

MEETING AGENDA  
5:30 PM

***Participate by dialing 888-392-4560; meeting code 57103  
Please MUTE your phone upon entering the call***

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. ROLL CALL
3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
  - a. Minutes of May 18, 2020
4. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
5. STAFF REPORTS
  - a. June 30, 2020 Financial Report
6. NEW BUSINESS
  - a. CARES Act Grant Program
7. PUBLIC/COMMITTEE COMMENT(S)
8. ADJOURNMENT

**QUARTERLY REVIEW**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INVESTMENT REVIEW**

	<u>Finance &amp; Budget Committee</u>	<u>Council Workshop</u>
Jan-Feb-Mar	April	May
April-May-Jun	August	September
Jul-Aug-Sept	October	November
Oct-Nov-Dec	January	February

**ANNUAL REVIEW**

	<u>Finance &amp; Budget Committee</u>	<u>Staff Report</u>
Report on Full and True Value	October	November
Review Senior Exemption List	After February 15 PFD Deadline	March
Accounts Receivable Write-offs	January	February

**Finance & Budget Committee's To Do List**

<b>DATE ASSIGNED</b>	<b>TASK</b>	<b>CURRENT STATUS</b>	<b>COMPLETION DATE</b>
9/21/2019	Fee Schedule Update		
9/21/2019	Tariff Schedule		
9/21/2019	Vehicle Replacement Plan		
9/21/2019	IT Plan		
9/21/2019	FY20 Budget Revision #1		
9/21/2019	Long-Term Financial Plan		
9/21/2019	Facility Inventory		

**1. CALL TO ORDER**

The Finance and Budget Committee met on Monday, May 18, 2020, via conference call, in Dillingham, AK. Andy Anderson called the meeting to order at 5:30 p.m.

**2. ROLL CALL**

Committee members present and establishing a quorum (a quorum being four):

Andy Anderson	Tod Larson	Kaleb Westfall
Alice Ruby	Anita Fuller	Curt Armstrong

**3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

- a. Minutes of March 2, 2020
- b. Minutes of April 27, 2020

MOTION: Alice Ruby moved and Anita Fuller seconded the motion to approve the minutes of March 2, 2020 and April 27, 2020 in block.

VOTE: The motion passed unanimously by roll call vote.

**4. APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

MOTION: Alice Ruby moved and Curt Armstrong seconded the motion to approve the agenda.

VOTE: The motion passed unanimously by roll call vote.

**5. STAFF REPORTS**

There was no staff report.

**6. UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

There was no unfinished business.

**7. NEW BUSINESS**

- a. FY20 Budget Revisions
  - The FY20 budget revision 2 was reviewed.

MOTION: Alice Ruby moved and Curt Armstrong seconded the motion to recommend that council adopt Ordinance 2020-13, FY20 Budget Revision 2.

VOTE: The motion passed unanimously by roll call vote.

- b. FY21 Budget
  - Budget was setup with a conservative approach.
  - Ambulance fees and ambulance fund will be reviewed for consistent application of fees to fund.
  - EOC budget to be expanded for COVID-19 expenditures.
  - CARES funding to be addressed: i.e., maximize use of funding, distribution, granting, management, and reserve for 2<sup>nd</sup> wave.
  - Use as a sound placeholder, suspend expenditures on large equipment purchases and review after the fishing season.

MOTION: Curt Armstrong moved and Alice Ruby seconded the motion to recommend that council adopt Ordinance 2020-12, FY21 Budget.

VOTE: The motion passed unanimously by roll call vote.

c. CARES Act Distribution

This item was covered in the budget discussion.

**8. PUBLIC/COMMITTEE COMMENT(S)**

Kaleb Westfall: Inquired regarding deadline for CARES expenditures.

Alice Ruby: Stated interest in follow up on CARES funding and other funding sources the government has put out.

**9. ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting adjourned at 7:23 p.m.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Andy Anderson, Chair

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lori Goodell, City Clerk

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

DRAFT

# CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND

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## PROPOSAL ONE

*City of Dillingham*

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# INTRODUCTION

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The City of Dillingham (COD) Council accepted in quorum the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES Act Fund) in the amount of 3,404,480.51 on June 04, 2020. The grant funding is available to utilize from March 01, 2020 – December 30, 2020. The recommendation for use of funds are as follows:

- Municipal Government (City of Dillingham)
- Education (Dillingham City School District)
- Available funds for council direction
- Reserve

There were a variety of possibilities to ensure relief funds can be spent taken into consideration the allotted time the money has to be spent by.

It is recommended council takes into consideration the timeline of the end date for the Coronavirus Relief Fund to be spent by the end of October 2020 or the beginning of November 2020 to ensure the dollar amount for all COVID-19 necessary expenditures. This will ensure all payables be paid and packages received on if necessary or by December 30, 2020 which is the cut-off date.

I believe we have assessed the requirements and needs of the COD soundly, producing a set of categories to ensure we, as a City, succeed in expending funds to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The \$3,404,480.51 the COD council accepted on 06/04/2020 will be paid out in three installments. The City of Dillingham received \$1,703,296.01 on 06/11/2020. In order to receive the second payment, 80% (\$1,362,636.81) of the first payment has to be spent. This applies for the second and third payments as well. This is from the Federal Government passed through the State of Alaska for expenditures in response to and to aid in the economic recovery from the COVID19 public health emergency.

Below is the recommendation based on the need for each category to properly respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency as a city. Please keep in mind the fund is solely to be utilized to address the need that derived from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

