” counties to ensure that water, sewer, and broadband projects **use strong labor standards**, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions
-

HOW COUNTIES INVEST IN AMERICA’S INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEM

\$22.6 BILLION

in sewage and waste management



\$134 BILLION

in infrastructure, including maintaining and operating public works

7. BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE

INTERIM FINAL RULE: REFERENCES P. 69-77 | RULE DEFINITIONS P. 145

Recognizing the need for such connectivity, Recovery Funds may be used by state, territorial, local and tribal governments to make necessary investments in broadband infrastructure.

The COVID-19 public health emergency has underscored the importance of universally available, high-speed, reliable and affordable broadband coverage as millions of Americans rely on the internet to participate in, among critical activities, remote school, healthcare and work. Recognizing the need for such connectivity, the ARPA provides funds to state, territorial, local and tribal governments to make necessary investments in broadband infrastructure.

Additional guidance and requirements around use of Recovery Funds for broadband infrastructure are as follows:

- ❑ **Unserved and underserved households:** Funds may be used to make necessary investments in broadband infrastructure aimed at “unserved or underserved” communities. Treasury defines unserved and underserved at speeds below 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload
- ❑ **Eligible projects are expected to meet or exceed symmetrical upload and download speeds of 100 Mbps.** However, in instances where required speeds cannot be achieved (due of the geography, topography, or excessive costs), the affected project would be expected to meet or exceed 100 Mbps download with a minimum of 20 Mbps upload with scalability to a symmetrical minimum of 100 Mbps
- ❑ **U.S. Treasury used the [Federal Communication Commission’s \(FCC\) Broadband Speed Guide](#) to determine appropriate speed requirements for all eligible projects**

THE INTERIM FINAL RULE
PROVIDES THAT ELIGIBLE
INVESTMENTS IN
BROADBAND ARE THOSE
THAT ARE DESIGNED TO
PROVIDE SERVICES
MEETING ADEQUATE
SPEEDS AND ARE
PROVIDED TO UNSERVED
AND UNDERSERVED
HOUSEHOLDS AND
BUSINESSES

8. INELIGIBLE EXPENSES

INTERIM FINAL RULE: REFERENCES P. 78-97 | RULE DEFINITIONS P.134-135, 145-147

Treasury defines a “deposit” as an extraordinary contribution to a defined benefit pension fund for the purpose of reducing an accrued, unfunded liability. Recipients may use funds for routine payroll contributions to pensions of employees whose wages and salaries are otherwise an eligible use.

The Interim Final Rule outlines identifies **several ineligible uses of Recovery Funds**, including:

- **PENSION FUNDS**

Funds shall not be used for “**extraordinary**” **deposits** into a defined pension fund

- ❑ **HOWEVER**, Treasury defines a “deposit” as an *extraordinary contribution* to a pension fund for the purpose of reducing an accrued, unfunded liability. **Recipients may use funds for routine payroll contributions to pensions of employees whose wages and salaries are otherwise an eligible use**

- **NET REDUCTION IN TAX REVENUE (LIMITED TO STATES AND TERRITORIES)**

If a state or territory has a reduction in net tax revenue, they must demonstrate how they paid for the tax cuts from a source(s) other than the Recovery Fund (**Note: This provision does not apply to counties**)

- **OTHER RESTRICTIONS** include:

- ❑ **Using funds for non-federal match** when barred by another federal regulation or statute, including EPA’s Clean Water SRF, Drinking Water SRF, Economic Development Administration or Medicaid
 - **See note on page 4 related to presidential order on FEMA’s state and local cost-share waiver**
- ❑ **Funding debt service**, including costs associated with tax anticipation notes (TANs) or issuing short-term revenue (**Note: This is different than the CARES Act CRF, which allowed use of funds for TANs**)
- ❑ **Legal settlement** or judgements
- ❑ **Deposits to rainy day funds** or financial reserves
- ❑ **General infrastructure** spending outside of water, sewer and broadband investments or above the amount allocated under “revenue loss” recoupment provision
- ❑ **General economic development or workforce development activities**, unless they directly address negative economic impacts of the public health emergency or related to the “revenue loss” provision

OUTSIDE OF WATER, SEWER, BROADBAND AND FACILITY UPGRADES RELATED TO COVID-19 RESPONSE AND MITIGATION, GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, SUCH AS NEW JAILS, ROADS AND BRIDGES AND BUSINESS PARKS, ARE PROHIBITED. **HOWEVER, COUNTIES MAY USE THE PORTION OF THEIR “REVENUE LOSS” RECOUPMENT FOR THESE TYPES OF INVESTMENTS**

9. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

INTERIM FINAL RULE: REFERENCES P. 110-112 | RULE DEFINITIONS P. 137

Counties are required to submit an Interim Report, Quarterly Project and Expenditure Reports, and Annual Recovery Plan Performance Reports as specified below, regarding their utilization of Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.

- **INTERIM REPORTS**

Counties are required to submit one Interim Report, which will include the county's expenditures by category at the summary level

- ❑ The Interim Report will cover spending from the date the county receives Funds to July 31, 2021
- ❑ ***The Interim Report is due by August 31, 2021***
- ❑ This report will be similar to that of the CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund
- ❑ *Treasury will release additional guidance on this report in the coming weeks*

- **QUARTERLY PROJECT AND EXPENDITURE REPORTS**

Counties are required to submit quarterly project and expenditure reports, including financial data, information on contracts and subawards over \$50,000 and other information regarding utilization of funds

- ❑ First report will cover spending from the date the county receives Funds to September 30, 2021
- ❑ ***First report is due by October 31, 2021***
- ❑ These reports will be similar to CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund

- **RECOVERY PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORTS**

Counties above 250,000 population are required to submit an Annual Recovery Plan Performance Report, including descriptions of projects funded and information on performance indicators and objectives of each award

- ❑ Initial recovery plan will cover activity from the date the county receives Recovery Funds to July 31, 2021
- ❑ Local governments (*including counties*) ***with less than 250,000 residents are not required*** to develop a Recovery Plan Performance Report
- ❑ *Recovery performance plan is due by August 31, 2021 for counties above 250,000 population*

**COUNTIES BELOW 250,000
POPULATION ARE NOT
REQUIRED TO SUBMIT AN
ANNUAL RECOVERY PLAN
PERFORMANCE REPORT**

10. KEY DEFINITIONS

INTERIM FINAL RULE: RULE DEFINITIONS P. 130-151

Treasury provides a list of definitions in the Interim Final Rule, which are essential to understand and comply with the eligible uses and requirements of Recovery Funds.

1. **COUNTY:** County, parish or other equivalent county division (i.e. Borough in Alaska)
2. **COVERED BENEFITS:** The costs of all types of leave (vacation, family-related, sick, military, bereavement, sabbatical, jury duty), employee insurance (health, life, dental, vision), retirement (pensions, 401(k)), unemployment benefit plans (federal and state), workers' compensation insurance, and Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes (which includes Social Security and Medicare taxes). *(NOTE: This is an important definition linked to the exemption for pensions related to county payroll support for their employees)*
3. **COVERED PERIOD:** Begins on March 3, 2021 and ends on December 31, 2024. Counties must adhere to the parameters of the covered period just as States and territorial governments. However, there are exceptions to the covered period:
 - ❑ Funds must be **INCURRED** (i.e. obligated) by December 31, 2024
 - ❑ Funds must be **EXPENDED** with all **WORK PERFORMED** and **COMPLETED** by December 31, 2026
 - ❑ **Counties may provide premium pay retroactively**, dating back to the start of the public health emergency on January 27, 2020
4. **DEPOSIT:** Extraordinary payment of an accrued, unfunded liability. The term *deposit* does not refer to routine contributions made by an employer to pension funds as part of the employer's obligations related to payroll, such as either a pension contribution consisting of a normal cost component related to current employees or a component addressing the amortization of unfunded liabilities calculated by reference to the employer's payroll costs
5. **ELIGIBLE EMPLOYER:** An employer of an eligible worker who performs essential work
6. **ELIGIBLE WORKER:** Workers needed to maintain continuity of operations of essential critical infrastructure sectors, including health care; emergency response; sanitation, disinfection, and cleaning work; maintenance work; grocery stores, restaurants, food production, and food delivery; pharmacy; biomedical research; behavioral health work; medical testing and diagnostics; home- and community-based health care or assistance with activities of daily living; family or child care; social services work; public health work; vital services to Tribes; **any work performed by an employee of a State, local, or Tribal government**; educational work, school nutrition work, and other work required to operate a school facility; laundry work; elections work; solid waste or hazardous materials management, response, and cleanup

work; work requiring physical interaction with patients; dental care work; transportation and warehousing; work at hotel and commercial lodging facilities that are used for COVID-19 mitigation and containment; work in a mortuary; work in critical clinical research, development, and testing necessary for COVID-19 response

- ❑ **With respect to a county recipient,** workers in any additional sectors as **each chief executive officer** of such recipient (*i.e. county government*) may designate as critical to protect the health and well-being of the residents of their county

