

TENTATIVE AGENDA
SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
June 20 - 24, 2022

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Committee of the Whole - 8:00 am
Board Room, 1st Floor, Administrative Center AND WEBEX/VIRTUAL OPTION

The public may join this meeting in person OR by phone/computer/app by using the information below. Contact 563-326-8702 with any questions.

TO JOIN BY PHONE 1-408-418-9388
ACCESS CODE: 2493 0613368 PASS CODE: 1234

OR you may join via Webex. Go to www.webex.com and JOIN meeting using the same Access Code and Pass Code above.

See the Webex Instructions in packet for a direct link to the meeting.

- ___ 1. Roll Call: Kinzer, Knobbe, Maxwell, Beck, Croken

Facilities & Economic Development

- ___ 2. Secondary Roads - HMA (Hot Mix Asphalt) resurfacing project.
(Item 02) Consent Agent Consideration
- ___ 3. Secondary Roads accept quotes for road rock and ice control sand from suppliers for pricing July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. (Item 03) Consent Agenda Consideration
- ___ 4. Safety Grant Application for Federal Railroad Crossing on 210th St between Brady and Highway 61. (Item 04) Consent Agenda Consideration
- ___ 5. Price concessions for 5 Explorers for Sheriff Office.
(Item 05) Consent Agenda Consideration

Human Resources

- ___ 6. Staff appointments. (Item 06) Consent Agenda Consideration
- ___ 7. Human Resource Policy Changes - Policy V "Employee Recognition". (Item 7)
- ___ 8. Special Occasion Bonus. (Item 8)

Health & Community Services

- ___ 9. One-year amendment to the Medic EMS Multi-Year Contractual Agreement. (Item 9) Consent Agenda Consideration
- ___ 10. FY23 Contractual agreement between Center for Alcohol & Drug Services, Inc. (CADS) and Scott County. (Item 10) Consent Agenda Consideration

Finance & Intergovernmental

- ___ 11. Risk Management - Annual Insurance Renewals. (Item 11) Consent Agenda Consideration
- ___ 12. Abate Taxes Request for City of Davenport. (Item 12) Consent Agent Consideration
- ___ 13. Approval of 28E agreement between Scott County Sheriff Department and the City of McCausland. (Item 13) Consent Agenda Consideration
- ___ 14. FY23 State of Iowa Governor's office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) Byrne/JAG Grant Award. (Item 14) Consent Agenda Consideration
- ___ 15. Juvenile Detention awarded grant and will begin Pre-charge Diversion Program July 1, 2022. (Item 15) Consent Agenda Consideration
- ___ 16. Appropriations and Authorized Positions for FY23. (Item 16) Consent Agenda Consideration

Other Items of Interest

- ___ 17. Re-appointment of John Maxwell to the Benefited Fire District #5. (Item 17)
- ___ 18. Prevailing wage discussion. (Item 18)

Thursday, June 23, 2022

Regular Board Meeting - 5:00 pm Board Room, 1st Floor, Administrative Center AND WEBEX/VIRTUAL OPTION

The public may join this meeting in person OR by phone/computer/app by using the information below. Contact 563-326-8702 with any questions.

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ACCESS CODE: 2486 822 3516 PASS CODE: 1234

OR you may join via Webex. Go to www.webex.com and JOIN meeting using the same Access Code and Pass Code above.

See the Webex Instructions in packet for a direct link to the meeting.

Instructions for *Unmuting Phone Line* during Board Meeting teleconference

To gain the moderator's attention, **press *3 from your phone OR the raise hand icon** on computer or mobile device (for location of raise hand icon, see below). Phone lines will be placed on mute during the meeting. Participants may unmute their line using the mute icon or *6 on their phone after being recognized by the Chair.