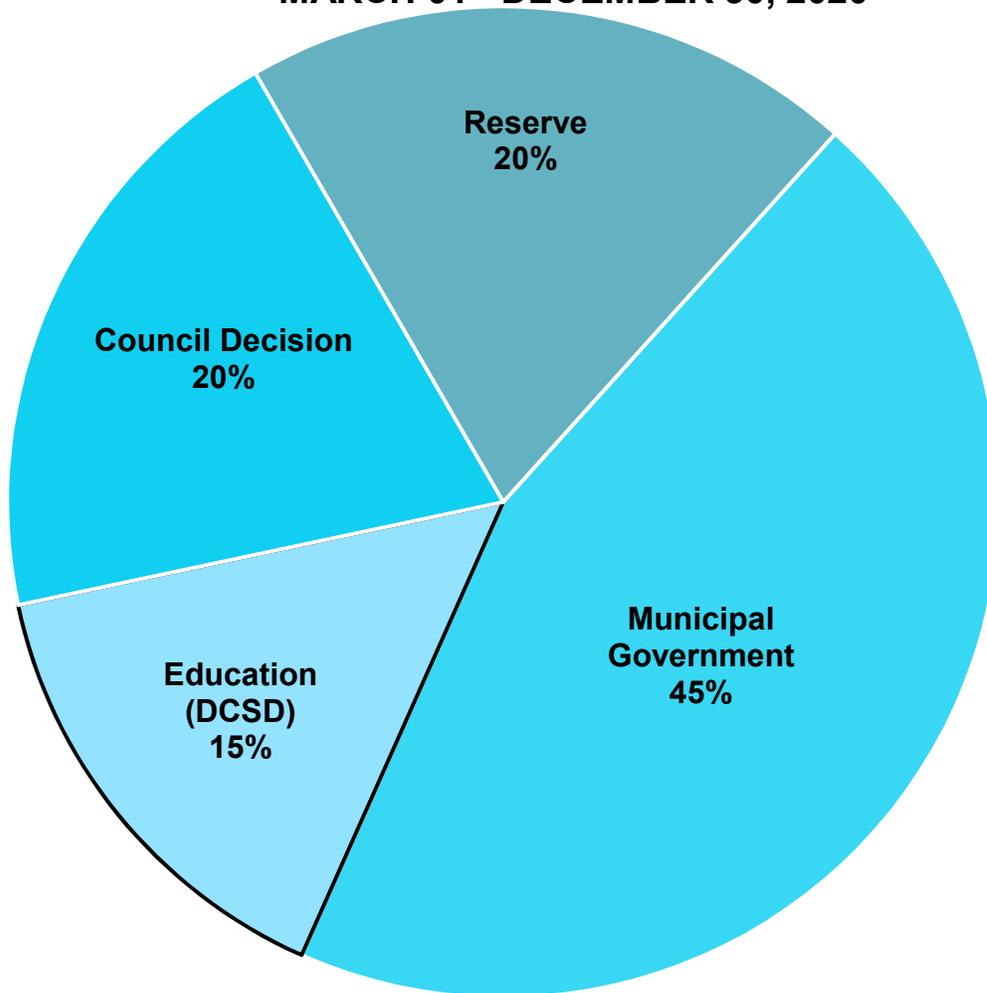
- Municipal Government - This allocation recommendation includes a reallocation of City payroll expenses for the following departments beginning March 01, 2020, Public Safety, Fire Department, COVID-19 Team (Emergency Operations Center, Public Information Officer, CARES Acct. Tech. III, Seasonal EMT, and Seasonal Harbor Assistants) and Administration. This allocation recommendation includes reimbursement of City expenses related to COVID-19, which have been documented. These expenses include City purchases to ensure the health and safety of City employees and residents due to the pandemic. All expenditures will follow all City code requirements. City Resiliency and Recovery. This allocation will include City of Dillingham capital projects or expenses intended to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19. All expenditures from this department will follow all City code requirements.
- Education (Dillingham City School District) - This recommended allocation to be used at the direction of the superintendent in where the Dillingham City School District was directly impacted by COVID-19
- Council direction – This recommendation is to be utilized at the council direction.
- Reserve – This recommendation is to utilize as a reserve because of the unforeseen expenses that may occur as COVID-19 public health emergency develops in the Dillingham census area.

# Coronavirus Relief Fund

City of Dillingham Proposal One

Categories	Amount	Percentages
Municipal Government	\$1,532,016.23	45%
Education (DCSD)	\$510,672.08	15%
Council Direction	\$680,896.10	20%
Reserve	\$680,896.10	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,404,480.51</b>	<b>100%</b>

**City of Dillingham  
CARES FUNDING DISTRIBUTION  
MARCH 01 - DECEMBER 30, 2020**



## Current and Projected City CARES funding as of 07/25/2020

<b>CARES Funding Installment #1</b>	3,404,480.51	<b>Unspent CARES in total</b>	2,397,478.25
	1,703,296.01	<b>Unspent Installment 1</b>	696,293.75
	<b>Progress Report 1</b>	<b>Progress Report 2</b>	<b>Unreported Pd Exp</b>
<b>Wages &amp; Bene</b>	155,807.34	95,700.83	15,106.26
<b>All Other</b>	37,068.60	30,421.21	35,467.06
	<u><b>192,875.94</b></u>	<u><b>126,122.04</b></u>	<u><b>50,573.32</b></u>
			<u><b>637,430.96</b></u>
			<u><b>1,007,002.26</b></u>
			<u><b>783,031.00</b></u>
			<u><b>223,971.26</b></u>
			<u><b>1,007,002.26</b></u>

Progress Reports: Expenses have been reported to the State of Alaska

Unreported Pd Exp: Expenses that are paid for, not reported to State of Alaska

Obligated Expenses: Expenses are encumbered and have not arrived to the City to be invoiced

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On March 27, 2020, Congress passed the federal act known as the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). This Act includes funding for a variety of State agencies for the response and mitigation of the public health crisis. It is anticipated that this will be an iterative process, with numerous additional items forthcoming as funding opportunities arise. This package, originally introduced on April 21 and revised May 1, addresses known federal relief received by the State. Other items such as homeless grants, housing programs, and broadband grants will be put forward as additional federal guidance becomes clear.

### **COVID-19 Response Fund (CRF) Distribution**

This funding is provided to the State for items that “are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health crisis with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).” Expenditures of the Coronavirus Relief Fund are constrained by guidance released by the US Treasury on April 22.

#### **Commerce – Direct Municipal Relief (\$568.6 million)\*:**

- Funding is allocated using a combination of quantified economic activity metrics – such as retail, hospitality and tourism, regional commercial fishing, and other measures of commerce activity – and population as distributed through the community assistance program. Provides communities with the resources needed to respond to first and second order impacts of COVID-19.

#### **Commerce/AIDEA – Small Business Relief (\$290 million)\*:**

- The Department of Commerce, Community & Economic Development (DCCED) through the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA), will bolster the existing Sustaining Alaska’s Future Economy (AK SAFE) program and other programs that will provide support to struggling small businesses throughout the state.
- DCCED will allocate \$750,000 to Alaska Regional Development Organizations to provide technical support to Alaska small businesses applying for State grants and federal loans.

#### **AHFC – Homelessness Assistance (\$10.0 million)\*:**

- COVID-19 economic impacts have increased the need for homelessness assistance. This funding will provide grants to local communities and agencies to support programs designed to prevent and reduce homelessness, provide services that prevent housing displacement, and assist the homeless to transition back to permanent housing.

#### **Health – Non-Profit Support (\$50.0 million):**

- Basic essential human services, including, but not limited to soup kitchens & food banks, non-residential emergency shelters, religious non-profits, homeless shelters, clothing items, and other entities supporting social welfare. No RPL is required as the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) has adequate authorization to accept federal receipts.

#### **Health – Health-Related COVID-19 Costs (\$331.4 million)\*:**

- Support ongoing response and mitigation efforts with federal receipts and maintain a contingency for potential unknown impacts. No RPL is required as DHSS has adequate authorization to accept federal receipts.