7. **ESSENTIAL WORK:** Work that is not performed while teleworking from a residence and involves regular in-person interactions with patients, the public or coworkers of the individual that is performing the work **OR** regular physical handling of items that were handled by, or are to be handled by patients, the public, or coworkers of the individual that is performing the work
8. **GENERAL REVENUE:** Money that is received from tax revenue, current charges, and miscellaneous general revenue, excluding refunds and other correcting transactions, proceeds from issuance of debt or the sale of investments, agency or private trust transactions, and intergovernmental transfers from the federal government, including transfers made pursuant to section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act. General revenue does not include revenues from utilities. Revenue from Tribal business enterprises must be included in general revenue
9. **NON-PROFIT:** Non-profit organization that is exempt from Federal income taxation and that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code
10. **PREMIUM PAY:** An amount of up to \$13 per hour that is paid to an eligible worker, in addition to wages or remuneration the eligible worker otherwise receives, for all work performed by the eligible worker during the COVID-19 public health emergency (*i.e.* since January 27, 2020). Such amount may not exceed \$25,000 with respect to any single eligible worker. Premium pay will be considered to be in addition to wages or remuneration the eligible worker otherwise receives if, as measured on an hourly rate, the premium pay is:
 1. With regard to work that the eligible worker previously performed, pay and remuneration equal to the sum of all wages and remuneration previously received plus up to \$13 per hour with no reduction, substitution, offset or other diminishment of the eligible worker's previous, current or prospective wages or remuneration, **or**
 2. With regard to work that the eligible worker continues to perform, pay of up to \$13 that is in addition to the eligible worker's regular rate of wages or remuneration, with no reduction, substitution, offset or other diminishment of the workers' current and prospective wages or remuneration
11. **SMALL BUSINESS:** A business concern or other organization that: (1) Has no more than 500 employees, or if applicable, the size standard in number of employees established by the Administrator of the Small

Business Administration for the industry in which the business concern or organization operates, and (2) Is a small business concern as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)

12. **PENSION FUND:** Defined benefit plan and does not include a defined contribution plan
13. **RECIPIENT:** A state, territory, tribal government, metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, county, or unite of general local government that receives a payment made under section 602(b) of the Social Security Act or transfer pursuant to section 603(c)(4) of the Social Security Act
14. **REPORTING YEAR:** The Interim Final Rule defines “reporting year” as a single year within the covered period, aligned to the current fiscal year of the recipient government during the covered period, for which a recipient government reports the value of covered changes and any sources of offsetting revenue increases (“in-year” value), regardless of when those changes were enacted. For the fiscal years ending in 2021 or 2025 (partial years), the term “reporting year” refers to the portion of the year falling within the covered period. For example, the reporting year for a fiscal year beginning July 2020 and ending June 2021 would be from March 3, 2021 to July 2021
15. **UNSERVED AND UNDERSERVED HOUSEHOLD OR BUSINESS:** One or more households or businesses that are not currently served by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed

[CLICK HERE TO SUBMIT QUESTIONS TO THE NACO STAFF](#)
[CLICK HERE TO SUBMIT YOUR COUNTY INVESTMENT EXAMPLES](#)

How Can We Help?

Use the form below to ask a question, and NACo staff will respond via email. Please also explore our curated resources, including guidance, FAQs and more.

- Latest Resources
- NACo Recovery Fund FAQs
- Your County's ARP Allocation
- NACo ARPA Analysis

[ASK A QUESTION](#)

Share Your Story

How is your county responding to the coronavirus pandemic and driving the recovery in your community. Use the form below to share how your county is using federal relief funds with NACo.

For resources to share your story with local media [click here](#).

[SHARE YOUR STORY](#)

10. APPENDIX: EXAMPLES OF ELIGIBLE USES OF RECOVERY FUNDS

PUBLIC HEALTH		
<p>COVID-19 response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination programs • Medical care • Testing • Contact tracing • Isolation and quarantine • Medical or public health access for vulnerable populations • Public health surveillance • Public health order enforcement • Public communication • Health care capacity enhancement • Capital investments in mitigation tactics in public facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal protective equipment (PPE) purchases • Prevention and mitigation in congregate living facilities and schools • Ventilation improvements in congregate and health care settings • Public health data system enhancements 	<p>Behavioral health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health treatment • Substance misuse treatment • Crisis intervention • Outreach to promote access to health and social services <p>Payroll</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health, health care, human services, public safety, and others who work on COVID-19 response • Payroll and benefit costs for employees or units/divisions primarily dedicated to COVID-19 response

ECONOMIC IMPACTS	
<p>Households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food assistance, rent, mortgage, utilities • Counseling and legal aid to prevent eviction or homelessness • Cash assistance • Burial assistance • Survivor’s benefits • Home repairs and weatherization • Internet access or digital literacy assistance • Job training to address negative economic or public health impacts <p>Public Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehiring public sector staff up to pre-pandemic levels • Replenishing unemployment insurance (UI) trust funds up to pre-pandemic levels • Building internal capacity to implement economic relief programs, with investments in data analysis, targeted outreach, 	<p>Hardest-hit Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited to spending within a Qualified Census Tract, families living in Qualified Census Tracts, other populations, households, or geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic • Community health workers, public benefits navigators, remediation of lead hazards, and community violence intervention programs • Services to address individuals experiencing homelessness, affordable housing development, housing vouchers, and residential counseling and housing navigation assistance to facilitate moves to neighborhoods with high economic opportunity • New or expanded early learning services, additional resources for high-poverty school districts, educational services like tutoring or afterschool programs and services to address social, emotional, and mental health needs • New or expanded high quality child care, home visiting programs for families with young children, and enhanced services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth

<p>technology infrastructure, and impact evaluations</p>	<p>Small Businesses & Nonprofits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans or grants to mitigate revenue declines, closures (e.g., payroll and benefits support, employee retention, mortgage, rent, utilities, other operating costs) • Loans, grants, or in-kind assistance to implement prevention or mitigation tactics (e.g., social distancing, enhanced cleaning, barriers or partitions, vaccination, testing, contact tracing) • Technical assistance, counseling, or other services to assist business planning • Support for tourism, travel, and hospitality sectors
--	--

REVENUE LOSS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad latitude to support government services, up to the amount of the lost revenue • Includes revenue from taxes, current charges, and miscellaneous general revenue • Calculated at four points in time: December 31, 2020; December 31, 2021; December 31, 2022; and December 31, 2023 • Upon receiving payments, recipients may immediately calculate revenue loss for the period ending December 31, 2020 • Excludes refunds and other correcting transactions, proceeds from issuance of debt or the sale of investments, agency or private trust transactions, and revenue generated by utilities and insurance trusts • Includes intergovernmental transfers between state and local governments, but excludes transfers from the federal government • Recipients must calculate revenue on an entity-wide basis rather than a source-by-source basis • Includes current charges that would be included in the Census Bureau's definition of state or local government general revenue from own sources, such as revenue of facilities operated by a government (swimming pools, recreational marinas and piers, golf courses, skating rinks, museums, zoos, etc.); auxiliary facilities in public recreation areas (camping areas, refreshment stands, gift shops, etc.); lease or use fees from stadiums, auditoriums, and community and convention centers; and rentals from concessions at such facilities

PREMIUM PAY FOR ESSENTIAL WORKERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any work performed by an employee of the state, local or tribal government • Staff at nursing homes, hospitals, and home-care settings • Workers at farms, food production facilities, grocery stores, and restaurants • Janitors and sanitation workers • Public health and safety staff • Truck drivers, transit staff, and warehouse workers • Child care workers, educators, and school staff • Social service and human services staff • Retrospective and prospective premium pay permissible • Staff working for third-party contractors in eligible sectors

WATER & SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE

- Drinking water infrastructure projects, such as building or upgrading facilities and transmission, distribution, and storage systems, including the replacement of lead service lines
- Wastewater infrastructure projects, including constructing publicly-owned treatment infrastructure, managing and treating stormwater or subsurface drainage water, facilitating water reuse, and securing publicly-owned treatment works
- Projects that address the impacts of climate change
- Aligns eligible projects with the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
- Encourages projects to use strong labor standards, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions

BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE

- Investments in areas that are currently unserved or underserved (i.e., lacking a wireline connection that reliably delivers minimum speeds of 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload)
- Prioritize projects that achieve last-mile connections to households and businesses
- Projects that deliver services offering reliable 100 Mbps download and 100 Mbps upload speeds, *unless impracticable due to topography, geography, or cost*
- Fiber optic investments



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Clarke County Board of Supervisors



Berryville Voting District
Matthew E. Bass
(540) 955-5175

Millwood Voting District
Terri T. Catlett
(540) 837-2328

Russell Voting District
Doug Lawrence
(540) 955-2144

Buckmarsh Voting District
David S. Weiss – Chair
(540) 955-2151

White Post Voting District
Bev B. McKay – Vice Chair
(540) 837-1331

County Administrator
Chris Boies
(540) 955-5175

To: Finance Committee

From: Chris Boies

Re: FY22 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund appropriation request

Date: July 6, 2021

The Board of Supervisors at their June 7, 2021 work session instructed staff to complete the necessary steps to accept federal funds and schedule a public hearing for July 20, 2021 to amend the approved FY22 budget to include the receipt and expenditure of \$2,839,569 of Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. The public hearing has been scheduled and paperwork was completed to accept the funds. The Treasurer has confirmed receipt of the first half of the \$2.8 million.

