



Smart decisions. Lasting value.™

The Promises and Pitfalls of the American Rescue Plan Act

Presented by:

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February 17, 2022

Here with you today



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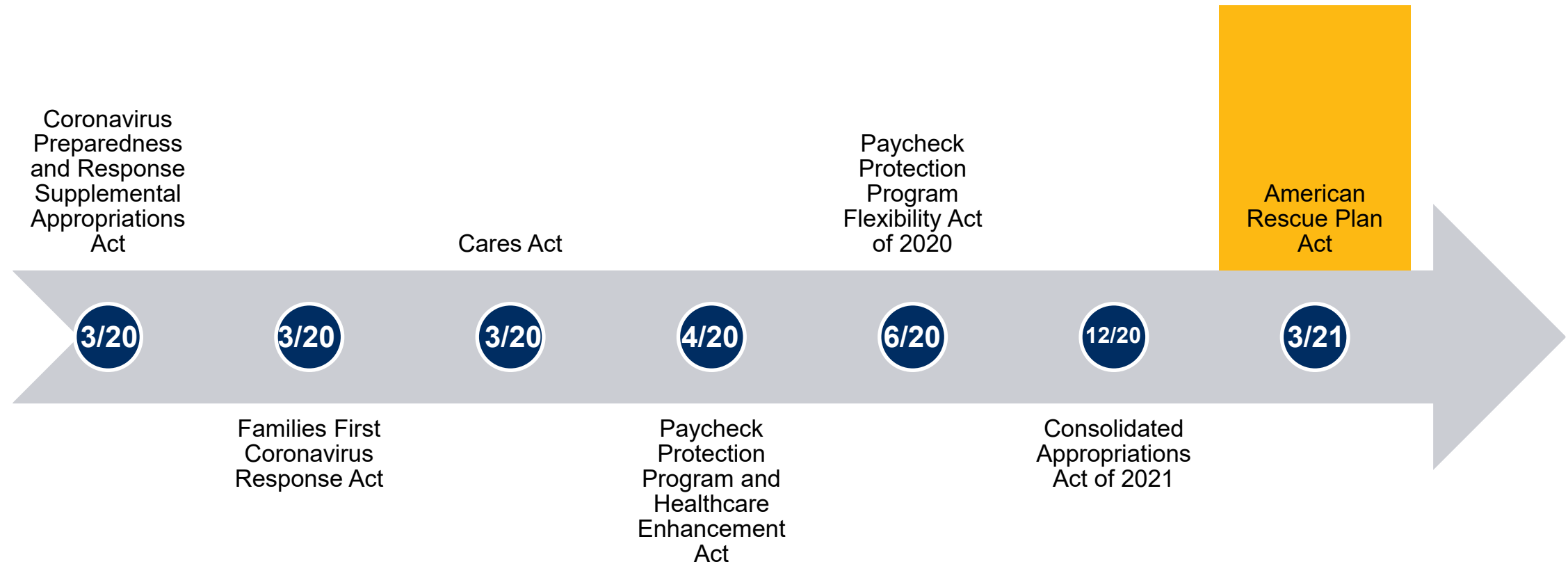
The Pitfalls

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Implementation
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Overview

Pandemic Relief Timeline



The American Rescue Plan Act

Coronavirus State and
Local Fiscal Recovery
\$350B

Emergency Rental
Assistance \$21.5B

Education Stabilization
Fund \$122.7B

Transportation and
Infrastructure \$94B

- FEMA Disaster Relief \$50B
- EDA \$3B
- Transit \$30B
- Airports \$8B
- Aerospace Manufacturing \$3B

Low-income Water and
Energy \$5B

Polling Question #1

Have you read the 31 CFR Part 35 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds - Interim Final Rule issued on May 17, 2021 and all related FAQ?

- A. Yes, I'm fully up-to-date.
- B. No, not at all.
- C. Partially. It is very long. The FAQ is longer than the Interim Final Rule.

Polling Question #2

Have you read the 31 CFR Part 35 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds
- Final Rule issued January 27, 2022?

- A. Yes, all 117 pages.
- B. No
- C. Partially, do webinars and trainings count?

The Promises & the Pitfalls

The Promises

SLFRF ensures that governments have the resources needed to:

- Fight pandemic, support families and businesses struggling with public health and economic impacts
- Maintain vital public services, amid declines in revenue from the crisis
- Build strong, resilient, equitable recovery with investments to support long-term growth and opportunity