### **Direct Agency Funding Items Included in RPL Package:**

#### **Education - Emergency Education Relief Funds (\$44.9 million)\*:**

- Emergency grants to Local Education Agencies that are impacted by COVID-19. Distributed per the Title-1 formula.

### Education – Child Nutrition Funding (\$41.9 million)\*:

- Funding to schools and other institutions participating in the National School Lunch Program and related programs.

### Education – National Endowment for the Arts Funding (\$0.4 million)\*:

- Grants to arts organizations, local arts agencies, and partners for emergency relief to sustain operations in response to COVID-19.

### Transportation - Federal Transit Administration Grants (\$29.0 million):

- Funds are available for operating expenses for all Federal Transit Administration 5311 recipients (non-urbanized areas) including Anchorage, Fairbanks, and the Alaska Marine Highway System

### Transportation - Federal Aviation Administration Rural Airport System Maintenance (\$49.0 million):

- Airport Grants will be used for statewide aviation and rural airport system operating and maintenance expenses, where revenue or expenditure impacts have occurred.

### Transportation - Measurement Standards and Whittier Tunnel Support (\$3.0 million):

- Funding for unbudgeted and unanticipated expenditures related to ensuring continuity of operations and program delivery within this appropriation.

### Commerce - Economic Stimulus for Alaskan Fisheries (\$100.0 million)

- Through the Federal CARES Act funding is being allocated to the National Fisheries Marine Service who will distribute funding to states to provide assistance to subsistence, charter/guide, and commercial fishery participants affected by COVID-19

### Public Safety - U.S. Department of Justice Byrne-JAG Grant (\$3.6 million)\*:

- The program provides states with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including law enforcement, prosecution, indigent defense, courts, corrections, crime victim and witness initiatives, and mental health programs.

### University – Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (\$5.0 million)\*:

- Grants directly to students and institutions impacted by the COVID-19 public health crisis.

## **Items Not Requiring RPL**

### Transportation - International Airport (\$32.1 million)

- Funds will be accepted directly by the International Airport System to support airport operations.

### Office of the Governor – Elections Support (\$3.0 million)

- Funds are used to support modifications to the current elections process in light of the COVID-19 public health crisis. Authority already exists to deposit funds into the Election Fund, but a subsequent project appropriation will be required in the near future.

### Commerce - Community Development Block Grants (\$2.8 Million):

- Funds to alleviate the causes and conditions of poverty in communities. Sufficient prior-year funding exists to receive these federal receipts.

**Coronavirus Relief Fund**  
**Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments**  
**Updated June 30, 2020<sup>1</sup>**

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to recipients of the funding available under section 601(a) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”). The CARES Act established the Coronavirus Relief Fund (the “Fund”) and appropriated \$150 billion to the Fund. Under the CARES Act, the Fund is to be used to make payments for specified uses to States and certain local governments; the District of Columbia and U.S. Territories (consisting of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands); and Tribal governments.

The CARES Act provides that payments from the Fund may only be used to cover costs that—

1. are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19);
2. were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020 (the date of enactment of the CARES Act) for the State or government; and
3. were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020.<sup>2</sup>

The guidance that follows sets forth the Department of the Treasury’s interpretation of these limitations on the permissible use of Fund payments.

***Necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency***

The requirement that expenditures be incurred “due to” the public health emergency means that expenditures must be used for actions taken to respond to the public health emergency. These may include expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by addressing medical or public health needs, as well as expenditures incurred to respond to second-order effects of the emergency, such as by providing economic support to those suffering from employment or business interruptions due to COVID-19-related business closures.

Funds may not be used to fill shortfalls in government revenue to cover expenditures that would not otherwise qualify under the statute. Although a broad range of uses is allowed, revenue replacement is not a permissible use of Fund payments.

The statute also specifies that expenditures using Fund payments must be “necessary.” The Department of the Treasury understands this term broadly to mean that the expenditure is reasonably necessary for its intended use in the reasonable judgment of the government officials responsible for spending Fund payments.

***Costs not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020***

The CARES Act also requires that payments be used only to cover costs that were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020. A cost meets this requirement if either (a) the

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<sup>1</sup> This version updates the guidance provided under “Costs incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020”.

<sup>2</sup> See Section 601(d) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the CARES Act.

cost cannot lawfully be funded using a line item, allotment, or allocation within that budget *or* (b) the cost is for a substantially different use from any expected use of funds in such a line item, allotment, or allocation.

The “most recently approved” budget refers to the enacted budget for the relevant fiscal period for the particular government, without taking into account subsequent supplemental appropriations enacted or other budgetary adjustments made by that government in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency. A cost is not considered to have been accounted for in a budget merely because it could be met using a budgetary stabilization fund, rainy day fund, or similar reserve account.

***Costs incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020***

Finally, the CARES Act provides that payments from the Fund may only be used to cover costs that were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020 (the “covered period”). Putting this requirement together with the other provisions discussed above, section 601(d) may be summarized as providing that a State, local, or tribal government may use payments from the Fund only to cover previously unbudgeted costs of necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency during the covered period.

Initial guidance released on April 22, 2020, provided that the cost of an expenditure is incurred when the recipient has expended funds to cover the cost. Upon further consideration and informed by an understanding of State, local, and tribal government practices, Treasury is clarifying that for a cost to be considered to have been incurred, performance or delivery must occur during the covered period but payment of funds need not be made during that time (though it is generally expected that this will take place within 90 days of a cost being incurred). For instance, in the case of a lease of equipment or other property, irrespective of when payment occurs, the cost of a lease payment shall be considered to have been incurred for the period of the lease that is within the covered period, but not otherwise. Furthermore, in all cases it must be necessary that performance or delivery take place during the covered period. Thus the cost of a good or service received during the covered period will not be considered eligible under section 601(d) if there is no need for receipt until after the covered period has expired.

Goods delivered in the covered period need not be used during the covered period in all cases. For example, the cost of a good that must be delivered in December in order to be available for use in January could be covered using payments from the Fund. Additionally, the cost of goods purchased in bulk and delivered during the covered period may be covered using payments from the Fund if a portion of the goods is ordered for use in the covered period, the bulk purchase is consistent with the recipient’s usual procurement policies and practices, and it is impractical to track and record when the items were used. A recipient may use payments from the Fund to purchase a durable good that is to be used during the current period and in subsequent periods if the acquisition in the covered period was necessary due to the public health emergency.

Given that it is not always possible to estimate with precision when a good or service will be needed, the touchstone in assessing the determination of need for a good or service during the covered period will be reasonableness at the time delivery or performance was sought, *e.g.*, the time of entry into a procurement contract specifying a time for delivery. Similarly, in recognition of the likelihood of supply chain disruptions and increased demand for certain goods and services during the COVID-19 public health emergency, if a recipient enters into a contract requiring the delivery of goods or performance of services by December 30, 2020, the failure of a vendor to complete delivery or services by December 30, 2020, will not affect the ability of the recipient to use payments from the Fund to cover the cost of such goods or services if the delay is due to circumstances beyond the recipient’s control.