The purpose of the public hearing is to receive citizen comments on how the funds should be allocated. The Board has previously been provided guidance from the U.S. Department of Treasury on how the funds can be spent. Attached to this document are some notes staff are keeping to track the possible use of funds. Also attached is a completed revenue loss calculation sheet completed by Nancy Warczyglowa at JAS should the Board decide to use some of the federal funding to replace lost revenue due to COVID-19.

Following the public hearing, the Board can amend the budget to accept and appropriate the federal funding. Once the funds are appropriated, the Board can approve specific expenditures using these funds as long as they comply with federal guidelines.

American Rescue Funds for Clarke County \$2,839,569

Unsolicited Requests Received:

Blue Ridge Legal Services through letter dated May 24, 2021-no specific amount requested.

Laurel Center through letter dated June 16, 2021-no specific amount requested.

Discussion with County Department Heads and Constitutional Officers

\$7,343 Fresh Air Unit for Emergency Communications Center

Employee Sick Leave

Childcare program

Cybersecurity

County Administrator Suggested Allocations based on Work Session Discussion

\$150,000 to Support Public Health Response

 Paid sick and paid family medical leave

 Ventilation improvements

 Extra cleaning for childcare operation

 Enhance behavioral and mental health

 Water bottle filling stations/glass barriers/other safety improvements

\$100,000 to Address Negative Economic Impact

 Exact needs are still being determined-childcare noted as issue with people returning to work

\$89,569 to Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss

 Would be used for cybersecurity efforts

\$2,500,000 for Water/Sewer and Broadband Infrastructure

 Broadband project(s)

 Water/Sewer project(s)



#110-21

**Commonwealth of Virginia
Virginia Department of Education
Superintendent's Memo #110-21**

DATE: April 30, 2021
TO: Division Superintendents
FROM: James F. Lane, Ed.D., Superintendent of Public Instruction
SUBJECT: American Rescue Plan Act - ESSER III 90 Percent LEA Awards

The American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) III Fund allocations for each school division are attached (**Attachment B**). The allocations are based on each school division's relative share of Title I, Part A, Federal Fiscal Year 2020 funds. Two thirds of the total award is available as of April 30, 2021; the remaining third will be available this summer at the conclusion of a state application process.

Attachment A contains the Additional Required Special Terms and Conditions for Grant Awards or Cooperative Agreements. The terms of the grant award are provided in **Attachment C**.

The ARP Act ESSER III Fund instructions for accessing the funding application and supporting documents were provided to school division federal pandemic relief programs contacts via email. Applications will be due on September 1, 2021. The period of performance for the award is March 13, 2020 through September 30, 2024.

The Office of Pandemic Relief Programs will host a webinar on the ESSER III application process on Thursday, May 13, 2021. The webinar will be presented at 10:00 a.m. and repeated at 2:00 p.m., and will include an overview of the application as well as the additional division requirements outlined below. The link to join the webinar will be provided to school divisions via Superintendent's Email.

[Section 2001\(e\) of the ARP Act](#) includes all allowable uses of funds under ESSER I and ESSER II, and requires that **twenty percent** of divisions' formula funds be reserved to address learning loss (see **Attachment D**). As with ESSER I and ESSER II, a description of how each expenditure addresses COVID-19 impacts must be provided in the program application. Regarding construction and capital projects, the following allowable uses are specified:

- School facility repairs and improvements to enable operation of schools to reduce risk of virus transmission and exposure to environmental health hazards, and to support student health needs; and
- Inspection, testing, maintenance, repair, replacement, and upgrade projects to improve the indoor air quality in school facilities, including mechanical and non-mechanical heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, filtering, purification and other air cleaning, fans, control systems, and window and door repair and replacement.

The Virginia Department of Education is anticipating guidance from the U.S. Department of Education (USED) on capital projects, including requests to use funds for pre-existing projects and for new facilities. Until additional guidance is received, school divisions should continue to follow the guidelines provided in the [School Reopening FAQs](#) on the use of LEA formula funds for construction.

Within **30 days** of receiving ESSER III formula funds, each school division must make publicly available on its website a plan for the safe return to in-person instruction and continuity of services. Before making the plan publicly available, the school division must seek public comment on the plan and take such comment into account. A school division's COVID-19 mitigation health plan may meet this requirement provided that the plan addresses the requirements specified by the USED in the [ARP ESSER Interim Final Rule \(IFR\) released on April 21, 2021](#).

Within **90 days** of receiving ESSER III formula funds, each school division must make publicly available on its website a plan for its use of funds. The plan must be developed in consultation with stakeholders and must take into account public comment provided. The requirements for the plan are specified in the IFR referenced above.

As with ESSER II, equitable services provisions are not included under the ESSER III Fund. Instead, a separate Emergency Assistance for Non-Public Schools program is specified and will be administered by the Virginia Department of Education.

The ARP Act includes local educational agency maintenance of equity requirements for fiscal year (FY) 2022 and FY 2023. As a condition of receiving ESSER III formula funds, a school division may not reduce per-pupil funding (from combined state and local funding) in FY 2022 or FY 2023 for any high-poverty school by an amount that exceeds the total reduction in funding for all schools served by the school division divided by the number of children enrolled in all schools served or reduce per-pupil, full-time equivalent staff in any high-poverty school by an amount that exceeds the total reduction in full-time equivalent staff in all schools divided by the number of children enrolled in all schools. The USED has indicated that it will provide additional guidance on these requirements in the near future.

ESSER III formula funds may be reimbursed concurrently with ESSER I and ESSER II funds. School divisions should reference [Superintendent's Memorandum #090-21](#) for information on the requirement to expend and request reimbursement for ESSER I formula funds prior to requesting reimbursement for ESSER II formula funds.

For more information

Questions about the allocations or application process should be directed to VDOEfederalrelief@doe.virginia.gov.

JFL/LS

- A. Attachment: [Additional Required Special Terms and Conditions for Grant Awards or Cooperative Agreements](#) (DOCX)
- B. Attachment: [ARP Act ESSER III Fund 90 Percent LEA Allocations](#) (XLSX)
- C. Attachment: [ARP Act ESSER III Fund Terms of Grant Award](#) (DOCX)
- D. Attachment: [ARP Act ESSER III Fund Allowable Uses of Funds](#) (DOCX)

**VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
 AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN (ARP) ACT
 ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCHOOL EMERGENCY RELIEF (ESSER) III FUND - 90% LEA ALLOCATIONS
 APRIL 2021**

DIVISION NO	SCHOOL DIVISION	ARP ESSER III 90% LEA ALLOCATIONS	AMOUNT AVAILABLE AS OF APRIL 30, 2021
001	ACCOMACK COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 13,377,017.37	\$ 8,918,011.58
002	ALBEMARLE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 11,475,395.21	\$ 7,650,263.47
003	ALLEGHANY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 4,413,298.73	\$ 2,942,199.15
004	AMELIA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 2,146,282.12	\$ 1,430,854.75
005	AMHERST COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 7,301,689.84	\$ 4,867,793.23
006	APPOMATTOX COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 3,878,287.40	\$ 2,585,524.93
007	ARLINGTON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 18,855,117.73	\$ 12,570,078.48
008	AUGUSTA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 9,960,309.37	\$ 6,640,206.25
009	BATH COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 609,669.98	\$ 406,446.65
010	BEDFORD COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 12,079,331.57	\$ 8,052,887.71
011	BLAND COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 965,628.97	\$ 643,752.65
012	BOTETOURT COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 3,007,802.93	\$ 2,005,201.95
013	BRUNSWICK COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 5,404,577.53	\$ 3,603,051.69
014	BUCHANAN COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 10,200,441.30	\$ 6,800,294.20
015	BUCKINGHAM COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 4,919,252.04	\$ 3,279,501.36
016	CAMPBELL COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 11,654,523.94	\$ 7,769,682.62
017	CAROLINE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 6,369,208.62	\$ 4,246,139.08
018	CARROLL COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 8,333,139.75	\$ 5,555,426.50
019	CHARLES CITY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 1,275,749.89	\$ 850,499.93
020	CHARLOTTE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 5,295,733.98	\$ 3,530,489.32
021	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 51,416,106.23	\$ 34,277,404.15
022	CLARKE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 1,270,045.83	\$ 846,697.22
023	CRAIG COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 1,292,385.59	\$ 861,590.39
024	CULPEPER COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 10,243,226.48	\$ 6,828,817.65
025	CUMBERLAND COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 3,312,211.59	\$ 2,208,141.06
026	DICKENSON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 6,446,026.58	\$ 4,297,351.05
027	DINWIDDIE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 5,988,524.67	\$ 3,992,349.78
028	ESSEX COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 3,229,471.87	\$ 2,152,981.25
029	FAIRFAX COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 186,367,298.16	\$ 124,244,865.41
030	FAUQUIER COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 5,899,549.94	\$ 3,933,033.29
031	FLOYD COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 3,690,232.85	\$ 2,460,155.23
032	FLUVANNA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 2,719,053.81	\$ 1,812,702.54
033	FRANKLIN COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 14,724,334.56	\$ 9,816,223.04
034	FREDERICK COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 10,793,768.89	\$ 7,195,845.92
035	GILES COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 3,628,017.24	\$ 2,418,678.16
036	GLOUCESTER COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 5,497,961.48	\$ 3,665,307.65
037	GOOCHLAND COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 2,358,145.60	\$ 1,572,097.07
038	GRAYSON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 5,387,052.71	\$ 3,591,368.47
039	GREENE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 3,350,581.37	\$ 2,233,720.91
040	GREENSVILLE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 3,678,653.12	\$ 2,452,435.41
041	HALIFAX COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 11,170,273.35	\$ 7,446,848.90
042	HANOVER COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 8,341,832.75	\$ 5,561,221.83
043	HENRICO COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 78,318,248.87	\$ 52,212,165.90
044	HENRY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 18,051,093.61	\$ 12,034,062.40