Meeting # 2493 061 3368

Password #1234

Connect via Computer or application:

Host: www.webex.com Meeting number: **above** Password: **1234**

Or use direct link to meeting:

<https://scottcountyiowa.webex.com/scottcountyiowa/onstage/g.php?MTID=eacfe91fe3c7ac2e2bc9cce362b82a29e>

Connect via telephone: 1-408-418-9388 Meeting number: **above** Password: **1234**


Telephone / Cell Phones Connections:

Telephones lines will be placed on mute during the meeting. Participants may "raise their hand" by using *3 to gain attention of the host.



When called upon for comments by the Board,


1. The host will then unmute the participant's line at the appropriate time.
2. A user must have his or her own device unmuted.
3. The user may then unmute his or her conference line by keying * 6
4. After conversation, please lower your hand. (*3 again)


Computer / Application Connections:

If connected via web application or computer, the user should look for the **Raise Hand**  raise hand symbol and click to appear raised so the host may acknowledge you.

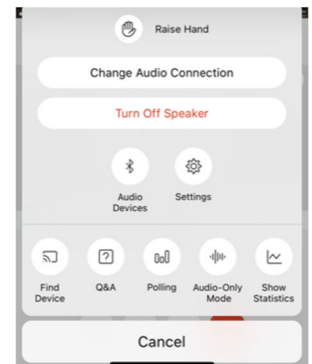
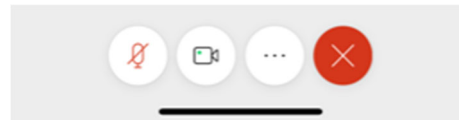
1. The host will then unmute the participant's line at the appropriate time.
2. A user must have his or her own device unmuted.
3. The user may then unmute his or her conference line by clicking the microphone symbol.
4. After conversation, please lower your hand. (*3 again)

You can mute yourself so that everyone can concentrate on what's being discussed. While you're on a call or in a meeting, select  at the bottom of the meeting window. You'll know it's working when the button turns red .

If you want to unmute yourself, select . Others can hear you when the button turns gray.

When you're muted and move away from the call controls, the mute button moves to the center of your screen and fades in color  to indicate that you're still muted.

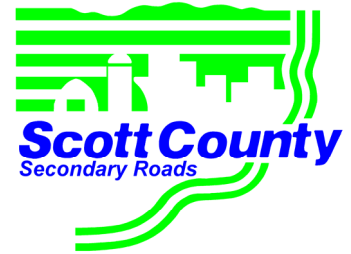
To find the **raise hand icon**, you may need to click on ...



SCOTT COUNTY ENGINEER'S OFFICE

950 E. Blackhawk Trail
Eldridge, Iowa 52748

(563) 326-8640
FAX – (563) 328-4173
E-MAIL - engineer@scottcountyiowa.gov
WEB SITE - www.scottcountyiowa.gov



ANGELA K. KERSTEN, P. E.
County Engineer

ELLIOTT R. PENNOCK, E.I.T.
Assistant County Engineer

TARA YOUNGERS
Senior Administrative Assistant

MEMO

TO: Mahesh Sharma
County Administrator

FROM: Angie Kersten, P.E.
County Engineer

SUBJ: Award of Contract for Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) Resurfacing Projects

DATE: June 14, 2022

This resolution is to approve a contract for the construction of three tied HMA resurfacing projects. Project L-820--73-82 is on 130th Street from Y48 to Utah Avenue. Project L-722--73-82 is on 145th Street from Y48 west ~0.3 miles. Project L-823--73-82 is on 115th Avenue from 140th Street Place north ~0.47 miles.