Key Terms Defined



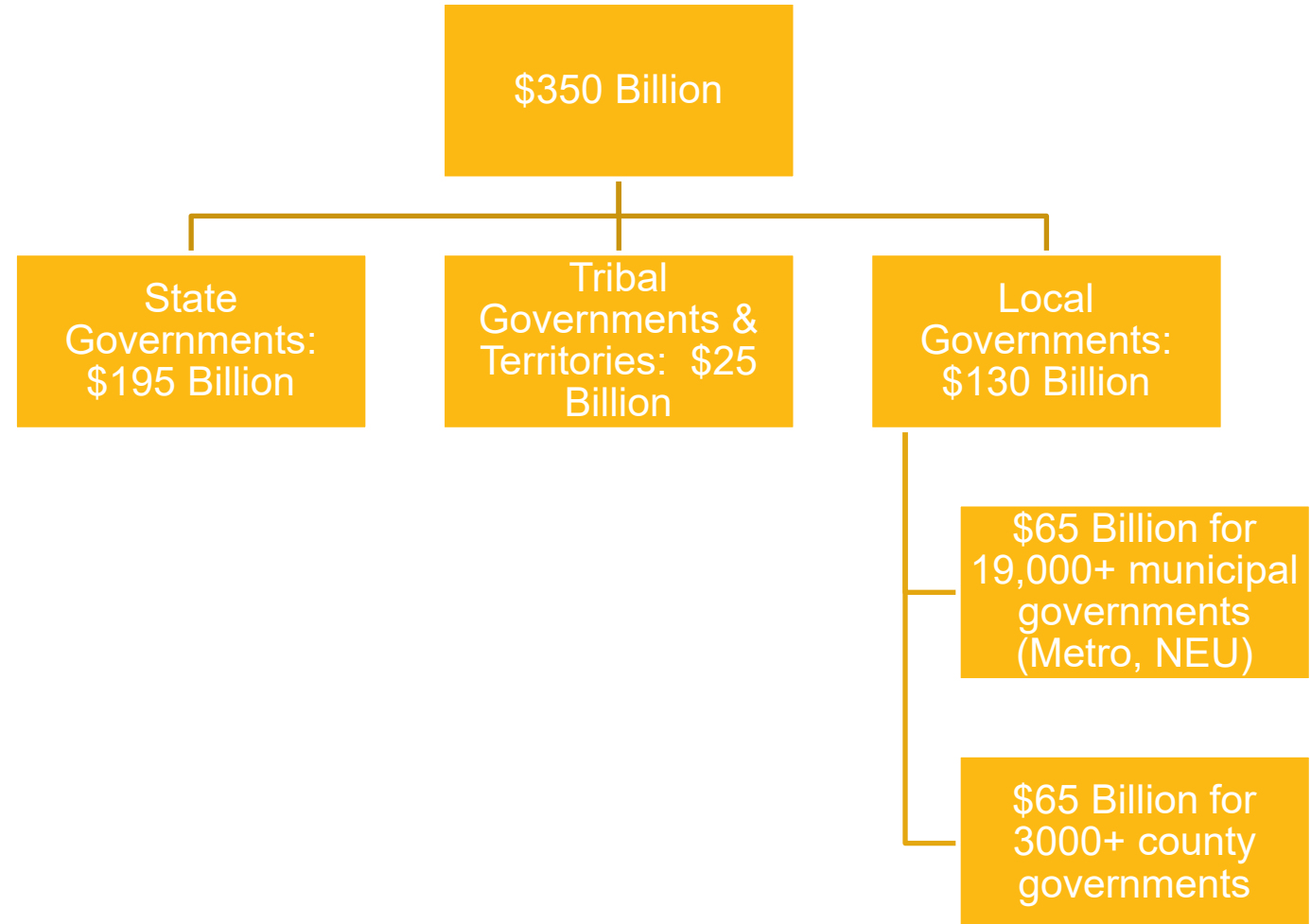
Metropolitan Cities

- Populations greater than 50,000
- Fund allocations by Treasury consistent with CDBG Program Formula based on 2019 population data

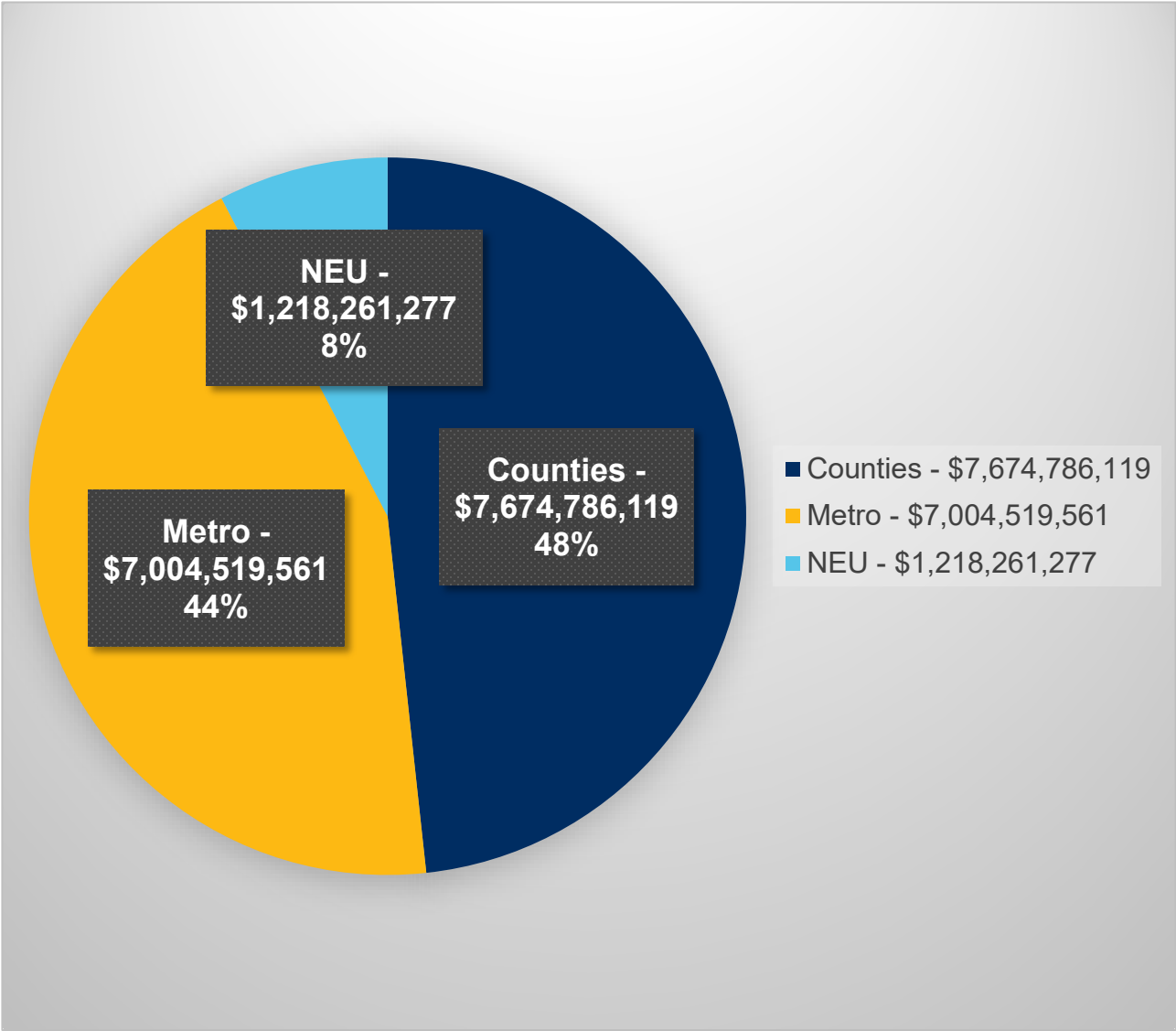
Non-Entitlement Units (NEU)