This guidance applies in a like manner to costs of subrecipients. Thus, a grant or loan, for example, provided by a recipient using payments from the Fund must be used by the subrecipient only to purchase (or reimburse a purchase of) goods or services for which receipt both is needed within the covered period and occurs within the covered period. The direct recipient of payments from the Fund is ultimately responsible for compliance with this limitation on use of payments from the Fund.

### *Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures*

Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:

1. Medical expenses such as:
  - COVID-19-related expenses of public hospitals, clinics, and similar facilities.
  - Expenses of establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs.
  - Costs of providing COVID-19 testing, including serological testing.
  - Emergency medical response expenses, including emergency medical transportation, related to COVID-19.
  - Expenses for establishing and operating public telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19-related treatment.
2. Public health expenses such as:
  - Expenses for communication and enforcement by State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments of public health orders related to COVID-19.
  - Expenses for acquisition and distribution of medical and protective supplies, including sanitizing products and personal protective equipment, for medical personnel, police officers, social workers, child protection services, and child welfare officers, direct service providers for older adults and individuals with disabilities in community settings, and other public health or safety workers in connection with the COVID-19 public health emergency.
  - Expenses for disinfection of public areas and other facilities, *e.g.*, nursing homes, in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
  - Expenses for technical assistance to local authorities or other entities on mitigation of COVID-19-related threats to public health and safety.
  - Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19.
  - Expenses for quarantining individuals.
3. Payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
4. Expenses of actions to facilitate compliance with COVID-19-related public health measures, such as:
  - Expenses for food delivery to residents, including, for example, senior citizens and other vulnerable populations, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
  - Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
  - Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

- Expenses of providing paid sick and paid family and medical leave to public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
  - COVID-19-related expenses of maintaining state prisons and county jails, including as relates to sanitation and improvement of social distancing measures, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
  - Expenses for care for homeless populations provided to mitigate COVID-19 effects and enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
5. Expenses associated with the provision of economic support in connection with the COVID-19 public health emergency, such as:
    - Expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures.
    - Expenditures related to a State, territorial, local, or Tribal government payroll support program.
    - Unemployment insurance costs related to the COVID-19 public health emergency if such costs will not be reimbursed by the federal government pursuant to the CARES Act or otherwise.
  6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund’s eligibility criteria.

***Nonexclusive examples of ineligible expenditures<sup>3</sup>***

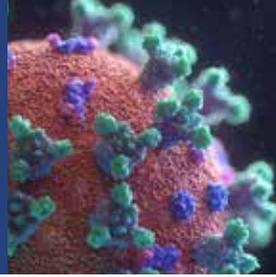
The following is a list of examples of costs that would *not* be eligible expenditures of payments from the Fund.

1. Expenses for the State share of Medicaid.<sup>4</sup>
2. Damages covered by insurance.
3. Payroll or benefits expenses for employees whose work duties are not substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
4. Expenses that have been or will be reimbursed under any federal program, such as the reimbursement by the federal government pursuant to the CARES Act of contributions by States to State unemployment funds.
5. Reimbursement to donors for donated items or services.
6. Workforce bonuses other than hazard pay or overtime.
7. Severance pay.
8. Legal settlements.

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<sup>3</sup> In addition, pursuant to section 5001(b) of the CARES Act, payments from the Fund may not be expended for an elective abortion or on research in which a human embryo is destroyed, discarded, or knowingly subjected to risk of injury or death. The prohibition on payment for abortions does not apply to an abortion if the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest; or in the case where a woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed. Furthermore, no government which receives payments from the Fund may discriminate against a health care entity on the basis that the entity does not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.

<sup>4</sup> See 42 C.F.R. § 433.51 and 45 C.F.R. § 75.306.



# THE CARES ACT

## PROVISIONS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The “Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act” or “CARES Act” was signed into law on Friday, March 27, 2020. Viewed as an important step to address the economic fallout from the coronavirus pandemic, the CARES Act is the largest economic stimulus package ever enacted by the United States Government.

The CARES Act includes a wide range of stimulus initiatives, providing \$2 trillion in funding for programming and funding aimed at addressing the impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic. The following initiatives are of particular interest to local governments and the communities they serve:

**ECONOMIC STABILIZATION FUND:** The CARES Act creates a \$454 billion Economic Stabilization Fund that authorizes the U.S. Treasury to “purchase obligations (of states, local governments, instrumentalities, and political subdivisions of them) or other interests in secondary markets or otherwise.” This permits the Federal Reserve to participate as an institutional investor in securities that mature in greater than 6 months (such as municipal bonds) in the event that this is necessary to stabilize the bond market. The Economic Stabilization Fund also [provides loans and loan guarantees to small businesses](#).

**COVID-19 RELIEF FUND:** The Act allocates \$150 billion in direct aid to states, tribal governments, territories, and local governments with a population over 500,000 specifically for COVID-19 expenses. The majority of this funding will go directly to states using a population-based formula to determine the amount each state receives; however, each state will



receive no less than \$1.25 billion. Local governments with populations over 500,000 will be able to apply for their own direct funding, while those jurisdictions falling below the population threshold will need to seek funding through their states. The qualifications for using the relief funds are: the costs incurred are necessary expenditures due to the public health emergency resulting from the pandemic, the expenditures were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of the date of enactment, and the expenses were incurred from March 1, 2020 through December 30, 2020.



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANT PROGRAMS

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)

**PROGRAM:** The CARES Act authorizes a \$5 billion allocation to the **CDBG program** for provision of services for senior citizens, the homeless, and public health services to address COVID-19. Of the total allocation, \$2 billion would be distributed using the existing formula; \$1 billion would go to states based on a formula developed by HUD for COVID-19 (states would then allocate these funds to both entitlement and non-entitlement communities); and the remaining \$2 billion will go to states and localities based on a formula that is to be developed by HUD within 30 days of the act's passage.

### DOJ BYRNE JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANTS (JAG):

The Act authorizes \$850 million in funding to the Department of Justice for the Byrne JAG grant program to assist state and local law enforcement and jails in preventing, preparing for, and responding to COVID-19.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS) FUNDING

### CDC STATE AND LOCAL PREPAREDNESS GRANTS:

The Act authorizes \$1.5 billion in funding for **grants for state and local preparedness activities**. These funds can be used for the rent, lease, purchase, acquisition, construction, alteration, or renovation of non-federally owned facilities to improve preparedness and response capabilities at the state and local levels.

