# American Rescue Plan Act

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Highlights from the Final Rule

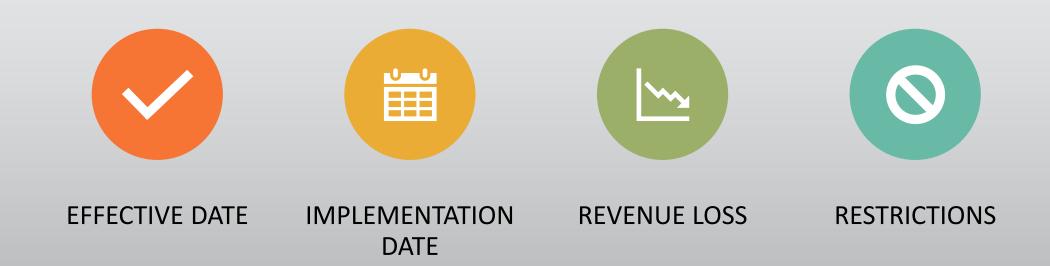


- State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) were made available by the American Rescue Plan Act in March of 2021.
- In May of 2021 Treasury published the Interim Final Rule.
- As local governments began to receive the award and implement the Interim Final Rule -Treasury collected feedback from those recipients.
- Treasury utilized this feedback in formulating the Final Rule released January 2022.
- The Final Rule offers much more flexibility in utilizing SLFRF.

### What did the Final Rule change?

- Clarification that recipients may use FRF for capital expenditures that support an eligible COVID public health or economic response.
- Broadened the share of eligible workers who are eligible to receive premium pay without additional justification.
- Expanded uses under Water, Sewer, and Broadband including lead remediation and stormwater management projects.

- Something that has NOT changed with the issuance of the Final Rule, the four key categories of FRF:
  - 1. Public Sector Revenues.
  - 2. Public Heath and Economic Response.
  - 3. Premium Pay.
  - 4. Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure.



This is not meant to be an in-depth guide to administering Fiscal Recovery Funds under the Final Rule. We have merely highlighted some of the changes impacting the majority of the recipient counties in Oklahoma.

### Interim Final Rule

 Effective May 2021 through the release/effective date of the Final Rule.

### Final Rule

- Effective April 1, 2022
  - According to the U.S.
     Department of Treasury,
     recipients can choose to implement the flexibilities of the Final Rule now.

### Revenue Loss/Replacement

- Recipients may elect a standard allowance up to \$10 million to spend on government services through the performance period.
- In lieu of calculating the actual revenue loss using the formula prescribed by the U.S. Treasury Department.
- The total allotment of fiscal recovery funds is under \$10 million for 63 counties in Oklahoma.

- Revenue Loss/Replacement the most flexible category.
  - Government services = services traditional provided by the recipient government.
  - May be used in the same fashion as other county funds.
  - As for the Chart of Accounts treatment of revenue replacement:
    - Leave the funds in your ARPA Fund COA#1566 (no need to transfer to other funds). Appropriate to the various departments as directed by BOCC resolution.

- Examples of government services as provided by Treasury:
  - Road building and maintenance and other infrastructure.
  - Health services.
  - General government administration, staff and administrative facilities.
  - Law enforcement and other public safety services (including the purchase of fire and police vehicles).

- What will the auditor look for?
  - Evidence that the board made the decision to use the Standard Revenue Loss provision (board resolution).
  - Amount the board elected to use as revenue replacement for government services.
  - Various departments or projects the Revenue Loss funds were allocated.
- **DOCUMENTATION** of those funds expended under each eligible use category.

#### Example Resolution:

# State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Resolution to elect the standard revenue loss provision for Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds established under the American Rescue Plan Act.

expe to m reve serv	ending State a lake a one-time nue loss provi ices rather tha	olished by the U.S. Depand Local Fiscal Recover e, irrevocable election to sion up to \$10,000,000 n calculating the actual of by the U.S. Departme	y Funds allows recipo utilize a standard to provide governm revenue loss using	oients ent
Okla the a	homa, hereby amount of \$	nty Commissioners of _ resolve to utilize the St as reve nt services as detailed	tandard Revenue Los nue replacement to	unty, ss in
•	\$ premiums, saf	General Government: ety awards etc.	general M&O, insu	ance
	\$ etc.	Roads and Bridges: co	ounty road 123 resur	facing
•	\$	Capital Improvements:	new courthouse HV	AC

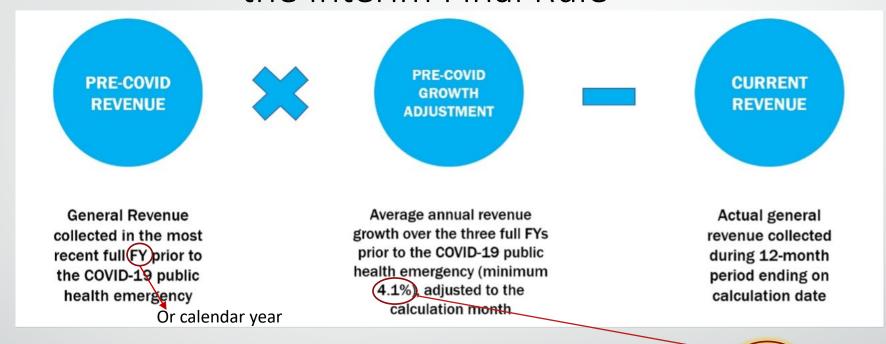
system, new surveillance system in the jail, etc.