The three projects were let tied together on June 10, 2022. The following bids were received:

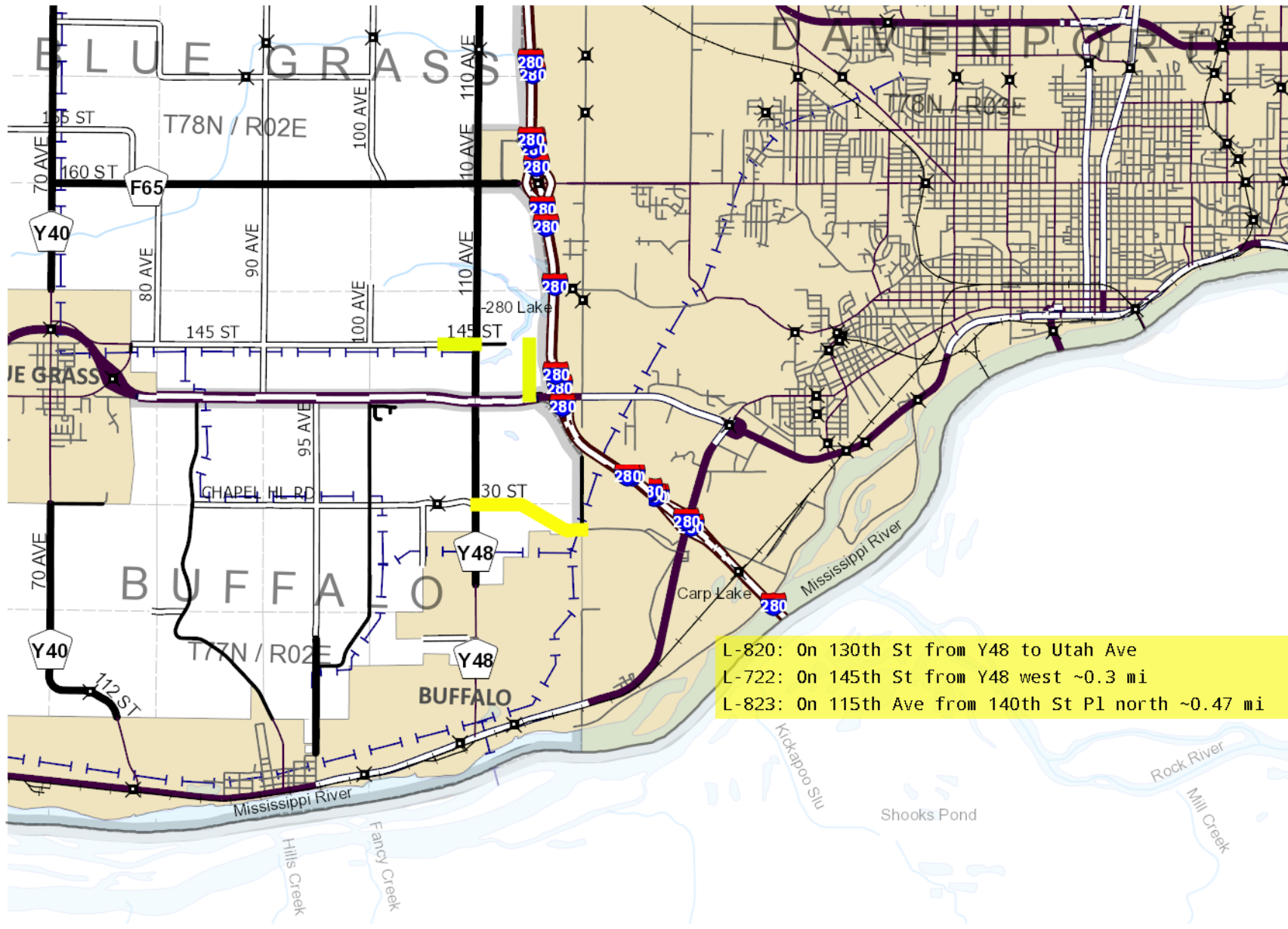
Manatt's Inc., Camanche, IA:	\$808,268.24
InRoads Paving, Des Moines, IA:	\$811,801.66
Valley Construction Co., Rock Island, IL:	\$820,307.87
Brandt Construction Co., Milan, IL:	\$976,253.34

The low bid for these projects is less than our engineering estimate of \$906,206.09 and within our FY23 budget of \$905,000. Construction costs will be paid out of our local secondary road fund. These projects will be constructed in FY23 and therefore construction may not start until spring of 2023. I recommend entering into a contract with Manatt's Inc. contingent on the unit prices listed in the contract. Included with this memo is a project location map.