### HHS COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

**PROGRAM:** The Act authorizes \$1 billion for grants to state and local community-based organizations to provide a wide range of human and social services and emergency assistance.

## WHAT'S NEXT?

ICMA will continue working with its partners, the Big 7, GFOA, and others to provide members with further clarity on how local governments may access the CARES Act funding to help their communities respond to, and recover from, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as to advocate for additional funding and programs to assist in recovery efforts.



For more information on ICMA resources related to COVID-19, visit [icma.org/coronavirus](https://icma.org/coronavirus).

*We understand that as a local government you have the responsibility to determine how best to spend the CARES funding for your community. While the U.S. Treasury rules must be followed, there is considerable flexibility. Funds cannot only pay for incurred COVID-19 expenses, they can also be used to solve problems exacerbated by COVID-19. We strongly encourage each government to determine how much or what percentage of funds will be distributed to nonprofits and small businesses in their community. To that end, we offer a simplified set of suggestions for your grant-making process.*

### **Establishing Grant Programs for Nonprofits and Small Businesses Responding to the COVID-19 Crisis**

As the state's municipal and nonprofit associations, and the state's small business support center, our interest is in supporting 165 cities and boroughs, the 6,000 Alaska nonprofits, and the 80% of Alaska businesses that serve residents in those and other Alaska communities. Alaska's local governments recognize that nonprofits and small business are a major economic driver for Alaskans and their families, partnering with government in delivering essential services, leveraging public funds for maximum impact through public/private partnerships, investing in our communities, and helping ensure community well-being and quality of life for all Alaskans.

While some local governments may have an existing grant program, the following guidance, which is aligned with the CARES Act, is intended to offer a **streamlined process** for how they can effectively implement nonprofit and small business support programs for relief and recovery during this public health and economic crisis. As partners, AML, The Foraker Group, and AKSBDC stand ready to support local governments in developing funding programs that encourage nonprofits and small business participation. Alaska communities are building on this strong partnership today and into the future.

### **Timing considerations for current funding and future relief funding**

Nonprofits, just like our small businesses, will need support in two time frames and maybe even three.

- They need support **now** for the adaptations they have made to ramp up and serve Alaskans and to maintain their missions with closed programs and no revenue. Many have applied for federal CARES Act and PPP funding, but this process is slow to get critical funding to the sector, and there will likely not be enough for all who apply.
- They will need support **three-to-nine months** from now. The CARE Act funding is a temporary fix for economic conditions that will last much longer. Nonprofits will need funding to carry them from the time CARES and PPP funding ends and the economic conditions resume to a viable level to sustain the work.
- And those that rely on tourism, seafood, and oil and gas will also likely need more support measured in years, not months, to recover from the impacts of this pandemic.

### **Considerations for a CARES grant relief program:**

- Grant funding for the program is coming from CARES Act funds.
- A nonprofit or small business self-certifies that it was/is negatively impacted by the COVID pandemic either through rapid expansion or adaptation to serve the community or because of forced closure in the name of public health. <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Coronavirus-Relief-Fund-Guidance-for-State-Territorial-Local-and-Tribal-Governments.pdf>

- All funds have as few restrictions as possible to ensure nonprofits and small businesses can spend the relief funds on operational costs as needed.

**Suggested eligibility and access for nonprofit consideration:\***

The following criteria represent a modified list from the one used for the Pick.Click.Give. program, which the state has already implemented as a standard for nonprofit accountability. We recommend a modified list because the program is only focused on charitable organizations. Additional criteria are based on the CARES Act criteria.

- All nonprofits, not just (c)3 and (c)19 organizations, are eligible if they meet the other criteria.
- Unless federally exempt, recipients will have a current or 2018 Internal Revenue Service Form 990 on file with the IRS, or, if the IRS has granted a filing extension for the current year, have on file that form for the immediately preceding year.
- Recipients will be directed by a voluntary board of directors or local advisory board whose majority of members are residents of the state of Alaska.
- Recipients will have provided in-state aid or services during the two calendar years that immediately proceed the year the application is filed.
- Recipients will have completed and provided a financial audit with an unqualified opinion conducted by an independent certified public accountant for the fiscal year to which the IRS Form 990 was filed. This requirement applies only to organizations whose total annual budget exceeds \$750,000 during the fiscal year to which the IRS Form 990 applies.
- Recipients will have an IRS letter of determination of nonprofit status for more than 2 years.
- Recipients will provide a sworn statement showing that the nonprofit has been impacted by COVID either because of the adaptation and expansion of services and expenses as the result of COVID, or loss of revenue from a temporary closure caused by COVID (expansion, adaptation or contraction), or from loss of mission-related revenue (as determined by the IRS), charitable giving, or loss of government funding.

**Other suggested criteria for maximum participation for relief and recovery of nonprofits and small businesses:**

- We strongly encourage criteria THAT DOES NOT eliminate nonprofits or small businesses who have already received any amount of other funding including PPP or EIDL. Nonprofits and businesses that will recover will do so because they are putting many strategies together. No single source of funding will lead to a full recovery.
- The federal relief makes a distinction in its offerings between support to maintain employment and financial relief for mission work impacted by COVID-19. Grant opportunities must take both into account as some of our strongest mission-oriented organizations have no or small staff because of their use of networks, collaborations, and volunteers. Their missions are still greatly impacted so employment alone cannot be the sole criteria. We strongly encourage criteria to NOT be based on the number of employees. Employees are only one indicator of need and many nonprofits and small businesses employ part-time,

seasonal, or contractual workers, or are sole proprietors. Employee count deeply limits those who need help.

**A relief application process that works to support all Alaska nonprofits and small businesses: \***

Local governments may not be set up to process grant applications or manage this process, so we recommend:

- In the interest of the local government and applicant, make this a simplified process for both parties.
- Applications can be online and in a paper format and distributed through local networks (formal, informal, online, radio, newspapers, in person).
- We strongly recommend a noncompetitive process. This will ensure a quick and transparent distribution of funds to your community.
  - Tolerate unsophisticated depictions of business financials
  - Assign meaningful technical assistance that 'gets applicants to yes'
  - Communicate widely
  - Allow self-certification

**Non-competitive decision process – three options for consideration:\*\***

1. Give the same amount to every nonprofit and small business in your region that meets the other criteria – take the total and divide by the total amount of eligible nonprofits and businesses.
2. Use a sliding scale for fund distribution to all eligible nonprofits and small businesses in your region based on FY19 or FY20 annual operating budget. An example is as follows:
  - \$10,000 grant -- \$100,000 or less annual budget
  - \$25,000 grant -- \$101,000 to \$500,000 annual budget
  - \$50,000 grant -- \$500,001 or more annual budget
3. Use a two-tiered format
  - Tier 1 – A simple application for amounts under \$25,000, just basic information and justification
  - Tier 2 – A simple application for amounts over \$25,000, but with additional financial documentation

\*\*This process could be managed through the clerk or finance office or through a partnership under an agreement with a local entity like a local foundation, The Alaska Community Foundation, or other industry umbrella nonprofits or the AKSBDC. (Note that their granting process and fee structure will likely differ from this process so establishing the relationship is an essential first step. Remember that expediency and fairness of funding distribution should be a priority.)