045	HIGHLAND COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	359,099.68	\$	239,399.79
046	ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	4,748,318.17	\$	3,165,545.45
047	JAMES CITY COUNTY	\$	8,379,709.28	\$	5,586,472.85
048	KING GEORGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	3,079,990.14	\$	2,053,326.76
049	KING AND QUEEN COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	1,535,292.69	\$	1,023,528.46
050	KING WILLIAM COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	1,780,619.31	\$	1,187,079.54
051	LANCASTER COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	2,900,526.18	\$	1,933,684.12
052	LEE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	12,089,584.89	\$	8,059,723.26
053	LOUDOUN COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	10,871,858.75	\$	7,247,905.83
054	LOUISA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	6,768,601.40	\$	4,512,400.93
055	LUNENBURG COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	3,981,786.14	\$	2,654,524.09
056	MADISON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	2,711,550.00	\$	1,807,700.00
057	MATHEWS COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	1,516,652.41	\$	1,011,101.61
058	MECKLENBURG COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	11,572,580.84	\$	7,715,053.89
059	MIDDLESEX COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	2,713,879.97	\$	1,809,253.31
060	MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	13,581,597.49	\$	9,054,398.32
062	NELSON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	3,698,763.09	\$	2,465,842.06
063	NEW KENT COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	1,844,821.39	\$	1,229,880.93
065	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	5,048,327.18	\$	3,365,551.45
066	NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	3,481,495.25	\$	2,320,996.83
067	NOTTOWAY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	6,119,594.77	\$	4,079,729.85
068	ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	5,285,712.33	\$	3,523,808.22
069	PAGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	6,314,510.99	\$	4,209,673.99
070	PATRICK COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	4,813,292.57	\$	3,208,861.71
071	PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	15,397,558.08	\$	10,265,038.72
072	POWHATAN COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	2,005,201.95	\$	1,336,801.30
073	PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	7,059,250.31	\$	4,706,166.87
074	PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	4,988,272.08	\$	3,325,514.72
075	PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	87,868,215.36	\$	58,578,810.23
077	PULASKI COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	8,126,734.49	\$	5,417,822.99
078	RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	1,131,090.59	\$	754,060.39
079	RICHMOND COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	2,321,453.31	\$	1,547,635.54
080	ROANOKE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	9,748,627.28	\$	6,499,084.85
081	ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	4,131,544.27	\$	2,754,362.85
082	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	10,865,074.68	\$	7,243,383.12
083	RUSSELL COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	8,180,627.66	\$	5,453,751.77
084	SCOTT COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	6,277,176.41	\$	4,184,784.27
085	SHENANDOAH COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	8,183,015.03	\$	5,455,343.35
086	SMYTH COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	9,602,996.35	\$	6,401,997.57
087	SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	4,324,480.57	\$	2,882,987.05
088	SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	22,682,023.03	\$	15,121,348.68
089	STAFFORD COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	14,228,831.92	\$	9,485,887.94
090	SURRY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	1,545,749.91	\$	1,030,499.94
091	SUSSEX COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	4,032,963.61	\$	2,688,642.41
092	TAZEWELL COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	13,744,732.66	\$	9,163,155.10
093	WARREN COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	6,929,670.27	\$	4,619,780.18
094	WASHINGTON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	13,302,282.26	\$	8,868,188.17
095	WESTMORELAND COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	4,489,619.54	\$	2,993,079.69
096	WISE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	17,219,289.63	\$	11,479,526.42
097	WYTHE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	7,892,554.91	\$	5,261,703.27
098	YORK COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	5,213,525.05	\$	3,475,683.37
101	ALEXANDRIA CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	34,792,780.78	\$	23,195,187.18
102	BRISTOL CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	9,253,483.18	\$	6,168,988.79

103	BUENA VISTA CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	1,597,925.97	\$	1,065,283.98
104	CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	10,065,919.08	\$	6,710,612.72
106	COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	4,727,020.59	\$	3,151,347.06
107	COVINGTON CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	1,716,698.31	\$	1,144,465.54
108	DANVILLE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	29,674,337.01	\$	19,782,891.34
109	FALLS CHURCH CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	323,465.60	\$	215,643.73
110	FREDERICKSBURG CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	7,843,924.27	\$	5,229,282.85
111	GALAX CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	4,630,846.79	\$	3,087,231.19
112	HAMPTON CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	54,800,634.28	\$	36,533,756.18
113	HARRISONBURG CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	11,822,224.11	\$	7,881,482.74
114	HOPEWELL CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	12,531,042.81	\$	8,354,028.54
115	LYNCHBURG CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	28,413,544.25	\$	18,942,362.83
116	MARTINSVILLE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	8,801,781.72	\$	5,867,854.48
117	NEWPORT NEWS CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	82,142,456.03	\$	54,761,637.34
118	NORFOLK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	113,301,572.62	\$	75,534,381.73
119	NORTON CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	1,890,141.75	\$	1,260,094.50
120	PETERSBURG CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	22,608,275.29	\$	15,072,183.52
121	PORTSMOUTH CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	46,708,351.30	\$	31,138,900.86
122	RADFORD CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	2,379,093.13	\$	1,586,062.09
123	RICHMOND CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	122,811,024.85	\$	81,874,016.55
124	ROANOKE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	51,744,235.88	\$	34,496,157.25
126	STAUNTON CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	6,258,501.53	\$	4,172,334.35
127	SUFFOLK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	27,355,556.75	\$	18,237,037.83
128	VIRGINIA BEACH CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	82,443,643.30	\$	54,962,428.85
130	WAYNESBORO CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	7,307,729.36	\$	4,871,819.57
131	WILLIAMSBURG CITY	\$	2,703,488.42	\$	1,802,325.61
132	WINCHESTER CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	8,188,761.53	\$	5,459,174.35
134	FAIRFAX CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	2,261,867.80	\$	1,507,911.87
135	FRANKLIN CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	5,732,216.87	\$	3,821,477.91
136	CHESAPEAKE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	51,097,732.26	\$	34,065,154.83
137	LEXINGTON CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	441,286.17	\$	294,190.78
138	EMPORIA CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	3,756,951.48	\$	2,504,634.32
139	SALEM CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	3,760,004.07	\$	2,506,669.38
142	POQUOSON CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	464,283.53	\$	309,522.35
143	MANASSAS CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	9,767,423.63	\$	6,511,615.75
144	MANASSAS PARK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	2,526,580.77	\$	1,684,387.18
202	TOWN OF COLONIAL BEACH PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	2,299,308.82	\$	1,532,872.55
207	TOWN OF WEST POINT PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$	321,296.30	\$	214,197.53
218	VIRGINIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND	\$	674,624.17	\$	449,749.45
917	DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE	\$	1,212,358.10	\$	808,238.73
	Total	\$	1,898,541,676.00	\$	1,265,694,450.37

END OF WORKSHEET



**VIRGINIA
IS FOR
LEARNERS**

James F. Lane, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Public Instruction

SUPERINTENDENT'S EMAIL

Contact: John Hendron, 804-225-4387

DATE: June 21, 2021
TO: Division Superintendents
FROM: James F. Lane, Ed.D., Superintendent of Public Instruction
SUPT'S EMAIL: Preliminary IDEA American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act Funding Allocations for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2021

The Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) recently received preliminary Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) funding under the American Rescue Plan Act (ARP). The funding allocations for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2021 from the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) will be available July 1, 2021. Virginia's IDEA Part B 611 flow-through ARP Act funds provide additional funding of \$67,799,708. The IDEA Part B 619 flow-through ARP Act funds provide additional funding of \$4,931,537. Attached are your school division's preliminary FFY 2021 IDEA ARP Act Part B 611 and 619 flow-through funding allocations.

This information may not reflect the final FFY 2021 ARP Act allocations. The VDOE will release the final allocations as soon as the final FFY 2021 grant award notification is received from the U.S. Department of Education.