HMA Resurfacing Projects

Scott - ICEASB Easy Map

8:46 AM, Mon, Jun 13, 2022



L-820: On 130th St from Y48 to Utah Ave
L-722: On 145th St from Y48 west ~0.3 mi
L-823: On 115th Ave from 140th St PI north ~0.47 mi



THE COUNTY AUDITOR'S SIGNATURE CERTIFIES THAT
THIS RESOLUTION HAS BEEN FORMALLY APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ON _____
DATE

SCOTT COUNTY AUDITOR

R E S O L U T I O N

SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

June 23, 2022

AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR SCOTT COUNTY SECONDARY ROADS

HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA) RESURFACING TIED PROJECTS

L-820--73-82, L-722--73-82 & L-823--73-82

BE IT RESOLVED by the Scott County Board of Supervisors as follows:

Section 1. That the contract for HMA Resurfacing Tied Projects L-820--73-82 (130th St. from Y48 to Utah Ave.), L-722--73-82 (145th St. from Y48 west ~0.3 miles), and L-823--73-82 (115th Ave. from 140th St. Pl. north ~0.47 miles) be awarded to Manatt's Inc. contingent on the unit prices listed in the contract.

Section 2. That the Chairperson be authorized to sign the contract documents on behalf of the Board.

Section 3. That this resolution shall take effect immediately.

SCOTT COUNTY ENGINEER'S OFFICE

950 E. Blackhawk Trail
Eldridge, IA 52748

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WEB SITE - www.scottcountyiowa.gov



ANGELA K. KERSTEN, P.E.
County Engineer

TARA YOUNGERS
Senior Administrative Assistant

MEMO

TO: Mahesh Sharma
County Administrator

FROM: Angela Kersten
County Engineer

SUBJ: Rock and Ice Control Sand Quotes

DATE: June 14, 2022

This resolution is for acceptance of annual road rock and ice control sand quotes as shown in the resolution for July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023.

There are four areas in the Secondary Road budget for rock usage. Listed below are those budgets:

	<u>FY 22/23</u>	<u>FY 21/22</u>	<u>FY 20/21</u>
1. Granular (Resurfacing of roads)	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,125,000.00
2. Macadam projects	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
3. Shoulder Maintenance	\$ 225,000.00	\$ 225,000.00	\$ 250,000.00
4. Stabilized Granular	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 150,000.00

The comparisons to the quotes from previous years are as follows:

		<u>FY-22/23</u>	<u>FY-21/22</u>	<u>FY-20/21</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Riverstone Group Inc:	ITEM #1 ROCK	\$9.25	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.75	+2.8%
	ITEM #2 SAND (LeC/McC)	\$8.50	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.00	-7.6%
	ITEM #2a Sand Del. (Semi)	\$13.85	\$14.05	\$13.60	-1.4%
	ITEM #2a Sand Del. (Tandem)	\$15.25	\$15.45	\$15.00	-1.3%
	ITEM #3 Macadam	\$9.25	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.00	+2.8%
	ITEM #4 Class "A" Rock	\$9.50	\$ 9.25	\$ 9.00	+2.7%
Linwood Mining:	ITEM #1 ROCK	\$11.15	\$ 10.15	\$10.00	+9.9%
	ITEM #2 SAND	NO QUOTE	NO QUOTE	NO QUOTE	-----
	Item #2 Slag Sand	\$7.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.00	+16.7%
	ITEM #2a Sand Delivered	NO QUOTE	NO QUOTE	NO QUOTE	-----
	ITEM #3 Macadam	\$14.50	\$13.25	\$13.00	+9.4%
	ITEM #4 Class "A" Rock	\$11.30	\$10.80	\$10.65	+4.6%
Wendling Quarries:	ITEM #1 ROCK	\$10.05	\$ 9.25	\$ 9.00	+8.6%
	ITEM #2 SAND	\$8.75	\$ 8.50	\$ 8.00	+2.9%
	ITEM #2a Sand Delivered	NO QUOTE	NO QUOTE	NO QUOTE	-----
	ITEM #3 Macadam	\$9.00	\$ 8.35	\$ 8.00	+7.8%
	ITEM #4 Class "A" Rock	\$9.53	\$ 9.25	\$ 9.00	+3.0%