• Electing to claim all your fiscal recovery funds under the standard revenue loss may preclude you from utilizing some of the other eligible use categories allowed by the Final Rule.

	Revenue	Other Eligible
Example Project	Replacement	Use Categories
New Courthouse	<b>~</b>	X
New Jail	<b>~</b>	X
Testing/Vaccination Site (improvement to fair building)	<b>~</b>	<b>/</b>
Premium Pay	X	<b>/</b>
Rural Water (pass through)	X	<b>/</b>
Roads and Bridges	<b>~</b>	X
General Payroll	<b>~</b>	X
Public Safety Payroll	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>

- For those that wish to calculate their actual revenue loss according to the formula:
  - The Final Rule gives the flexibility to use the fiscal year or calendar year when calculating the revenue loss, but the recipient must be consistent with that option.
  - The final rule also changed the growth factor used in the formula.

# Revenue Loss Formula prescribed by the Interim Final Rule



Final Rule increased the standard growth rate factor to 5.2%

- Premium Pay expanded by the Final Rule
  - Eligible workers those working in-person who are below a wage threshold or non-exempt from Fair Labor Standards Act overtime provisions.
    - This category does not require additional eligibility documentation.

- Responding to the Public Health Emergency: Prevention and Mitigation
  - Support for isolation and quarantine.
  - Public communication efforts.
  - Prevention and treatment equipment.
  - Ventilation system installation and improvement.
  - Transportation to vaccination/testing sites for vulnerable populations.
  - Medical facilities generally dedicated to COVID-19 treatment and mitigation.
  - Temporary medical facilities.
  - Emergency operations centers and response equipment.

- Responding to the Public Health Emergency:
  - Medical Expenses
    - Paid family and medical leave for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
  - Behavioral health/substance use.
  - Preventing and responding to violence
    - Technology and equipment to support law enforcement response.

### Capital Projects

Excerpt from the Overview of the Final Rule

If a project has total capital expenditures of	and the use is enumerated by Treasury as eligible, then	and the use is beyond those enumerated by Treasury as eligible, then	
Less than \$1 million	No Written Justification required	No Written Justification required * For U.S. Department of Treasury	
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		

<sup>\*</sup> For auditing purposes, you must be able to demonstrate how the capital expenditure responds to COVID-19 regardless of the total amount expended.

- Capital Projects written justification:
  - Describe the harm or need to be addressed.
  - Explain why a capital expenditure is appropriate.
  - Compare proposed capital project against at least two alternative capital expenditures and demonstrate why the proposed capital expenditure is superior.

### • INELIGIBLE CAPITAL PRIOJECTS:

- New correctional facilities as a response to an increase rate of crime.
- Construction of new congregate facilities to decrease the spread of COVID-19 in the facility.
- Construction of convention centers, stadiums, or other large capital projects intended for the general economic development or to aid impacted industries.

Note: not applicable to the Public Sector Revenue Loss category

- Restrictions that apply across <u>all eligible use</u> <u>categories</u>:
  - Offset a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from a change in law.
  - Deposits into pension funds.
  - Debt service.
  - Financial Reserves.
  - Judgments/settlements.
  - Any project in conflict with the purpose of the American Rescue Plan Act.
  - SLFRF must be used on costs incurred on or after March 3, 2021.
- Non-federal cost-share or matching requirements of other programs are restricted for all eligible use categories *except* Public Sector Revenue Loss



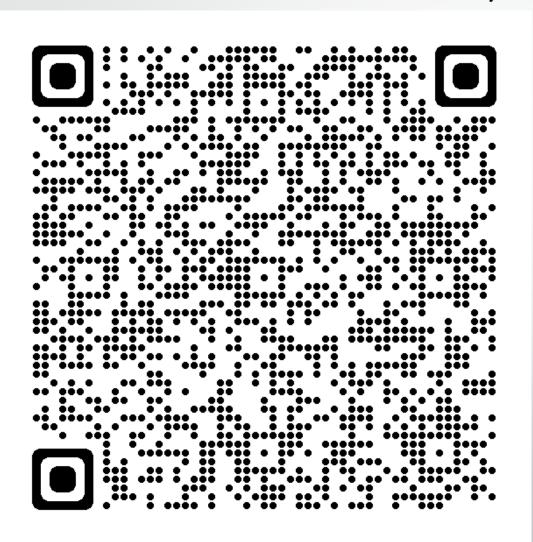
### Key objectives of this funding:

- Fight the pandemic and support families and businesses struggling with its public health and economic impacts
- Maintain vital public services, even amid declines in revenue resulting from the crisis
- Build a strong, resilient, and equitable recovery by making investments that support longterm growth and opportunity

If you have any ARPA inquiries answered by our committee prior to January 6<sup>th</sup>, the answer may have changed since the release of the Final Rule.

### Need more information about the Final Rule?

### U.S. Treasury Department



Final Rule Resources



# OKLAHOMA Office of the State Auditor & Inspector



Office of the State Auditor & Inspector

Email questions to: arpa@sai.ok.gov

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