**Decision-making process:**

- In the interest of the local government and applicant and the time limitations of this funding, make this a simplified process for both parties.

- We strongly recommend a noncompetitive process. This will ensure a quick and transparent distribution of funds to your community.
- If there is capacity and a desire for a competitive process we recommend the following:
  - Establish a simple matrix to ensure funding is distributed across issue areas, regional geography, and relief and recovery needs. (Note: Foraker and AML can provide a template. Additionally, if a needs assessment or survey instrument is available to establish the known needs in your community, we recommend using it to build a more specific decision matrix.)
  - Keep the decision-making process at the manager level for smaller amounts.
  - Establish grant review committees for larger requests with nonprofit representation and expertise.
  - Bring slate of pre-approved grants to the council or assembly for approval as required.

#### **Distribution process:**

- Consider release of full amount to each applicant, especially for smaller amounts, by check or ACH.
- If you have capacity, distribute in tranches – similar to Governor’s proposal for municipalities. This allows for internal tracking along the way.

#### **Reporting process:**

- Require single reporting depending on the size of the grant.
- Compile all information into a simplified report to OMB to account for CARES Act requirements.
- Encourage development of an impact dashboard, maybe through AML and Foraker, to demonstrate how CARES Act funds have helped Alaskans.

#### **Options for partnerships to maximize capacity and speed of delivery:**

- Foraker can share applications or notifications with nonprofits as grant opportunities emerge.
- Foraker can advise or troubleshoot challenges to support nonprofit education and grant making.
- Foraker and AML can provide a decision matrix or other template examples.
- AML can play a role in managing applications if desired and/or interested or if there is limited capacity at the local level.
- AML can augment capacity of local governments in support of reporting and compliance requirements with the state or federal government.
- SBDC and Anchorage Community Land Trust can offer support to small businesses and advertise the program.
- Local community foundations are experts in local grant making and have systems in place to manage the grant application process in partnership with local governments.

***\*Technical assistance to get to 'Yes'***

The provision of technical assistance is crucial in supporting nonprofits and businesses to finalize applications. Business owners and nonprofit stewards of all types will need crucial high-touch guidance to move through program requirements. If they are unable to satisfactorily meet the criteria, they should not be categorically denied or moved to the back of the line. Technical assistance should help businesses and nonprofits get to 'a yes, your application has been successfully filed' conclusion.

**Recommendations:**

- Grant maker creates staff capacity to meet technical assistance demand or secures outside partnership to provide support.
- In-person visits can be scheduled.
- Online only applications are strongly discouraged – they exacerbate the digital divide.
- If no, there is always a next step and a resource to help applicants keep moving.
- Applications can be tracked and their status is available to applicants.

***\*Toleration for unsophisticated financials***

One certainty with PPP is that it went to those with high-quality bookkeeping. This isn't the case for all Alaska businesses. Many missed out on PPP because of unsophisticated account tracking and minimal accounting practices. Those include businesses that operate primarily in the cash economy, sole proprietors, and more. Additionally, many Alaska businesses don't have a strong banking relationship. They have a checking account for cash in and cash out transactions.

**Recommendation:**

- Request just enough compliance documentation but not excess materials.

***\*Clear eligibility that doesn't exclude those who have already been excluded***

Businesses and nonprofits need to know up-front how eligibility is determined and who will have priority. We know that first-come first-serve didn't work for many of the businesses and nonprofits who have already been left out of federal aid. We recommend eligibility to cater to these businesses that have been left out, including those businesses that have applied for federal aid but haven't yet received it. We also recommend that clear guidelines are set in advance for the way the money can be spent and whether recipients will need to track expenses accordingly. We know this has been a major challenge of the PPP. We recommend flexibility in expenditures beyond just payroll and rent.

**Recommendation:**

- Use a noncompetitive process for applicant selection and clearly state the reporting requirements up-front.

***\*“Widely communicated” recommendations:***

Communication about the program has to be widespread. Some will hear the message right away. Other programs have failed to reach a broad swath of businesses and nonprofits because of poor planning and execution around communications.

**Recommendation:**

- Ensure strong communication and education about the grant program one week before the program opens for applications.
  - Provide for the translation of materials, especially into Alaska Native languages
  - Allocate resources for marketing and outreach
  - Ensure the application process has an option for verbal transmission of business information to grantor or supporting partner who puts it into forms
  - Develop FAQs
  - Allow for online submission or drop off submission with receipt verification
  - Provide in-person consultation or partner to provide technical assistance to grantees

***Sample grant application***

- The application will be posted online ([www.-----](http://www.-----)). The application process will be open for 7 business days to allow all applicants time to complete and submit applications. Paper applications also will be accepted via mail and will be available for pickup at \_\_\_\_\_. The application will be available in -----(insert languages).
- Applications can be submitted online at [info@\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_](mailto:info@_____) or mail to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Applications must be submitted by \_\_\_\_ PM on \_\_\_\_\_ or postmarked by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Only complete applications will be considered.
- Businesses and nonprofit organizations must have had been in operation prior to January 1, 2018 to qualify for funding.
- Applicants will be notified by preferred contact (email or phone) when their applications have been received.
- All qualified applicants will receive a set amount of funding based on the annual operating budget in 2019. This is not a competitive process.
- Grantee will be required to submit a final report by January 31, 2021 detailing how funds were used. Use of funds must comply with allowable expenses.
- All business information will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared or used for any purpose other than evaluation of the grant award.
- Hold harmless: TBD

**Suggested application content** (Special thanks to Cook Inlet Lending and the Kodiak Economic Taskforce for their hard work in developing local applications. This sample is based on those applications and our own recommendations)

Name of business or nonprofit organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of contact: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact email: \_\_\_\_\_

Address of business or nonprofit: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of business:  Sole proprietorship  Partnership  LLC  S Corporation  C Corporation  nonprofit corporation  other, please list: \_\_\_\_\_

If your organization is a nonprofit, check which type:  501(c)(3) Charitable Organization  501(c)(5) Labor, Agricultural, or Horticultural Organization  501(c)(6) Trade/Professional Organization  501(c)(13) Cemetery Company  501(c)(19) or (23) Veterans Organization  501(e) Cooperative Hospital Service Organization  Other, please list: \_\_\_\_\_

IRS Employer Identification Number: \_\_\_\_\_

*Sole proprietors may provide a Social Security Number OR Individual Tax Identification Number*

If your organization is a business, list all individuals\* and organizations that own 50% or more:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Eligibility

1. Does your business/nonprofit have a physical location in the \_\_\_\_\_ (insert location)?  Yes  No  
(This could be an office, store, restaurant, food truck, farmers market stand, home-based business or space that depends on foot traffic).