THE COUNTY AUDITOR'S SIGNATURE CERTIFIES THAT
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 SCOTT COUNTY AUDITOR

R E S O L U T I O N

SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

June 23, 2022

ACCEPT QUOTES FOR ROAD ROCK AND ICE CONTROL SAND FROM THE FOLLOWING
 SUPPLIERS AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES JULY 1, 2022 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2023.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Scott County Board of Supervisors as follows:

Section 1. That the quotes for road rock and ice control sand be accepted

from the following:

RiverStone Group, Inc:	ITEM #1 Rock	\$9.25
	ITEM #2 Sand	\$8.50
	ITEM #2a Sand Delivered	\$13.85 Semi
	ITEM #2a Sand Delivered	\$15.25 Tandem
	ITEM #3 Macadam	\$9.25
	ITEM #4 Class "A" Rock	\$9.50
Linwood Mining:	ITEM #1 Rock	\$11.15
	ITEM #2 Sand	No Quote
	ITEM #2 Slag Sand	\$7.00
	ITEM #2a Sand Delivered	No Quote
	ITEM #3 Macadam	\$14.50
	ITEM #4 Class "A" Rock	\$11.30
Wendling Quarries:	ITEM #1 Rock	\$10.05
	ITEM #2 Sand	\$8.75
	ITEM #2a Sand Delivered	No Quote
	ITEM #3 Macadam	\$9.00
	ITEM #4 Class "A" Rock	\$9.53

Section 2. That the amounts purchased will be based on the lowest hauled
 in-place cost based on county needs.

Section 3. That this resolution shall take effect immediately.

SCOTT COUNTY ENGINEER'S OFFICE

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Eldridge, Iowa 52748

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ANGELA K. KERSTEN, P. E.
County Engineer

ELLIOTT R. PENNOCK, E.I.T.
Assistant County Engineer

TARA YOUNGERS
Senior Administrative Assistant

MEMO

TO: Mahesh Sharma
County Administrator

FROM: Angie Kersten, P.E.
County Engineer

SUBJ: Federal Funding Application for Railroad Crossing Safety Improvement Project

DATE: June 14, 2022

The Dakota, Minnesota & Eastern Railroad Company (DBA Canadian Pacific) contacted our department regarding a potential project to upgrade the train warning devices at the railroad crossing on 210th Street just west of the Highway 61 interchange. Canadian Pacific is planning to submit an application for federal funding through the Highway-Railroad Crossing Safety Program that requires a 10% match. Canadian Pacific requested that Scott County commit to a 5% match and they will contribute the other 5% match.

The Highway-Railroad Crossing Safety Program is a federally funded program managed by the Iowa Department of Transportation (Iowa DOT). The intent of the program is to improve the safety of public highway-railroad grade crossings. These funds are used to install new crossing signal devices, upgrade existing signals, and other low-cost improvements. Both railroad companies and public road jurisdictions are eligible to apply for funding.

Canadian Pacific is seeking funding to install new railroad crossing safety equipment, including gates, at the above referenced crossing to improve safety at the crossing. The crossing does not presently have gates. The 2018 Average Annual Daily Traffic on 210th Street is 7,000 vehicles per day. With recent commercial development adjacent to this railroad track, there is potential for higher frequency and speed of train traffic at this crossing. Upgrading the crossing warning system and installing gates would greatly improve safety at this crossing.