- Local Governments typically serving populations of less than 50,000

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) National Overview



California Local Governments: Counties, Metro, NEU



Counties - 52

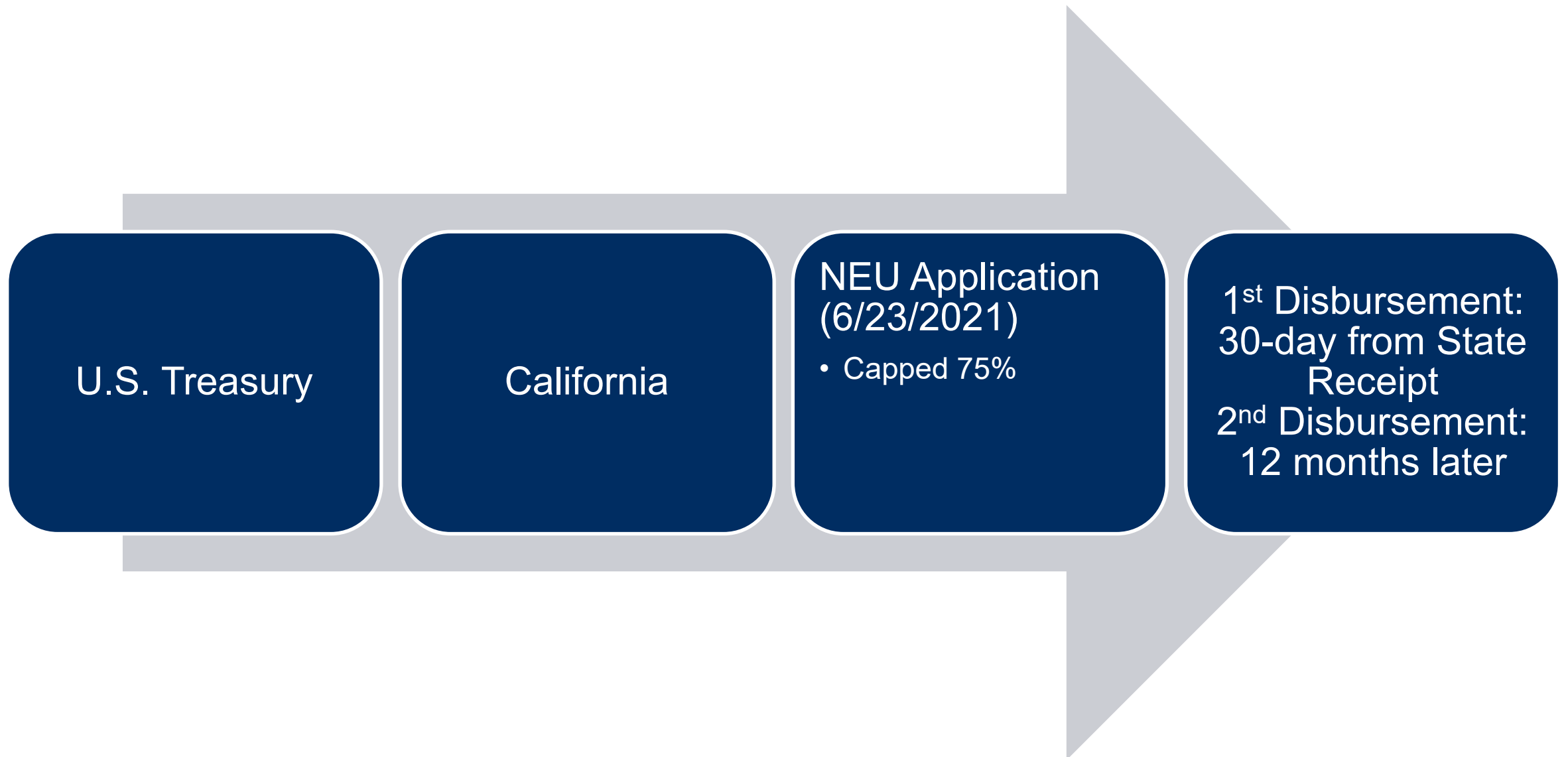
Metro - 191

NEU - 291

Distribution Process – California, Counties, Metropolitan Cities



Distribution Process - NEU



Period of Performance

Costs Incurred on or after:

March 3, 2021

Funds Obligated by:

December 31, 2024

Costs Expended by:

December 31, 2026

The SLFRF Journey

**Interim Final Rule
(May 2021)**

**Frequently
Asked
Questions
(versions 1-8)**



**ARPA
(March 2021)**



Disbursements:

- Metro - 60 days from US Treasury
- NEU – 1st Disbursement - 30 days from State Receipt from Treasury

**Final Rule
(Issued: January 2022
Effective: April 1, 2022)**



Final Rule – Due Process

Over 1,500
comments

Greater
flexibility

Simplicity

Clarity

Hundreds of
Meetings
w/Stakeholders

Effective Dates

Final Rule Effective
4/1/2022

If use of funds
complies with Final
Rule but not Interim
Final Rule, no
Treasury
enforcement

Recipients may
take advantage of
expanded
flexibilities in Final
Rule NOW

Eligible Use Categories

Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss

Public Health & Negative Economic Impact

Premium Pay for Essential Workers

Water, Sewer & Broadband Infrastructure

Key New Features in Final Rule

Replace Public Sector Revenues Loss

- Simplified Loss Revenue with \$10M standard allowance
- Allows use of calendar year or fiscal year but must be consistent

Public Health & Negative Economic Impact

- Broader set of eligible uses
- Clarified reasonably proportional capital expenditures may be allowable

Premium Pay for Essential Workers

- Streamline options to provide premium pay
- Broadened share of essential workers who receive premium pay without justification

Water, Sewer & Broadband Infrastructure

- Expands eligible water and sewer projects
- Expands eligible broad investments to address access, affordability & reliability challenges

Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss

Use funding to provide government services up to the amount of revenue loss due to the pandemic.

Government Services

- Generally includes any service traditionally provided by a government, unless Treasury stated otherwise
- Most flexible use category
- Restrictions on Use still applies to government services

Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss

Common Examples of Government Services

- Construction of schools and hospitals
- Road building, maintenance and other infrastructure
- Health services
- General government administration, staff, and administrative facilities
- Environmental remediation
- Provision of police, fire, and other public safety services (including purchase of fire trucks and police vehicles)

Two Pathways

- Option 1: Elect \$10M standard allowance
- Option 2: Calculate actual revenue loss



Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss

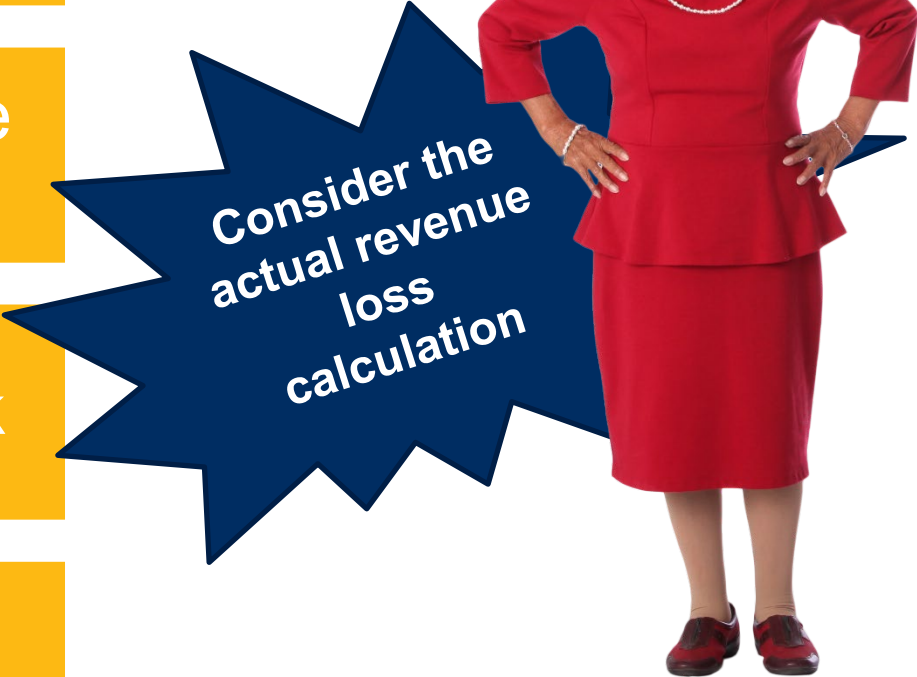
\$10 Million Standard Allowance Revenue Loss