For more information

If you have questions or need additional information, please contact Ella Barnes at Ella.Barnes@doe.virginia.gov; telephone (804) 225-3161, or Tracie L. Coleman at Tracie.Coleman@doe.virginia.gov; telephone (804) 225-2704.

JFL/SMH/TLC

Attachments:

- A. Section 611, ARP Act Flow-through Funds (PDF)
- B. Section 619, ARP Act Pre-school Funds (PDF)

**VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND STUDENT SERVICES
2021-2022 IDEA PART B **ARP Act**
Section 611 Flow-Through Subgrant Awards (CFDA # TBD)
PRELIMINARY
Grant Award Start Date: July 1, 2021
Grant Award Expiration Date: September 30, 2023
Federal Award Number: TBD**

(Note: Subgrants are uniquely identified in OMEGA via combined use of payee code, project code, and fed. award #)

SCHOOL DIVISION/SOP	ARP 2021-2022 AWARD	PAYEE CODE NUMBER	PROJECT CODE NUMBER
COUNTIES			
ACCOMACK	\$290,684.87	001	TBD
ALBEMARLE	\$751,467.90	002	TBD
ALLEGHANY	\$108,663.26	003	TBD
AMELIA	\$101,522.28	004	TBD
AMHERST	\$230,576.80	005	TBD
APPOMATTOX	\$120,317.10	006	TBD
ARLINGTON	\$1,399,037.42	007	TBD
AUGUSTA	\$532,677.00	008	TBD
BATH	\$26,057.46	009	TBD
BEDFORD	\$577,964.26	010	TBD
BLAND	\$37,195.29	011	TBD
BOTETOURT	\$234,129.94	012	TBD
BRUNSWICK	\$108,916.43	013	TBD
BUCHANAN	\$158,903.88	014	TBD
BUCKINGHAM	\$124,295.20	015	TBD
CAMPBELL	\$411,717.22	016	TBD
CAROLINE	\$247,808.01	017	TBD
CARROLL	\$206,853.38	018	TBD
CHARLES CITY	\$39,213.44	019	TBD
CHARLOTTE	\$93,678.42	020	TBD
CHESTERFIELD	\$3,049,529.96	021	TBD
CLARKE	\$99,546.60	022	TBD
CRAIG	\$35,094.59	023	TBD
CULPEPER	\$474,092.64	024	TBD
CUMBERLAND	\$78,901.32	025	TBD

DICKENSON	\$118,197.43	026	TBD
DINWIDDIE	\$222,239.91	027	TBD
ESSEX	\$81,465.26	028	TBD
FAIRFAX	\$9,427,318.98	029	TBD
FAUQUIER	\$581,310.99	030	TBD
FLOYD	\$114,050.12	031	TBD
FLUVANNA	\$193,795.69	032	TBD
FRANKLIN COUNTY	\$407,943.51	033	TBD
FREDERICK	\$729,362.90	034	TBD
GILES	\$129,985.75	035	TBD
GLOUCESTER	\$270,748.53	036	TBD
GOOCHLAND	\$147,220.30	037	TBD
GRAYSON	\$101,627.06	038	TBD
GREENE	\$170,990.57	039	TBD
GREENSVILLE	\$142,170.85	040	TBD
HALIFAX	\$290,075.68	041	TBD
HANOVER	\$845,317.55	042	TBD
HENRICO	\$2,705,638.73	043	TBD
HENRY	\$433,404.46	044	TBD
HIGHLAND	\$11,073.51	045	TBD
ISLE OF WIGHT	\$281,333.48	046	TBD
KING GEORGE	\$228,707.62	048	TBD
KING & QUEEN	\$46,087.23	049	TBD
KING WILLIAM	\$103,572.07	050	TBD
LANCASTER	\$64,912.03	051	TBD
LEE	\$190,037.27	052	TBD
LOUDOUN	\$3,958,374.06	053	TBD
LOUISA	\$266,440.29	054	TBD
LUNENBURG	\$91,104.25	055	TBD
MADISON	\$96,923.64	056	TBD
MATHEWS	\$52,454.07	057	TBD
MECKLENBURG	\$231,074.17	058	TBD
MIDDLESEX	\$63,290.39	059	TBD
MONTGOMERY	\$540,780.64	060	TBD
NELSON	\$99,714.24	062	TBD
NEW KENT	\$159,896.82	063	TBD
NORTHAMPTON	\$92,811.71	065	TBD
NORTHUMBERLAND	\$73,592.30	066	TBD
NOTTOWAY	\$122,394.37	067	TBD
ORANGE	\$270,971.51	068	TBD
PAGE	\$179,287.90	069	TBD
PATRICK	\$125,360.78	070	TBD
PITTSYLVANIA	\$465,448.80	071	TBD
POWHATAN	\$191,181.91	072	TBD
PRINCE EDWARD	\$144,857.72	073	TBD
PRINCE GEORGE	\$303,086.04	074	TBD
PRINCE WILLIAM	\$4,557,297.96	075	TBD

PULASKI	\$231,709.45	077	TBD
RAPPAHANNOCK	\$44,641.84	078	TBD
RICHMOND COUNTY	\$65,813.84	079	TBD
ROANOKE COUNTY	\$683,378.39	080	TBD
ROCKBRIDGE	\$147,063.92	081	TBD
ROCKINGHAM	\$648,571.19	082	TBD
RUSSELL	\$200,272.77	083	TBD
SCOTT	\$173,684.08	084	TBD
SHENANDOAH	\$333,438.38	085	TBD
SMYTH	\$241,441.29	086	TBD
SOUTHAMPTON	\$129,848.74	087	TBD
SPOTSYLVANIA	\$1,233,512.27	088	TBD
STAFFORD	\$1,448,133.56	089	TBD
SURRY	\$41,795.02	090	TBD
SUSSEX	\$70,701.44	091	TBD
TAZEWELL	\$311,774.32	092	TBD
WARREN	\$312,719.20	093	TBD
WASHINGTON	\$380,630.20	094	TBD
WESTMORELAND	\$98,353.54	095	TBD
WISE	\$308,146.07	096	TBD
WYTHE	\$215,543.75	097	TBD
YORK	\$588,327.47	098	TBD
CITIES			
ALEXANDRIA	\$923,769.86	101	TBD
BRISTOL	\$142,901.23	102	TBD
BUENA VISTA	\$49,063.95	103	TBD
CHARLOTTESVILLE	\$266,649.55	104	TBD
CHESAPEAKE	\$2,157,660.53	136	TBD
COLONIAL HEIGHTS	\$150,128.79	106	TBD
COVINGTON	\$49,562.04	107	TBD
DANVILLE	\$364,953.50	108	TBD
FALLS CHURCH	\$115,284.80	109	TBD
FRANKLIN CITY	\$81,220.10	135	TBD
FREDERICKSBURG	\$216,934.72	110	TBD
GALAX	\$65,286.56	111	TBD
HAMPTON	\$1,056,371.56	112	TBD
HARRISONBURG	\$340,659.20	113	TBD
HOPEWELL	\$248,179.36	114	TBD
LEXINGTON	\$29,294.23	137	TBD
LYNCHBURG	\$579,628.92	115	TBD
MANASSAS	\$402,397.09	143	TBD
MANASSAS PARK	\$177,631.47	144	TBD
MARTINSVILLE	\$130,142.97	116	TBD
NEWPORT NEWS	\$1,574,261.22	117	TBD
NORFOLK	\$1,699,252.34	118	TBD
NORTON	\$42,900.17	119	TBD

PETERSBURG	\$255,138.48	120	TBD
POQUOSON	\$98,918.45	142	TBD
PORTSMOUTH	\$811,833.12	121	TBD
RADFORD	\$83,869.74	122	TBD
RICHMOND CITY	\$1,459,956.31	123	TBD
ROANOKE CITY	\$888,362.64	124	TBD
SALEM	\$185,560.59	139	TBD
STAUNTON	\$170,464.54	126	TBD
SUFFOLK	\$809,108.06	127	TBD
VIRGINIA BEACH	\$3,488,764.60	128	TBD
WAYNESBORO	\$186,632.29	130	TBD
WILLIAMSBURG/JAMES CITY	\$606,245.67	131	TBD
WINCHESTER	\$243,630.18	132	TBD
TOWNS			
COLONIAL BEACH	\$33,627.42	202	TBD
WEST POINT	\$35,203.02	207	TBD
SOP			
KINGS DAUGHTERS	\$0.00	564	TBD
MCV	\$1,232.18	123	TBD
<i>Richmond City as fiscal agent</i>			
UVA	\$0.00	879	TBD
DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS	\$1,125.04	930	TBD
DEPT. OF JUVENILE JUSTICE	\$2,464.37	917	TBD
VA TREATMENT CENTER	\$160.72	948	TBD
COMMONWEALTH CENTER	\$0.00	126	TBD
<i>Staunton City as fiscal agent</i>			
STATE TOTAL	\$ 67,799,708.00		