2. Are you a sole proprietor? If "no" skip to Question 3.  Yes  No

2a. If your business is a sole proprietorship, did you receive at least 75% of your annual gross income from the business in 2019?  Yes  No

3. Were your 2019 gross annual revenues  \$100K or less;  \$101,000 to \$500,000;  \$500,001 or more.

4. Is your business a franchise or chain? (Does not apply to nonprofits)  Yes  No

5. How has your business/nonprofit been harmed by the COVID-19 pandemic? Check all that apply:

Full or partial closure due to city or state emergency order

Forced to lay off or not pay one or more employees

A loss of monthly revenue of 25% or more

- Probably closure if we do not get federal or state assistance
- For nonprofits, organization has expanded to address community health, safety, social, and/or economic needs related to COVID-19

5a. Are your losses related to the COVID-19 pandemic?  Yes  No\*

6. Does the nonprofit, business, or a listed owner have an outstanding judgment, tax liens, pending or threatened bankruptcy proceedings, pending or threatened lawsuits against them, or criminal proceedings?  
 Yes  No. If yes, please explain.\*

7. Is the organization, business, or a listed owner delinquent on any federal, state, or local taxes or assessments, direct or guaranteed loans, leases, contracts, grants, child support payments, or any other obligations?  Yes  No. If yes, please explain.\*

8. Does any owner, owner's spouse, or household member work for or serve in an official capacity for local or state government?  Yes  No. If yes, please explain.\*

9. Is your business restricted to patrons over age 18 or 21?  Yes  No. For example, liquor store, bar, smoke shop, marijuana dispensary, and adult entertainment

10: Nonprofits only, please confirm that your organization:

- Is directed by a volunteer board or local advisory board with a majority of members who are Alaska residents
- Has provided aid or services in ----- (city, borough, region) during 2018 and 2019
- Issued an IRS determination letter of nonprofit status in 2018 or earlier

**DISCLAIMERS \* Please confirm your understanding of these disclaimers  Yes  No**

1. Application for the grant DOES NOT GUARANTEE award of funding.
2. The total amount awarded will be based on funds available.
3. All businesses receiving funding MUST complete a W-9 prior to receipt of funding.
4. It is the sole responsibility of the applicant to determine or to seek independent advice to determine the tax implications to the grant funds received by the applicant.

**CERTIFICATION \***

As an official signer for my nonprofit/business, I certify that all of the information provided in this application is true and accurate. You are agreeing to assist in the verification of information provided in this application and to provide additional information, if requested. \_\_\_\_\_

**Insert information on how to submit a completed application**

**Insert information on where to receive more information or assistance**

**Insert note of confidentiality. Example: All business information will be kept strictly confidential and will not be used or shared for other purposes.**

## **Summary of CARES Act, Third COVID-19 Response Package**

On March 27, President Trump signed the CARES Act (H.R. 748), a \$2 trillion emergency package intended to stave off total economic collapse in the wake of the coronavirus crisis. (See [bill text](#) and [summary](#).)

### **SUPPORT FOR CITIES**

**STATE & LOCAL CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND** - Under the legislation, \$139 billion is reserved to be distributed between states and units of local government. Although widely reported \$150 billion, much is earmarked for the District of Columbia, territories, and tribal governments.

A unit of local government is a county, municipality, town, township, village, parish, borough, or other unit of general government below the State level with a population that exceeds 500,000.

The funds shall be distributed to states and units of local governments no later than 30 days after the enactment of the bill. The funds may only be used for 1) “necessary expenditures” related to COVID-19; 2) are not accounted for the budget most recently approved as of the date of enactment of this section for the State or government; 3) were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020.

Each state is allocated a minimum of \$1.25 billion but will be prorated by population.

When a unit of local government receives funds, it will reduce the amount available to its own state by the amount a unit of local government receives. A “unit of local government” is term of art in this bill, meaning a “county, municipality, town, township, village, parish, borough, or other unit of general government below the State level with a population that exceeds 500,000.” Under this provision, units of local government will receive 45% of the funding allocated to the state in which the unit is located. There is no provision that requires a state government to distribute money to local governments.

**TREASURY LOANS** - The Treasury Department will deploy up to \$500 billion of loans that will be available to industries impacted by COVID-19 but also available to cities and states.

### **TRANSPORTATION**

- AIRPORTS
  - FAA’s Airport Improvement Program (AIP) will see an infusion of \$10 billion to maintain operations and respond to COVID-19 at our nation’s airports. AIP funds will be distributed by formula. (\*\*)
  - Essential Air Service (EAS) – \$56 million provided to maintain existing air service to rural communities. This funding is necessary to offset the reduction in overflight fees that help pay for the EAS program. (\*\*)
  - TSA Additional Support – Additional \$1 million to support response and protective equipment.

- TRANSIT
  - Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Transit Infrastructure Grants – \$25 billion for transit providers, which are primarily led by local governments across the country, for operating and capital expenses. Funding will be distributed proportionally using existing FTA formulas - 5307 Urbanized Area Formula, 5311 Rural Formula, 5337 State of Good Repair Formula and 5340 Growing and High-Density States Formula. FTA is required to release these funds within 7 days of enactment. (\*)
  
- RAIL
  - Amtrak – Provides \$492 million in grants for the Northeast Corridor and \$526 million in grants for the broader national network to cover revenue losses related to coronavirus. In addition, funding is provided to help states pay for their share of the cost of state supported routes.

## **CONNECTIVITY**

- U.S. Department of Agriculture – Provides an additional \$25 million for the existing Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program, plus \$100 million to extend the ReConnect competitive rural broadband grant/loan program through the end of FY2021. (\*\*)
- Department of Veterans Affairs – Allows flexibility for VA to contract for short-term broadband services to high-risk and rural veterans for them to access video mental health services.
- Federal Communications Commission – Provides \$200 million to the FCC for telehealth pilot program funding, available until expended.
- Institute of Museum and Library Services – Provides \$50 million for network access, devices and technical support, available through the end of FY2021. (\*\*)

## **RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

- Rural Development Programs: \$20.5 million for the cost of loans for rural business development programs (\*\*)

## **NUTRITION AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE**

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): \$15.5 billion additional SNAP benefits to provide additional access to food for those who need support, available until the end of FY2021.
- Child Nutrition Programs: \$8.8 billion to ensure food access for children outside of school through the end of FY2021.
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program and Related Programs extension through 2021 to Nov. 30, 2020.
- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program: \$900 million to help lower income households heat and cool their homes through the end of FY2021.