- Provides an estimate of revenue loss based on average revenue loss across states and localities
- Reduces burden on smallest recipients
- Electing standard allowance does “not” increase or decrease a recipient’s total allocation



Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss - California NEU's \$10 Million or More in SLFRF Allocation

Azusa	Bell Gardens	Brea	Ceres
Coachella	Covina	Cypress	Danville Town
La Mirada	Lincoln	Morgan Hill	Newark
Oakley	Rohnert Park	San Bruno	San Jacinto



Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss - Metro Cities with less than \$10M SLFRF allocations

Palm Desert
Chino Hills
Mission Viejo
Livermore
Cupertino City
Novato city
Placentia city
Seaside
Camarillo
Arcadia city
Laguna Niguel

Pleasanton City
Folsom city
Walnut Creek
Petaluma
Encinitas
San Ramon city
Yucaipa city
Fountain Valley
Glendora City
San Clemente
Eastvale city

Santee
Beaumont city
Dublin city
Rocklin City
Brentwood city
Diamond Bar city
Redondo Beach
Monterey
Cerritos
Yorba Linda city
Poway city

Goleta
Aliso Viejo
El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles)
Corcoran city
Rancho Santa Margarita
Marysville city
Paradise

**Consider the
standard
allowance of
\$10M !!!**



Determining Revenue Loss: Four Step Process

Determining Revenue Loss - Four Step Process

Step 1

- Base Revenue - Calculate revenues collection in most recent full fiscal year prior to public health emergency

Step 2

- Estimate Counterfactual Revenue, which is equal to:
- Base year revenue * $(1 + \text{growth adjustment})^{n/12}$
- “n” = Number of months elapsed since end of base year to calculation date
- Growth adjustment is greater of either standard growth rate of 5.2% or recipient’s average annual revenue growth in last full three fiscal years prior to COVID-19 public health emergency



Determining Revenue Loss: Four Step Process

Determining Revenue Loss - Four Step Process

Step 3

- Identify Actual General Revenues collected over the twelve months immediately preceding the calculation date
- Adjust for tax changes

Step 4

- Determine Revenue Loss: Counterfactual revenue minus actual revenue for the twelve-month period

Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss – General Revenue

Excluded Revenues

- Intergovernmental Transfers from Federal government
- Refunds or other Correcting Transactions
- Proceeds from issuance of debt
- Sale of investments, agency or private trust transactions
- Intergovernmental Transfers w/in your entity
- Public mass transit systems
- Insurance Trusts

Included Revenues

- Taxes
- Current charges
- Miscellaneous general revenue
- Refer to the definition in 31 CFR 35.3
- Census Bureau's Government Finance and Employment Classification manual

Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss – General Revenue and Utilities

Do not include revenues from utilities, except recipients may choose to include revenue from utilities that are part of their own government as general revenue. Be consistent over period of performance!



Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss – New in Final Rule

\$10M Standard Allowance

Calculate revenue loss on either calendar or fiscal year basis

Must adjust actual revenue totals for effect of tax cuts and tax increases that are adopted after January 6, 2022, to more accurately reflect revenue loss due to the pandemic

*Be consistent
over period of
performance*

FAQ – Calculation of Revenue Loss

FAQ 3.10 – In calculating revenue loss, are recipients required to use audited financials?
[6/8/21]

A. Where audited data is not available, recipients are not required to obtain audited data. Treasury expects all information submitted to be complete and accurate.

FAQ 3.12 – Should recipients calculate revenue loss on a cash basis or an accrual basis?
[6/8/21]

A. Recipients may provide data on a cash, accrual, or modified accrual basis, provided that recipients are consistent in their choice of methodology throughout the covered period and until reporting is no longer required.

Polling Question #3

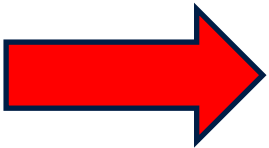
A City (NEU) receives a SLFRF award allocation from the Department of Treasury in the amount of \$7,777,777. The City has calculated a \$8,000,000 revenue loss due to the COVID-19 public health emergency as of their fiscal year according to the Treasury formula. The City is also aware of the Treasury Final Rule that allows for a standard revenue loss allowance of \$10,000,000 in presumed revenue loss to spend on government services. The City has identified \$11,500,000 in eligible government services for the provision of public safety services (police and fire payroll). What amount may the City claim for their eligible governmental services costs under the SLFRF award if they elected the \$10,000,000 standard revenue loss allowance?

- A. \$10,000,000
- B. \$11,500,000
- C. \$7,777,777
- D. 8,000,000

Replace Public Sector Revenues Loss

\$10 Million Standard Allowance Revenue Loss

- Provides an estimate of revenue loss based on average revenue loss across states and localities
- Reduces burden on smallest recipients
- **Electing standard allowance does “not” increase or decrease a recipient’s total allocation**



Polling Question #4

A City (NEU) wants to elect the \$10,000,000 standard revenue loss allowance? Am I allowed to elect that standard revenue loss each year or in total?

- A. Each year
- B. Total over the period of performance

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Use funding for programs, services, or capital expenditures that respond to public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic.

Treasury provides a list of enumerated uses that recipients can provide to households, populations, or classes that experienced pandemic impacts.

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact Eligible Use Categories

Public
Health

Households

Small
Businesses

Nonprofits

Impacted
Industries

Public
Sector
Capacity

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Two-Step Process

Two-Step Process

Step 1

- Identify public health or economic impact.
- Who impacted?