Attachment B

**VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND STUDENT SERVICES**

**2021-2022 IDEA PART B, Section 619 ARP Act,
Preschool Subgrant Awards (CFDA #TBD)**

Preliminary

Beginning Date: July 1, 2021

Expiration Date: September 30, 2023

Federal Award Number: TBD

(Note: Subgrants are uniquely identified in OMEGA via combined use of payee code, project code, and fed. award #)

SCHOOL DIVISION/SOP	ARP - TOTAL CALCULATED ALLOCATION	ADJUSTMENTS	2021- 2022 AWARD	PAYEE CODE NUMBER	PROJECT CODE NUMBER
COUNTIES					
ACCOMACK	\$21,145	\$ -	\$21,145	001	TBD
ALBEMARLE	\$54,662	\$ -	\$54,662	002	TBD
ALLEGHANY	\$7,904	\$ -	\$7,904	003	TBD
AMELIA	\$7,385	\$ -	\$7,385	004	TBD
AMHERST	\$16,772	\$ -	\$16,772	005	TBD
APPOMATTOX	\$8,752	\$ -	\$8,752	006	TBD
ARLINGTON	\$101,767	\$ -	\$101,767	007	TBD
AUGUSTA	\$38,747	\$ -	\$38,747	008	TBD
BATH	\$1,895	\$ -	\$1,895	009	TBD
BEDFORD	\$42,042	\$ -	\$42,042	010	TBD
BLAND	\$2,706	\$ -	\$2,706	011	TBD
BOTETOURT	\$17,031	\$ -	\$17,031	012	TBD
BRUNSWICK	\$7,923	\$ -	\$7,923	013	TBD
BUCHANAN	\$11,559	\$ -	\$11,559	014	TBD
BUCKINGHAM	\$9,041	\$ -	\$9,041	015	TBD
CAMPBELL	\$29,949	\$ -	\$29,949	016	TBD
CAROLINE	\$18,026	\$ -	\$18,026	017	TBD
CARROLL	\$15,047	\$ -	\$15,047	018	TBD
CHARLES CITY	\$2,852	\$ -	\$2,852	019	TBD
CHARLOTTE	\$6,814	\$ -	\$6,814	020	TBD
CHESTERFIELD	\$221,825	\$ -	\$221,825	021	TBD
CLARKE	\$7,241	\$ -	\$7,241	022	TBD
CRAIG	\$2,553	\$ -	\$2,553	023	TBD
CULPEPER	\$34,486	\$ -	\$34,486	024	TBD
CUMBERLAND	\$5,739	\$ -	\$5,739	025	TBD
DICKENSON	\$8,598	\$ -	\$8,598	026	TBD

DINWIDDIE	\$16,166	\$	-	\$16,166	027	TBD
ESSEX	\$5,926	\$	-	\$5,926	028	TBD
FAIRFAX	\$685,749	\$	-	\$685,749	029	TBD
FAUQUIER	\$42,285	\$	-	\$42,285	030	TBD
FLOYD	\$8,296	\$	-	\$8,296	031	TBD
FLUVANNA	\$14,097	\$	-	\$14,097	032	TBD
FRANKLIN COUNTY	\$29,674	\$	-	\$29,674	033	TBD
FREDERICK	\$53,054	\$	-	\$53,054	034	TBD
GILES	\$9,455	\$	-	\$9,455	035	TBD
GLOUCESTER	\$19,694	\$	-	\$19,694	036	TBD
GOOCHLAND	\$10,709	\$	-	\$10,709	037	TBD
GRAYSON	\$7,392	\$	-	\$7,392	038	TBD
GREENE	\$12,438	\$	-	\$12,438	039	TBD
GREENSVILLE	\$10,342	\$	-	\$10,342	040	TBD
HALIFAX	\$21,101	\$	-	\$21,101	041	TBD
HANOVER	\$61,489	\$	-	\$61,489	042	TBD
HENRICO	\$196,810	\$	-	\$196,810	043	TBD
HENRY	\$31,526	\$	-	\$31,526	044	TBD
HIGHLAND	\$805	\$	-	\$805	045	TBD
ISLE OF WIGHT	\$20,464	\$	-	\$20,464	046	TBD
KING GEORGE	\$16,636	\$	-	\$16,636	048	TBD
KING & QUEEN	\$3,352	\$	-	\$3,352	049	TBD
KING WILLIAM	\$7,534	\$	-	\$7,534	050	TBD
LANCASTER (allocated to Richmond County)	\$4,722		-\$4,722	\$0	051	TBD
LEE	\$13,824	\$	-	\$13,824	052	TBD
LOUDOUN	\$287,934	\$	-	\$287,934	053	TBD
LOUISA	\$19,381	\$	-	\$19,381	054	TBD
LUNENBURG	\$6,627	\$	-	\$6,627	055	TBD
MADISON	\$7,050	\$	-	\$7,050	056	TBD
MATHEWS	\$3,816	\$	-	\$3,816	057	TBD
MECKLENBURG	\$16,809	\$	-	\$16,809	058	TBD
MIDDLESEX	\$4,604	\$	-	\$4,604	059	TBD
MONTGOMERY	\$39,337	\$	-	\$39,337	060	TBD
NELSON	\$7,253	\$	-	\$7,253	062	TBD
NEW KENT	\$11,631	\$	-	\$11,631	063	TBD
NORTHAMPTON	\$6,751	\$	-	\$6,751	065	TBD
NORTHUMBERLAND	\$5,353	\$	-	\$5,353	066	TBD
NOTTOWAY	\$8,903	\$	-	\$8,903	067	TBD
ORANGE	\$19,711	\$	-	\$19,711	068	TBD
PAGE	\$13,042	\$	-	\$13,042	069	TBD
PATRICK	\$9,119	\$	-	\$9,119	070	TBD
PITTSYLVANIA	\$33,857	\$	-	\$33,857	071	TBD
POWHATAN	\$13,907	\$	-	\$13,907	072	TBD
PRINCE EDWARD	\$10,537	\$	-	\$10,537	073	TBD
PRINCE GEORGE	\$22,047	\$	-	\$22,047	074	TBD
PRINCE WILLIAM	\$331,502	\$	-	\$331,502	075	TBD

PULASKI	\$16,855	\$	-	\$16,855	077	TBD
RAPPAHANNOCK	\$3,247	\$	-	\$3,247	078	TBD
RICHMOND COUNTY	\$4,787		\$4,722	\$9,509	079	TBD
ROANOKE COUNTY	\$49,709	\$	-	\$49,709	080	TBD
ROCKBRIDGE	\$10,698	\$	-	\$10,698	081	TBD
ROCKINGHAM	\$47,178	\$	-	\$47,178	082	TBD
RUSSELL	\$14,568	\$	-	\$14,568	083	TBD
SCOTT	\$12,634	\$	-	\$12,634	084	TBD
SHENANDOAH	\$24,255	\$	-	\$24,255	085	TBD
SMYTH	\$17,563	\$	-	\$17,563	086	TBD
SOUTHAMPTON	\$9,445	\$	-	\$9,445	087	TBD
SPOTSYLVANIA	\$89,727	\$	-	\$89,727	088	TBD
STAFFORD	\$105,338	\$	-	\$105,338	089	TBD
SURRY	\$3,040	\$	-	\$3,040	090	TBD
SUSSEX	\$5,143	\$	-	\$5,143	091	TBD
TAZEWELL	\$22,679	\$	-	\$22,679	092	TBD
WARREN	\$22,747	\$	-	\$22,747	093	TBD
WASHINGTON	\$27,687	\$	-	\$27,687	094	TBD
WESTMORELAND	\$7,154	\$	-	\$7,154	095	TBD
WISE	\$22,415	\$	-	\$22,415	096	TBD
WYTHE	\$15,679	\$	-	\$15,679	097	TBD
YORK	\$42,795	\$	-	\$42,795	098	TBD
CITIES						
ALEXANDRIA	\$67,196	\$	-	\$67,196	101	TBD
BRISTOL	\$10,395	\$	-	\$10,395	102	TBD
BUENA VISTA	\$3,569	\$	-	\$3,569	103	TBD
CHARLOTTESVILLE	\$19,396	\$	-	\$19,396	104	TBD
CHESAPEAKE	\$156,950	\$	-	\$156,950	136	TBD
COLONIAL HEIGHTS	\$10,921	\$	-	\$10,921	106	TBD
COVINGTON	\$3,605	\$	-	\$3,605	107	TBD
DANVILLE	\$26,547	\$	-	\$26,547	108	TBD
FALLS CHURCH	\$8,386	\$	-	\$8,386	109	TBD
FRANKLIN CITY	\$5,908	\$	-	\$5,908	135	TBD
FREDERICKSBURG	\$15,780	\$	-	\$15,780	110	TBD
GALAX	\$4,749	\$	-	\$4,749	111	TBD
HAMPTON	\$76,842	\$	-	\$76,842	112	TBD
HARRISONBURG	\$24,780	\$	-	\$24,780	113	TBD
HOPEWELL	\$18,053	\$	-	\$18,053	114	TBD
LEXINGTON	\$2,131	\$	-	\$2,131	137	TBD
LYNCHBURG	\$42,163	\$	-	\$42,163	115	TBD
MANASSAS	\$29,271	\$	-	\$29,271	143	TBD
MANASSAS PARK	\$12,921	\$	-	\$12,921	144	TBD
MARTINSVILLE	\$9,467	\$	-	\$9,467	116	TBD
NEWPORT NEWS	\$114,514	\$	-	\$114,514	117	TBD
NORFOLK	\$123,606	\$	-	\$123,606	118	TBD
NORTON	\$3,121	\$	-	\$3,121	119	TBD