Applications are due by July 1, 2022, for FY2024 funding. Applications not selected for funding, remain valid for five years. Priorities for funding are determined through a benefit cost analysis. This analysis takes into consideration the extent of vehicle and train traffic at the crossing, speed of trains, characteristics of the crossing, effectiveness of the proposed improvement, estimated cost of the improvement, and other factors.

The project is estimated to cost \$400,000. Scott County's share of the project cost is estimated to be \$20,000. Our department would be able to absorb this cost within our budget

in FY2024 through FY2029. If the project is not selected for funding by FY2029, the Iowa DOT will contact us for confirmation to continue consideration of our application for funding. I recommend sharing in the cost of this safety improvement project at a maximum of 5% of the total project cost.

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SCOTT COUNTY AUDITOR

R E S O L U T I O N

SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

June 23, 2022

APPROVAL TO SUBMIT A JOINT APPLICATION WITH DAKOTA, MINNESOTA &
EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY (DBA CANADIAN PACIFIC) FOR HIGHWAY-
RAILROAD SAFETY PROGRAM FUNDING FOR TRAIN WARNING DEVICE SAFETY
IMPROVEMENTS AT THE RAILROAD CROSSING ON 210TH STREET BETWEEN
BRADY STREET AND HIGHWAY 61

BE IT RESOLVED by the Scott County Board of Supervisors as
follows:

Section 1. Canadian Pacific and Scott County are seeking federal
funding to upgrade the train warning safety devices at the
railroad crossing on 210th Street between Brady Street and
Highway 61. The federal funding is for 90% of the total
project cost of the improvements.

Section 2. That the County Engineer be authorized to sign
the joint application with Canadian Pacific for Highway-
Railroad Safety Program federal funding managed by the Iowa
Department of Transportation on behalf of the Board.

Section 3. That Scott County will contribute funding of 5% of the total project cost of the improvements.

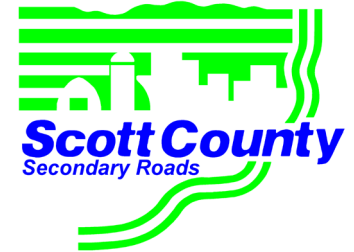
Section 4. That the application for funding and commitment of 5% of the total project cost will be valid for FY2024 through FY2029.

Section 5. That this resolution shall take effect immediately.

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Assistant County Engineer

TARA YOUNGERS
Senior Administrative Assistant

MEMO

TO: Mahesh Sharma
County Administrator

FROM: Angie Kersten, P.E.
County Engineer

SUBJ: Approval for Material Surcharges

DATE: June 14, 2022

On November 9, 2021, our department awarded a contract to Courtesy Ford for the purchase of four Ford Explorer, Police Interceptor Utility Vehicles for the Sheriff's Office for a total cost of \$136,864.00. On December 21, 2021, Risk Management awarded a contract to Courtesy Ford for the purchase of one Ford Explorer, Police Interceptor Utility Vehicle for the Sheriff's Office for a cost of \$34,216.00.

Courtesy Ford notified our department on June 8, 2022, that Ford issued a price concession of \$250 per vehicle on the five Ford Explorers that our department ordered. Courtesy Ford requested that Scott County cover the increase in cost.

Many vehicle manufacturers, like Ford, are encountering difficulties with delays in production, material shortages, increases in freight costs, sufficient labor, surging costs for labor, scarcity of truck drivers, along with several other logistical challenges. The Ford Explorers are in the process of being built and delivered to Courtesy Ford.

The annual inflation rate in the United States in April 2021 was 4.2 %. The inflation rate in March 2022 was 8.5%. The requested price concession for the Ford Explorer is an increase in cost of 0.73%.