Step 2

- Implement a response to the identified impact.
- Response is reasonably proportional to harm
- Response is reasonably designed to benefit those impacted

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Public Health Eligible Uses:

- Covid-19 Mitigation and Prevention
- Medical Expenses
- Behavioral Health Care
- Preventing and Responding to Violence

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Enumerated Eligible COVID-19 Uses: Mitigation and Prevention

Vaccination
programs

Vaccine
incentives

Vaccine sites

Testing
programs,
equipment, sites

Monitoring,
contact tracing

Public
communication

Public health
data systems

COVID-19
prevention
equipment

COVID-19
treatment
equipment

Medical and
PPE

Isolation or
quarantine
support

Ventilation
system
improvement

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Enumerated Eligible COVID-19 Uses: Mitigation and Prevention

Technical assistance
- Mitigation of
COVID-19 threats to
public health and
safety

Transportation to
vaccine/testing sites

Support for
congregate living
facilities, public
facilities and schools

Support for small
businesses,
nonprofits and
impacted industries

Medical facilities
generally dedicated
to COVID-19
treatment and
mitigation

Temporary medical
facilities and other
means to increase
treatment capacity

Emergency
operations centers &
emergency response
equipment

Public telemedicine
capabilities for
COVID-19
treatments

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Enumerated Eligible COVID-19 Uses: Medical Expenses

Unreimbursed expenses for medical care for COVID-19 testing or treatment (i.e. Uncompensated care costs for medical providers or out-of-pocket costs for individuals)

Paid family and medical leave for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions

Emergency medical response expenses

Treatment of long-term symptoms or effects of COVID-19

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Enumerated Eligible COVID-19 Uses: Behavioral Health Care

Prevention,
outpatient/inpatient
treatment, crisis care,
diversion programs,
outreach, harm reduction,
long-term recovery support

Enhanced behavioral health
services in schools

Services for pregnant
women or infants born with
neonatal abstinence
syndrome

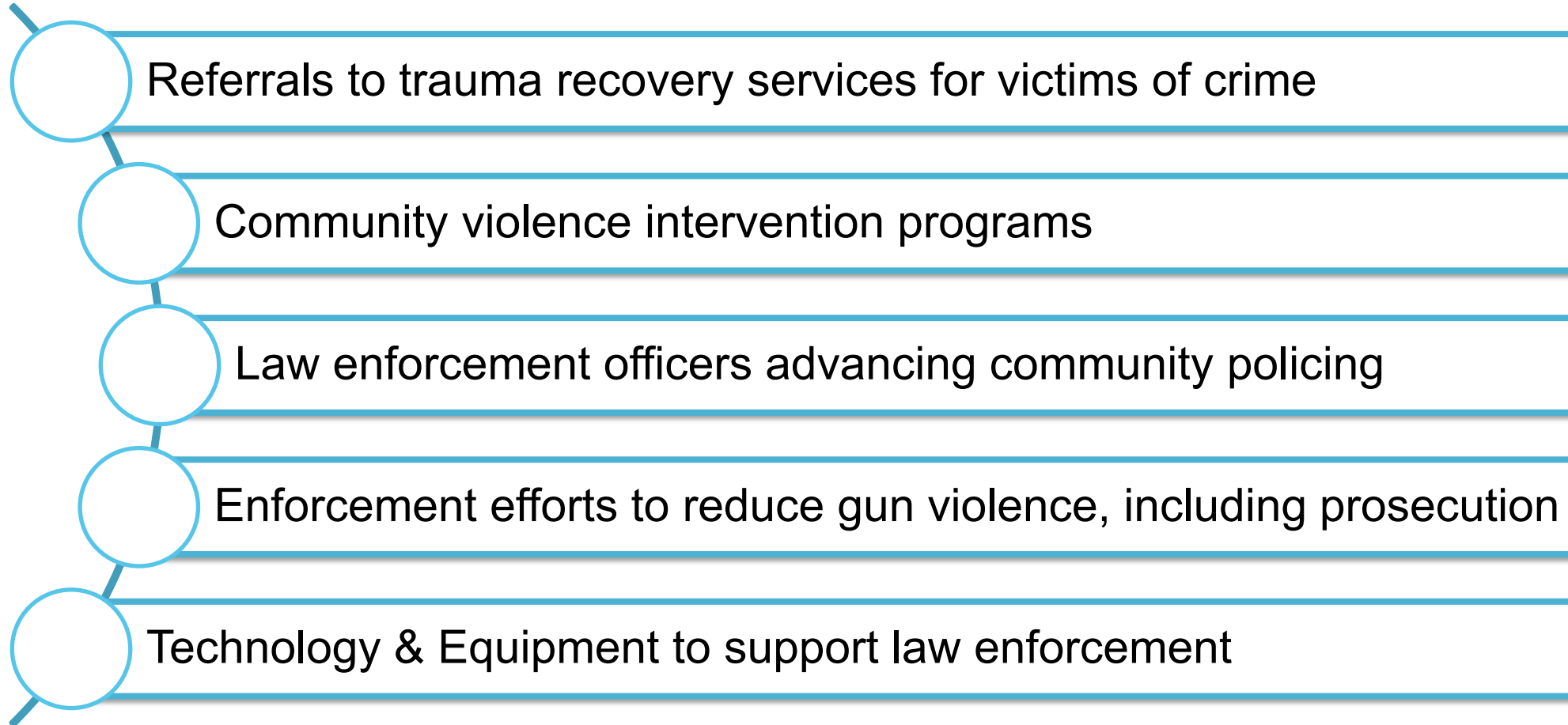
Equitable access to reduce
disparities in access to
high-quality treatments

Peer support groups,
residence insupportive
housing or recovery
housing, 988 National
Suicide Prevention Lifeline,
other hotline services

Opioid use disorder
prevention, treatment, harm
reduction, recovery
Behavioral health facilities
and Equipment

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Enumerated Eligible COVID-19 Uses: Preventing & Responding to Violence



Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Eligible Uses Responding to Negative Economic Impacts:

- Organized by beneficiary
- Each category includes assistance for “impacted” and “disproportionately impacted” classes
- Final rule presumes some populations and groups were impacted or disproportionately impacted
- Recipient can also identify other populations and groups, beyond presumed eligible
- Recipient can also identify other programs, services, or capital expenditures, beyond those enumerated

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact Presumed Impacted Households and Communities

Low-or-moderate
income households
or communities

Households
experiencing
unemployment

Households with
increased food or
housing insecurity

NEW!

Households
qualified for CHIP,
CCDF, Medicaid

Households
qualified for
National Housing
Trusts Fund, HOME

Students with lost
access to in-person
learning for
significant period

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Impacted Households Eligible Use Examples

- Re-employment & Job Training
- Food Assistance
- Rent, Mortgage, Utility Assistance, Internet Subsidy
- Cash assistance
- Financial Services for unbanked and underbanked
- Health Insurance Coverage Expansion Paid Sick & Family Leave
- Affordable housing development | Permanent Supportive Housing
- Childcare, Early Education, Addressing Learning Loss



NEW!

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Presumed Disproportionately Impacted Households and Communities

NEW!

Low-income households or communities

Households in Qualified Census Tracts

Households that qualify for certain federal programs

NEW!

Households receiving services provided by Tribal governments

Households resided in U.S. Territories or receiving services from these governments

NEW!

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Disproportionately Impacted Households that Qualify for Federal Benefits

TANF

SNAP

NSLP

SBP

Medicare Part D
– Low-Income
Subsidies

SSI

Head Start/Early
Head Start

Supplemental
Nutrition
Program for
WIC

Section 8
Vouchers

Low-income
Home Energy
Assistance

Pell Grants

Title I eligible
schools

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Disproportionately Impacted Households Eligible Use Examples

- All Impacted Household Eligible Uses
- Addressing health disparities: community health workers, lead remediation, health facilities
- Investment in neighborhoods to promote health outcomes
- Educational disparities
- Improvements to vacant and abandoned property

NEW!