PETERSBURG	\$18,559	\$	-	\$18,559	120	TBD
POQUOSON	\$7,195	\$	-	\$7,195	142	TBD
PORTSMOUTH	\$59,054	\$	-	\$59,054	121	TBD
RADFORD	\$6,101	\$	-	\$6,101	122	TBD
RICHMOND CITY	\$106,199	\$	-	\$106,199	123	TBD
ROANOKE CITY	\$64,621	\$	-	\$64,621	124	TBD
SALEM	\$13,498	\$	-	\$13,498	139	TBD
STAUNTON	\$12,400	\$	-	\$12,400	126	TBD
SUFFOLK	\$58,855	\$	-	\$58,855	127	TBD
VIRGINIA BEACH	\$253,775	\$	-	\$253,775	128	TBD
WAYNESBORO	\$13,576	\$	-	\$13,576	130	TBD
WILLIAMSBURG/JAMES CITY	\$44,099	\$	-	\$44,099	131	TBD
WINCHESTER	\$17,722	\$	-	\$17,722	132	TBD
TOWNS						
COLONIAL BEACH	\$2,446	\$	-	\$2,446	202	TBD
WEST POINT	\$2,561	\$	-	\$2,561	207	TBD
SOPs						
KINGS DAUGHTERS	\$0			\$0	564	TBD
MCV	\$90			\$90	123	TBD
Richmond City as fiscal agent						
UVA	\$0			\$0	879	TBD
STATE TOTAL	\$4,931,537	\$	-	\$4,931,537		

¹ These school divisions operate a joint program. Fiscal Agent is Richmond County Public Schools.

**Virginia Department of Education
Office of Federal Pandemic Relief Programs**

**American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) III Formula Fund
Terms of Grant Award**

Grant Details

- **Authorized by:** Virginia Department of Education (VDOE)
- **Recipient and Grant Award Amount:** The recipients and grant award amounts for the ARP ESSER III Fund are specified in Superintendent's Memorandum #110-21, April 30, 2021.
- **Grant Authority:** This grant is authorized under the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021.
- **Fund Source:** Federal
- **Grant Award Number:** S425U210008
- **Project Code:** APE50193
- **Grant Award Type:** Federal Fiscal Year 2021
- **Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number:** 84.425U

Award Period

Regulatory provisions for projects funded under the ARP Act ESSER III Fund allow for the expenditure of funds from March 13, 2020 – September 30, 2024. Reimbursements requests must be submitted to VDOE by November 15, 2024.

Terms and Conditions

Grant recipients are responsible for: 1) adhering to the ESSER III Fund provisions outlined in the ARP Act; 2) adhering to the regulations in the United States Department of Education's General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) in 34 of the Code of the Federal Regulations (CFR); and 3) adhering to the regulations in 2 CFR 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. Please refer to [EDGAR](#) and [CFR](#) documents for additional information.

Additional Information

Reimbursements may be processed once funds are distributed from Object Code 0000 to the other object codes in OMEGA. To distribute amounts from Object Code 0000, the OMEGA budget originator needs to submit a budget transfer request by selecting "Change my object code budget:" from the "I want to..." list. Funds will be available for reimbursement when the budget transfer has been approved by all required reviewer levels and the transfer has the status "Transfer Completed." For assistance with OMEGA, please contact OMEGA Support at (804) 371-0993 or OMEGA.support@doe.virginia.gov.

American Rescue Plan Act
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief III Fund
Uses of Funds

The American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act was signed into law in March 2021. ARP Act Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) III uses of funds include all allowable uses of funds specified under ESSER I and ESSER II. In addition, the ARP Act requires that twenty percent of a division's formula funds be reserved to address learning loss. The full list of required and allowable uses of funds specified under Section 2001(e) of the ARP Act is below.

- Not less than 20 percent of each division's formula funds must be reserved to address learning loss through the implementation of evidence-based interventions, such as summer learning or summer enrichment, extended day, comprehensive afterschool programs, or extended school year programs, ensuring that such interventions respond to students' academic, social, and emotional needs and address the disproportionate impact of the coronavirus on the student subgroups described in section 1111(b)(2)(B)(xi) of the [Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965](#), students experiencing homelessness, and children and youth in foster care;
- Activities authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA), and the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act (Perkins);
- Coordination of LEA preparedness and response efforts to improve coordinated responses with other agencies to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus;
- Providing principals and other school leaders with the resources necessary to address school needs;
- Activities to address the unique needs of low-income children or students, children with disabilities, English learners, racial and ethnic minorities, students experiencing homelessness, and foster care youth, including how outreach and service delivery will meet the needs of each population;
- Developing and implementing procedures and systems to improve LEA preparedness and response efforts;
- Training and professional development for LEA staff on sanitation and minimizing the spread of infectious diseases;
- Purchasing supplies to sanitize and clean LEA facilities;
- Planning for and coordinating during long-term closures, including providing meals to eligible students, providing technology for online learning to all students, providing guidance on IDEA requirements, and ensuring other educational services can continue to be provided consistent with all applicable requirements;
- Purchasing educational technology (including hardware, software, and connectivity) for students served by the LEA that aids in regular and substantive educational interactions between students and their classroom teachers, including low-income students and children with disabilities, which may include assistive technology or adaptive equipment;

- Providing mental health services and supports, including through the implementation of evidence-based full-service community schools;
- Planning and implementing activities related to summer learning and supplemental afterschool programs, including providing classroom instruction or online learning during the summer months and addressing the needs of low-income students, children with disabilities, English learners, migrant students, students experiencing homelessness, and children in foster care;
- Addressing learning loss among students, including low-income students, children with disabilities, English learners, racial and ethnic minorities, students experiencing homelessness, and children and youth in foster care, of the local educational agency, including by:
 - Administering and using high-quality assessments that are valid and reliable, to accurately assess students' academic progress and assist educators in meeting students' academic needs, including through differentiated instruction;
 - Implementing evidence-based activities to meet the comprehensive needs of students;
 - Providing information and assistance to parents and families on how they can effectively support students, including in a distance learning environment; and
 - Tracking student attendance and improving student engagement in distance education;
- School facility repairs and improvements to enable operation of schools to reduce risk of virus transmission and exposure to environmental health hazards, and to support student health needs;
- Inspection, testing, maintenance, repair, replacement, and upgrade projects to improve the indoor air quality in school facilities, including mechanical and non-mechanical heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, filtering, purification and other air cleaning, fans, control systems, and window and door repair and replacement; and
- Other activities that are necessary to maintain operations and continuity of services and continuing to employ existing staff.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Finance Committee
FROM: Clarke County Conservation Easement Authority
DATE: July 2, 2021
SUBJECT: Application for grant Purchase – RSP Enterprises, Betsy Pritchard

Betsy Pritchard, co-owner RSP Enterprises (Smithfield Farm) has applied to the easement authority for approval of an easement purchase using grant funds. The property is located 568 Smithfield Lane off of Wickliffe Road adjacent to the West Virginia line. An appropriation was approved by the Board of Supervisors at the public hearing in January, 2021. This is shown as the Original Appraised value in the following chart. Since that time a survey was required by the Virginia Land Conservation Fund (VLCF). The acreage changed from 214 to 194.83, resulting in a reduced appraised value (revised appraised value).

RSP Enterprises, LLC - appraised easement value		
Funding Sources	Original Appraised value	Revised Appraised value
	\$ 647,000.00	\$ 584,500.00
ALE	\$ 323,500.00	\$ 292,250.00
VLCF	\$ 121,875.00	\$ 121,875.00
County	\$ 60,375.00	\$ 76,000.00
VDACS	\$ 60,375.00	\$ 76,000.00
Landowner	\$ 80,875.00	\$ 18,375.00

Based on the lower value the Pritchard’s withdrew their \$80,875 donation towards the purchase, increasing the amount the County would be required to contribute. The Easement Authority met in June to discuss the Pritchards request and voted to approve a reduction in the amount to be donated by the Pritchard family to \$18,375.

Since the June meeting the Pritchard’s have requested an additional change as shown on the attached plat of merger. A 0.399 parcels will be merged into the 194 acres adding 1 DUR to the eased property. This may impact the appraised value but the amount should not be significant enough to require any additional public hearings.

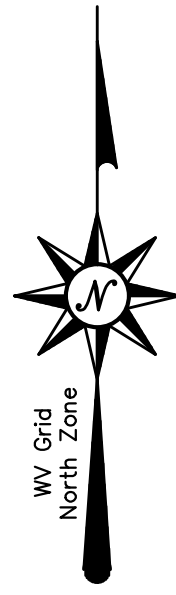
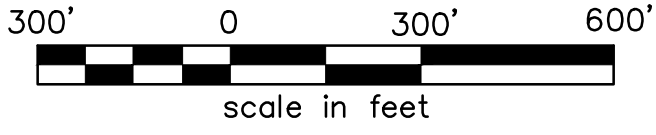
Total funding amount requested is \$566,125.