Based on the present state of vehicle manufacturing, I would not expect to obtain better pricing on these vehicles if we were to cancel these orders and re-solicit bids. In addition, canceling these orders would further delay production. I recommend amending our purchase agreements to include an additional cost of \$250 for each vehicle for a total cost of \$1,250. There are sufficient funds in the vehicle replacement budget to pay for the additional cost.

THE COUNTY AUDITOR'S SIGNATURE CERTIFIES
THAT THIS RESOLUTION HAS BEEN FORMALLY
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DATE

SCOTT COUNTY AUDITOR

R E S O L U T I O N

SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

JUNE 23, 2022

A RESOLUTION APPROVING A PRICE CONCESSION AND INCREASE IN COST
FOR THE PURCHASE OF FIVE (5) FORD EXPLORER, POLICE INTERCEPTOR
UTILITY VEHICLES FOR THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE

BE IT RESOLVED BY the Scott County Board of Supervisors as follows:

- Section 1. That the bid for four (4) Ford Explorer, Police Interceptor Utility Vehicles for the Sheriff's Office was approved on November 9, 2021, and awarded to Courtesy Ford, Davenport, IA., in the amount of \$136,864.
- Section 2. That the bid for one (1) Ford Explorer, Police Interceptor Utility Vehicle for the Sheriff's Office was approved on December 21, 2021, and awarded to Courtesy Ford, Davenport, IA., in the amount of \$34,216.
- Section 3. That a price concession and increase in cost of \$250 per vehicle for a total cost of \$1,250 is hereby approved and awarded to Courtesy Ford, Davenport, IA.
- Section 4. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

MICHAEL J. WALTON
SCOTT COUNTY ATTORNEY

Scott County Courthouse
400 West Fourth Street
Davenport, Iowa 52801-1104
Telephone: (563) 326-8600
Facsimile Transmission (563) 326-8763
mwalton@scottcountyiowa.com



www.scottcountyiowa.com

June 14, 2022

To: Board of Supervisors

RE: Austin Schoeck

I have selected a candidate to fill an open Assistant County Attorney position. The applicant chosen is Austin Schoeck. We have reached a conditional agreement on salary subject to Board of Supervisor's approval. The offer is a starting salary at Step 5 and two weeks paid vacation accrual. He is currently practicing in the area and has experience as a Judicial Law Clerk and Prosecuting Intern for Dallas County. His experience makes him the best candidate for this position. I believe this salary is reasonable and necessary to attract and retain capable attorneys to represent the citizens of Scott County and State of Iowa in the judicial system.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Michael J. Walton". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Michael J. Walton
Scott County Attorney

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DATE

SCOTT COUNTY AUDITOR

R E S O L U T I O N

SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

June 23, 2022

APPROVAL OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS

BE IT RESOLVED BY the Scott County Board of Supervisors as follows:

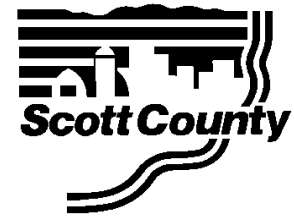
Section 1. The hiring of Austin Schoeck for the position of Assistant Attorney with the County Attorney's Office at step 5, and accruing vacation at the rate of 80 hours annually.

Section 2. The hiring of Brittany Wall for the position of Correctional Health Nurse with the Health Department at entry level rate.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

600 West Fourth Street
Davenport, Iowa 52801

Ph: (563) 326-8767 Fax: (563) 328-3285
HR@scottcountyiowa.gov



Date: June 15, 2022
To: Mahesh Sharma, County Administrator
From: Mary J. Thee, Human Resources Director/Asst. County Administrator
Subject: Policy V Update

This spring Human Resources conducted an employee survey on recognition. We last conducted a similar survey 10 years ago and wanted to see how the workforce may have changed. We were pleased to get 138 responses. As a result of the survey we are recommending modifications to Policy V "Employee Recognition", but a lot will stay the same. There does not seem to be a strong desire to maintain the years of service pins, but if an employee reaches a milestone and we still have some in stock they're welcome to one. Instead we're recommending increases to the years of service gift cards, along with replacing the padfolios with a gift card.