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Impacted Small Businesses or Nonprofits

- Assessment may consider:
 - Decreased revenue
 - Financial insecurity
 - Increased costs
 - Capacity to weather financial hardship
 - Challenges with payroll, rent, mortgage, operating costs
- Eligible Uses
 - Loans or Grants to mitigate financial hardship
 - Technical Assistance

NEW!

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Disproportionately Impacted Small Businesses

- Presumed disproportionately impacted are operating in:
 - Qualified Census Tract (QCT)
 - Tribal Governments| on Tribal Lands
 - US Territories
- Eligible Uses
 - Rehabilitation – Commercial, Storefronts, Façade Improvements
 - Technical Assistance, Business incubators, Grants for start-ups, Expansion costs for small businesses
 - Programs/Services to support micro-businesses



NEW!

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Disproportionately Impacted Nonprofits

- Presumed disproportionately impacted are operating in:
 - Qualified Census Tract (QCT)
 - Tribal Governments| on Tribal Lands
 - US Territories
- Eligible Uses
 - Recipients identify appropriate responses related and reasonably proportional to impacts

NEW

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Aid to Impacted Industries

Step 1

- Designate an impacted industry
- Presumed Impacted if Travel, Tourism, Hospitality

Step 2

- Other industry impacted if:
 - At least 8 percent employment loss from pre-pandemic levels, or
 - Industry has comparable or worse economic impacts as national tourism, travel and hospitality industries as of date of final rule and impact generally due to COVID-19 public health emergency



Step 3

- Provide eligible aid to impacted industry

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Impacted Industries: Tourism, Travel, Hospitality and Others

- Mitigate financial hardship
- Payroll costs
- Lost pay
- Compensating returning employees
- Operations and maintenance of existing equipment and facilities
- Technical Assistance, counseling or other service to support business planning
- COVID-19 mitigation and prevention

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Public Sector Capacity and Workforce

- Payroll and Benefits of public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees, **to the extent that the employee's time that is dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.**

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Public health and safety employees fully covered, if the employee, or his or her operating unit or division, is more than 50% time dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

May use presumptions for assessing whether employee, division or operating unit is primarily dedicated.

Maintain records to support assessment, such as payroll records, attestation from supervisors or staff, or regular work product or correspondence demonstrating work on COVID-19 response.

Do not need to routinely track staff hours.

Periodically reassess determinations.

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Public Sector Capacity and Workforce

- Payroll and benefits and other costs associated with programs or services to support the public sector workforce and with the recipient:
 - Hiring or rehiring to fill budgeted FTE existed on 1/27/20 but unfilled or eliminated as of 3/3/21; or
 - Increasing budgeted FTE up to the difference between the number of budgeted FTE on 1/27/20 multiplied by 1.075, and the on 3/3/21.

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Capital Expenditures

- Written justification including description of harm, why appropriate and compare proposed capital expenditures to two alternatives to demonstrate why proposed is superior option.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(4)

If a project has total expected capital expenditures of	and the use is enumerated in (b)(3), then	and the use is not enumerated in (b)(3), then
Less than \$1 million	No Written Justification required	No Written Justification required.
Greater than or equal to \$1 million, but less than \$10 million.	Written Justification required but recipients are not required to submit as part of regular reporting to Treasury.	Written Justification required and recipients must submit as part of regular reporting to Treasury.
\$10 million or more	Written Justification required and recipients must submit as part of regular reporting to Treasury.	



Public Health and Negative Economic Impact Presumed Eligible Capital Expenditures

Related and Reasonably
Proportional

Testing Labs and
Equipment

Emergency Operations
Center & Equipment

Affordable Housing

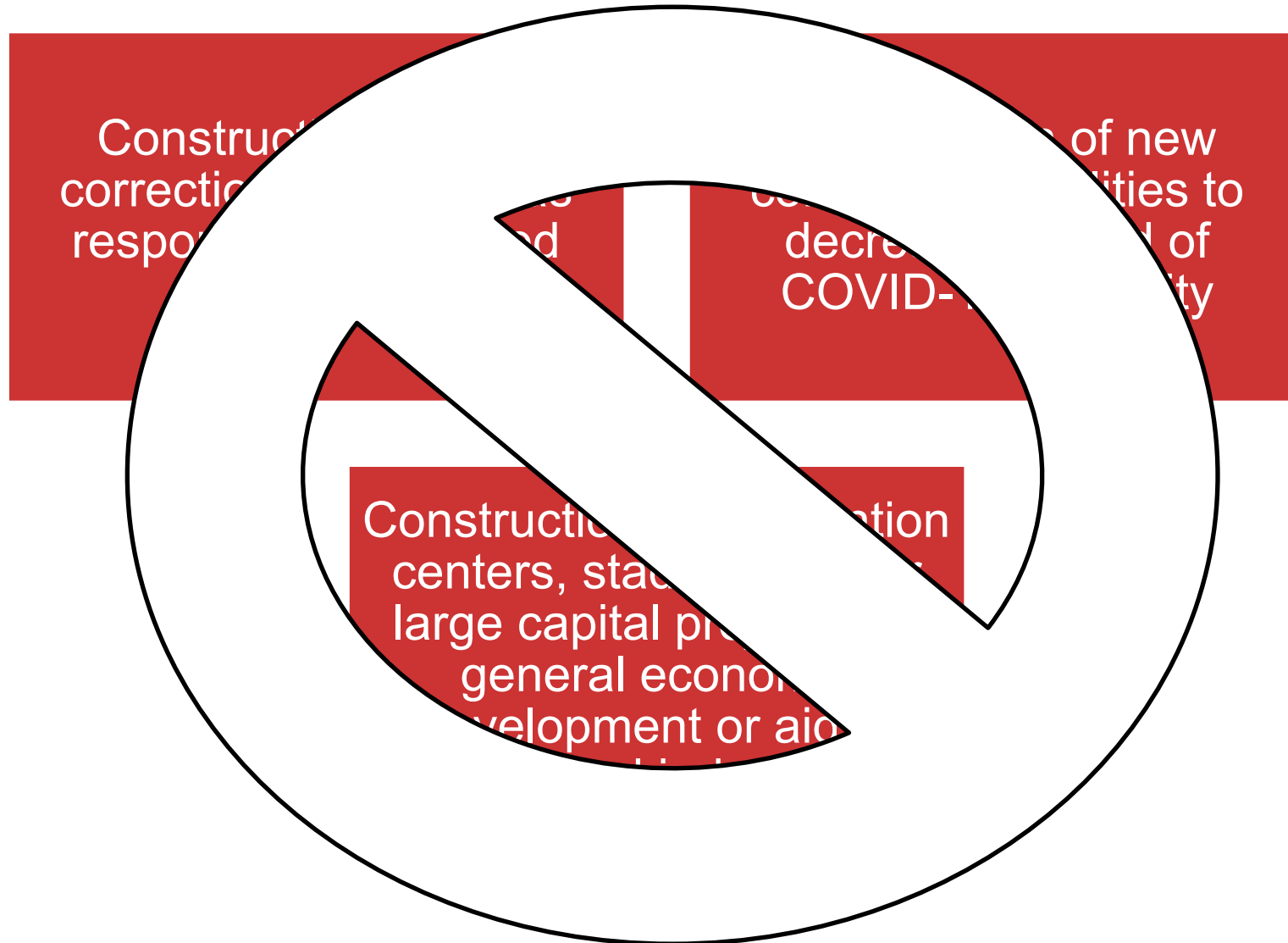
Childcare Facilities

Schools (for
Disproportionately
Impacted
Communities)