Recommendation

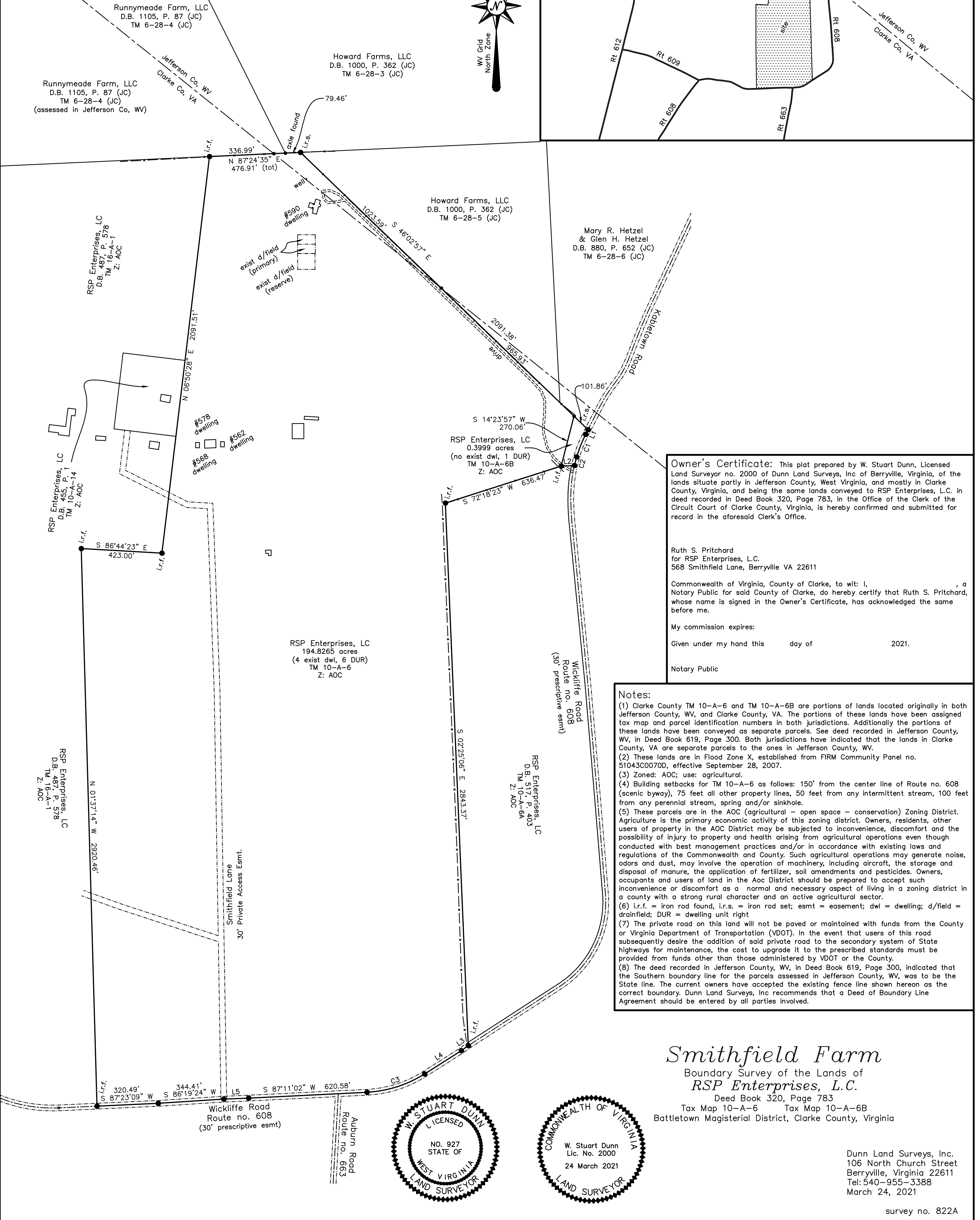
Approve the grant purchase of Smithfield Farm – RSP Enterprises, LLC

CURVE	RADIUS	ARC LENGTH	CHORD LENGTH	CHORD BEARING	DELTA ANGLE
C1	667.00'	127.55'	127.36'	S 21°39'18" W	10°57'25"
C2	778.86'	46.39'	46.38'	S 14°28'12" W	3°24'45"
C3	620.00'	320.43'	316.87'	S 72°22'42" W	29°36'41"

LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	S 27°08'03" W	27.55'
L2	S 87°27'32" W	69.40'
L3	S 54°19'44" W	45.27'
L4	S 57°34'22" W	227.19'
L5	S 87°37'07" W	129.93'



Vicinity Map
1" = 2,000'



Owner's Certificate: This plat prepared by W. Stuart Dunn, Licensed Land Surveyor no. 2000 of Dunn Land Surveys, Inc of Berryville, Virginia, of the lands situate partly in Jefferson County, West Virginia, and mostly in Clarke County, Virginia, and being the same lands conveyed to RSP Enterprises, L.C. in deed recorded in Deed Book 320, Page 783, in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Clarke County, Virginia, is hereby confirmed and submitted for record in the aforesaid Clerk's Office.

Ruth S. Pritchard
for RSP Enterprises, L.C.
568 Smithfield Lane, Berryville VA 22611

Commonwealth of Virginia, County of Clarke, to wit: I, _____, a Notary Public for said County of Clarke, do hereby certify that Ruth S. Pritchard, whose name is signed in the Owner's Certificate, has acknowledged the same before me.

My commission expires:

Given under my hand this _____ day of _____ 2021.

Notary Public

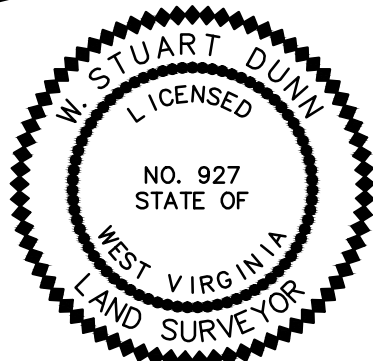
Notes:

- (1) Clarke County TM 10-A-6 and TM 10-A-6B are portions of lands located originally in both Jefferson County, WV, and Clarke County, VA. The portions of these lands have been assigned tax map and parcel identification numbers in both jurisdictions. Additionally the portions of these lands have been conveyed as separate parcels. See deed recorded in Jefferson County, WV, in Deed Book 619, Page 300. Both jurisdictions have indicated that the lands in Clarke County, VA are separate parcels to the ones in Jefferson County, WV.
- (2) These lands are in Flood Zone X, established from FIRM Community Panel no. 51043C0070D, effective September 28, 2007.
- (3) Zoned: AOC; use: agricultural.
- (4) Building setbacks for TM 10-A-6 as follows: 150' from the center line of Route no. 608 (scenic byway), 75 feet all other property lines, 50 feet from any intermittent stream, 100 feet from any perennial stream, spring and/or sinkhole.
- (5) These parcels are in the AOC (agricultural - open space - conservation) Zoning District. Agriculture is the primary economic activity of this zoning district. Owners, residents, other users of property in the AOC District may be subjected to inconvenience, discomfort and the possibility of injury to property and health arising from agricultural operations even though conducted with best management practices and/or in accordance with existing laws and regulations of the Commonwealth and County. Such agricultural operations may generate noise, odors and dust, may involve the operation of machinery, including aircraft, the storage and disposal of manure, the application of fertilizer, soil amendments and pesticides. Owners, occupants and users of land in the AOC District should be prepared to accept such inconvenience or discomfort as a normal and necessary aspect of living in a zoning district in a county with a strong rural character and an active agricultural sector.
- (6) i.r.f. = iron rod found; i.r.s. = iron rod set; esmt = easement; dwl = dwelling; d/field = drainfield; DUR = dwelling unit right
- (7) The private road on this land will not be paved or maintained with funds from the County or Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT). In the event that users of this road subsequently desire the addition of said private road to the secondary system of State highways for maintenance, the cost to upgrade it to the prescribed standards must be provided from funds other than those administered by VDOT or the County.
- (8) The deed recorded in Jefferson County, WV, in Deed Book 619, Page 300, indicated that the Southern boundary line for the parcels assessed in Jefferson County, WV, was to be the State line. The current owners have accepted the existing fence line shown hereon as the correct boundary. Dunn Land Surveys, Inc recommends that a Deed of Boundary Line Agreement should be entered by all parties involved.

Smithfield Farm

Boundary Survey of the Lands of
RSP Enterprises, L.C.

Deed Book 320, Page 783
Tax Map 10-A-6 Tax Map 10-A-6B
Battletown Magisterial District, Clarke County, Virginia



Dunn Land Surveys, Inc.
106 North Church Street
Berryville, Virginia 22611
Tel: 540-955-3388
March 24, 2021