## **HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

- Community Services Block Grant: \$1 billion to support projects such as addressing employment, education, better use of available income, housing, nutrition, emergency services and/or health through the end of FY2021.

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: \$4.3 billion to support the coronavirus response, including \$1.5 billion to support states and local areas, tribes and territories for equipment, testing, mitigation and preparedness, available through September 30, 2024. (\*\*)
- Clean extension of the Health Profession Opportunity Grant program until November 30, 2020. This program provides skills training and support for those in the health care sector. NLC supports making this program permanent.

#### **EDUCATION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD**

- Education Stabilization Fund: \$30.75 billion for costs incurred by schools including those for planning for long-term closure, additional technology to enable distance learning as well as funds to be directed towards districts impacted the most, to available through the end of FY2021, with applications being accepted 30 days after bill enactment and approved or denied no later than 30 days after receipt. (\*\*)
- Head Start: \$750 million to Head Start programs to meet the needs of children and families, as well as allowing for expansion of summer programs through FY2020 and FY2021.
- Child Care and Development Block Grant: \$3.5 billion for child care subsidies for low-income families with children under age 13, as well as flexibility to pair state and federal funds to improve the quality of child care available to families within existing state and local systems, available through the end of FY2021.

#### **LABOR**

- Workforce training and supportive services: \$360 million to invest in programs that provide training and supportive services for dislocated workers, seniors, migrant farmworkers, and homeless veterans, available through the end of FY2022. This also includes funding for DOL agencies to ensure new Paid Leave and UI benefits are implemented swiftly and effectively.

#### **ENVIRONMENT**

- Superfund program: \$770,000 to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally for necessary expenses for cleaning and disinfecting equipment or facilities of, or for use by, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

#### **COMMERCE**

- EDA Economic Adjustment Assistance Program: \$1.5 billion to assist state and local entities with a wide range of technical, planning, and public works and infrastructure assistance in regions experiencing adverse economic changes that may occur suddenly or over time. (\*\*)
- Manufacturing Extension Partnership: \$50 million to assist manufacturers to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

#### **SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

- Economic Injury Disaster Loans: \$562 million to assist small businesses impacted by COVID-19 response measures. The bill makes several loan eligibility adjustments to permit more businesses to qualify.

## **HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

- Community Development Block Grants: \$5 billion. Of that amount, \$2 billion direct allocation to states and local governments through the regular program formula within 30 days of enactment; \$1 billion to states within 45 days of enactment; and the remaining \$2 billion will be allocated by HUD to state and local governments based on need. The measure also suspends the 15% services cap so that grantees may spend additional funds on assistance to low-income households. (\*\*)
- Homeless Assistance Grants: \$4 billion. Of that amount, \$2 billion allocation by formula to current grantees within 30 days of enactment; and \$2 billion allocation by HUD to state and local governments based on a formula to be developed by the Secretary and such allocations shall be made within 90 days of enactment. (\*\*)
- Tenant-Based Rental Assistance: \$1.25 billion for rental assistance to low-income individuals.
- Project-Based Rental Assistance: \$1 billion for assistance to owners or sponsors of properties receiving federal subsidies to house low-income individuals.
- Public Housing Operating Fund: \$685 million to provide housing stability for public housing residents with reduced income as a result of COVID-19. (Funding goes directly to Public Housing Agencies rather than municipal governments)
- Housing for the Elderly: \$50 million
- Housing for Persons with Disabilities: \$15 million

## **LAW ENFORCEMENT, PUBLIC SAFETY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

- Resources for Federal, State and Local Law Enforcement: \$850 million for the Byrne-Justice Assistance Grant Program (Byrne-JAG). The funding can be used to purchase personal protective equipment and other needs to help law enforcement with responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The awards will not be subject to restrictions or special conditions imposed on awards under FY 2018 Byrne-JAG grants, that forbid interference with Federal law enforcement. (\*)
- Federal Bureau of Prisons: \$100 million.
- Federal Law Enforcement: \$55 million for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Marshals Service, and U.S. Attorneys.
- Federal Judiciary: \$7.5 million for three accounts in the Judicial Branch including the Supreme Court and U.S. District Courts.
- Family Violence Prevention Services: \$45 million to support families during this uncertain time, and to prevent and respond to family and domestic violence, including offering shelter and supportive services to those who need it. (\*\*)
- Support for Legal Services: \$50 million is provided for the Legal Services Corporation (LSC) to meet civil legal aid needs for low-income Americans. This funding can help LSC clients facing job losses, eviction, domestic violence and consumer scams resulting from the coronavirus crisis. (\*\*)

## **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

- Defense Production Act: \$1 billion to allow the Department of Defense to invest in manufacturing capabilities that are key to increasing the production rate of personal protective

equipment and medical equipment to meet the demand of healthcare workers across the nation.

- Assistance to Firefighter Grants: \$100 million for personal protective equipment for first responders. (\*)
- Personal Protective Equipment: \$178 million for the Department of Homeland Security to ensure front line federal employees have personal protective equipment.

#### **DISASTER ASSISTANCE**

- Disaster Relief Fund: \$45 billion to provide for the immediate needs of state, local, tribal, and territorial governments. Reimbursable activities may include medical response, personal protective equipment, National Guard deployment, coordination of logistics, safety measures, and community services nationwide. This funding supplements existing funding that is available to state and local governments through FEMA's Public Assistance grant program.(\*\*)
- Emergency Management Performance Grants: \$100 million for state, local, territorial, and tribal governments to support coordination, communications, and logistics. (\*\*)
- National Guard: \$1.4 billion for deployments to sustain up to 20,000 members of the National Guard, under the direction of the governors of each state, for the next six months in order to support state and local response efforts.
- FEMA's Emergency Food and Shelter Program: \$200 million for shelter, food, and supportive services through local service organizations. (\*\*)
- Expansion of Military Hospital: \$1.5 billion to alleviate the anticipated strain on both the military and civilian healthcare systems, these funds will nearly triple the 4,300 beds available in military treatment facilities today.

#### **ELECTIONS**

- Election Grants: \$400 million for states to help prepare for the 2020 elections.

#### **DEADLINE EXTENSIONS**

- REAL ID Deadline for States: Extends the deadline for states to meet the requirements of the REAL ID Act to not earlier than September 30, 2021.

#### **MUNICIPAL BONDS**

The \$454 billion "Economic Stabilization Fund" permits the Treasury Department to "purchase obligations or other interests in secondary markets or otherwise." This will allow the Federal Reserve to be an institutional investor in securities that mature in greater than 6 months. Note: This fund also provides loans and loan guarantees to small businesses, so not all the \$454 billion will be used for bond the purchase of securities.

\*Denotes program where funds go entirely to local governments.

\*\*Denotes program where a portion of the funds go to local governments.