Primary Care Health
Clinics and Hospitals
(for Disproportionately
Impacted
Communities)

Public Health and Negative Economic Impact

Capital Projects that are Generally Ineligible



Polling Question #5

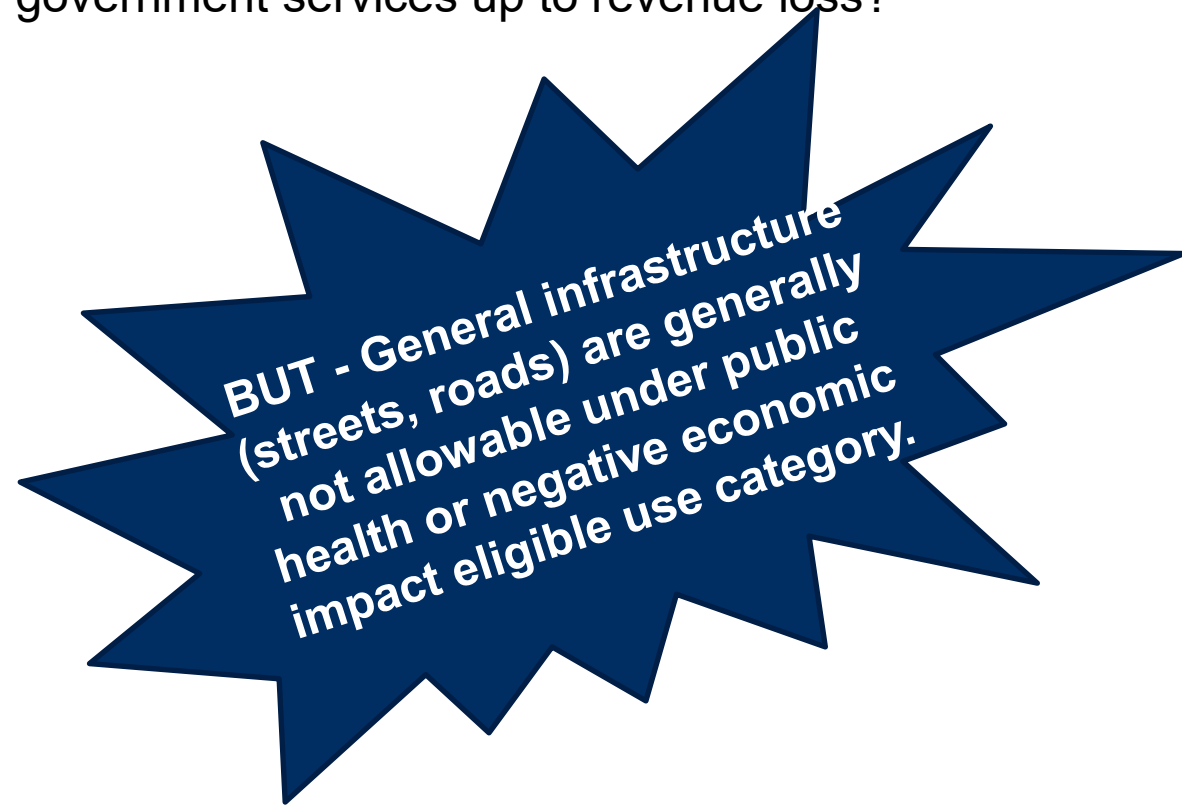
My government would like to purchase emergency response vehicles (fire & police)?
Is this eligible under the final rule?

- A. Yes, under government services up to revenue loss.
- B. Yes, eligible under the public health and negative impact category. They must reasonably proportional to the pandemic impact and comply with capital expenditures requirements in guidance.
- C. Both A & C

Polling Question #6

The final rule allows for capital expenditures. I want to build a road and a bridge as a capital expenditure. Is this allowable under government services up to revenue loss?

- A. Yes
- B. No



Premium Pay for Essential Workers

Use funding to provide premium pay to eligible workers performing essential work during the pandemic, up to \$13/hour.

Must be in addition to wages or remuneration the eligible otherwise receives.

Premium pay may not exceed \$25,000 for any single worker during the program.

Premium Pay for Essential Workers

Premium Pay - Four Step Process

Step 1

- Identify eligible worker.

Step 2

- Verify that the eligible worker performs “essential work.” Not performed while teleworking from a residence. Involves regular, in-person interactions with or handling of physical items from patients, public, coworkers.

Step 3

- Confirm premium pay “responds to” workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Step 4

- Written justification to Treasury, unless exempt.

Premium Pay for Essential Workforce Exemptions for Written Justification

Eligible worker receiving premium pay is earning at or below 150% of resident state or county's average annual wage for all occupations (Bureau of Labor Statistics), whichever is higher on an annual basis



NEW!

Eligible worker receiving premium pay is not exempt from Fair Labor Standards Act overtime provisions

Premium Pay for Essential Workforce

Example Eligible Professions and Sectors

Nursing Home,
Hospital,
Home-Care
Staff

Public health,
safety,
emergency
response

State, local,
tribal
government
workforce

Food production,
facilities, grocery
stores,
restaurants, and
food delivery

Janitors and
sanitation

Truck drivers,
transit staff,
warehouse
workers

Public health
and safety staff

Childcare
workers,
educators,
school staff

Social service
and human
service

Can designate
additional
sectors

Water, Sewer and Broadband Infrastructure

Water & Sewer - The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used to make necessary investments in water and sewer infrastructure. State, local, and Tribal governments have a tremendous need to address the consequences of deferred maintenance in drinking water systems and removal, management, and treatment of sewage and stormwater, along with additional resiliency measures needed to adapt to climate change.

Broadband - The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used to make necessary investments in broadband infrastructure, which has been shown to be critical for work, education, healthcare, and civic participation during the public health emergency. The final rule broadens the set of eligible broadband infrastructure investments that recipients may undertake.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund Project Examples

Construction of publicly owned treatment works

Decentralized wastewater treatment systems construction, upgrades and repairs

Management and treatment of stormwater or subsurface drainage water

Water conservation, efficiency, or reuse measures

Reuse or recycling of wastewater, stormwater or subsurface drainage water

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Project Examples

New facilities to improve drinking water quality

New sources to replace contaminated drinking water or increase drought resilience

Green infrastructure

Storage of drinking water

New community water systems

Lead service line replacement

Water and Sewer Infrastructure: Additional Projects Eligible under Final Rule



NEW!

Broad suite of lead remediation activities (lead testing, service line replacement)

Additional stormwater infrastructure (culvert repair, resizing and removal, replacement of storm sewers)

Residential wells

Storage of drinking water

Certain dam and reservoir rehabilitation

Build Broadband Infrastructure



NEW!

Identify eligible area for investment (Lack of access to high speeds, affordability and reliability)

Design project to meet high-speed technical standards



NEW!

Require enrollment in a low-income subsidy program

Cybersecurity Investments – Modernization for existing and new broadband infrastructure, regardless of speed. Includes hardware and software.

Ineligible Use Categories

No pension deposits

May not reduce taxes or delaying a tax increase

No debt service

No settlements or judgments

No contributions to rainy day funds

Non-Federal Match and Cost-Share Requirements

NEW!

Funds available under Revenue Loss category may be used to meet non-federal cost-share or matching of other federal programs

EXCEPT: Medicaid and CHIP federal programs

All other eligible use categories may NOT use SLFRF funds to non-federal cost-share or matching of other federal programs other than specifically noted in statute (Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act for Bureau of Reclamation and certain Broadband deployment projects).

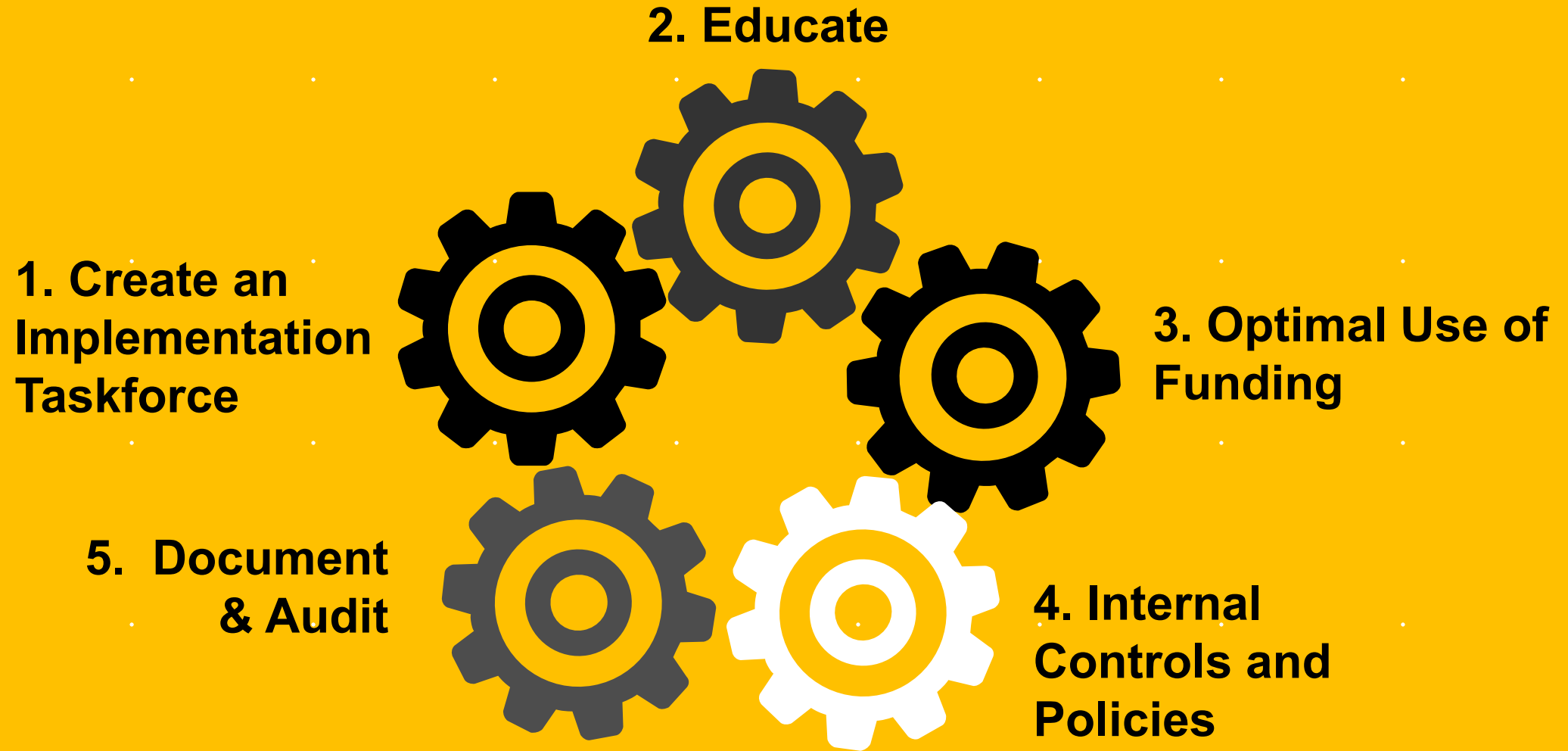
Reporting

	Recipients	Requirements
Quarterly Reports Due January 31	Recipients required to submit quarterly reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• States and territories• Metropolitan cities and counties with population over 250,000• Metropolitan cities and counties with population less than 250,000 that received an award of more than \$10 million• Tribal governments that received an award of more than \$30 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recipients should rely on reporting guidance and user guide issued by Treasury• Portal will reflect certain final rule changes, including information on capital expenditures as part of public health and economic response, fiscal year revenue loss calculation, standard allowance election, & expanded flexibility in premium pay
Quarterly and Annual Reports Due April 30	All recipients above, who are required to submit quarterly reports, as well as recipients required to submit annually, which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Metropolitan cities and counties with population less than 250,000 that received an award less than \$10 million,• Tribal governments that received an award less than \$30 million• Nonentitlement units of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treasury will issue additional reporting guidance ahead of reports due April 30



Implementation Considerations

Implementation Considerations



Resources

U.S. Treasury Interim Rule:

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-05-17/pdf/2021-10283.pdf>

U.S. Treasury Final Rule and Final Rule Overview:

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2022-01-27/pdf/2022-00292.pdf>

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

U.S. Treasury FAQs: <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRPFAQ.pdf>

Department of Finance webpage:

https://dof.ca.gov/budget/COVID-19/Local_Fiscal_Recovery_Fund_Allocations/

Questions on the Distribution Process and Web Portal:

FiscalRecovery@dof.ca.gov

Questions?



Thank You

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