Additional exciting news from the survey was that over half of employees said, if quizzed, they are confident that they know what the letters of PRIDE stand for. Additionally over half report that PRIDE is discussed and demonstrated in their departments! Also interesting was that more than half of the respondents have worked at the County less than 10 years, yet 72% expect to retire with 20+ years of service!

THE COUNTY AUDITOR'S SIGNATURE CERTIFIES
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_____ DATE _____

SCOTT COUNTY AUDITOR

R E S O L U T I O N

SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

June 23, 2022

APPROVING CHANGES TO HUMAN RESOURCES POLICY V

BE IT RESOLVED BY the Scott County Board of Supervisors as follows:

Section 1. Human Resources Policy V "Employee Recognition" updates the policy in response to employee recognition survey.

Section 2. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

THE COUNTY AUDITOR'S SIGNATURE CERTIFIES
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R E S O L U T I O N

SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

June 23, 2022

APPROVING AN EMPLOYEE SPECIAL OCCASION BONUS PAYMENT
IN REWARD FOR SERVICE

WHEREAS, County staff have endured natural disasters, a pandemic and record high inflation in the past years;

WHEREAS, the County like most employers have endured increasing challenges based on the cost of labor, where wages are factored on market rather than inflation;

WHEREAS, the County implemented an extensive and revised compensation plan in July, 2019 addressing the market rate of positions;

WHEREAS, current world dynamics are difficult to factor into competitive salary impacts, along with benefit packages; and

WHEREAS, this past spring the County conducted an employee recognition survey and staff said they valued time off;

WHEREAS, in appreciation of continued dedicated service in unprecedented times the county wishes to recognize staff in the month of July, 2022 by awarding a one-time special occasion bonus payment on or about July 15, 2022.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY the Scott County Board of Supervisors as follows:

Section 1. That all regular full-time staff employed with the County on both July 1 and July 3, 2022 shall be eligible for a special occasion bonus payment. The

one-time payment shall be equivalent to one percent (1.0%) of annual base salary less customary payroll deductions. The bonus payment shall be calculated by multiplying the employee's hourly rate on July 1, 2022 by 20.80. (The annual base salary of a 1.0 FTE has historically been divided by 2080 to determine an hourly rate of pay and the calculation is not influenced by other historical pay or hours worked).

Section 2. That all regular part-time staff employed with the County on both July 1 and July 3, 2022 shall be eligible for a special occasion bonus payment. For regular part time staff the one-time payment shall be equivalent to one percent (1.0%) of the annual base salary percentage of their budgeted FTE level. The budgeted FTE level is set as a percentage of a full time employee or 0.XX FTE. The bonus payment shall be calculated by multiplying in the employee's hourly rate on July 1, 2022 by 20.80 by the employees budgeted FTE level or a minimum of \$150.00. [For example: hourly rate x (20.80 x budgeted FTE level) = bonus amount. Or if a .45 FTE employee at pay rate or \$16.63 an hour; then \$16.63 x (20.8 x .45) = \$155.66]

Section 3. That all employees employed with the County on both July 1 and July 3, 2022 with positions characterized as PRN (such as Bailiff, Detention Youth Counselor, Community Based Youth Counselor, Public Health Nurse or Correctional Health Nurse) who performed work in calendar year 2022 shall receive a \$150.00 special occasion bonus payment.

Section 4. The following positions are not entitled to a one-time special occasion bonus payment; an elected office holder, deputy elected office holder, seasonal employee, temporary employee, intern or pollworker.

Section 5. Any employee who is eligible pursuant to Human Resources Policy K to receive floating holidays shall receive the equivalent on one additional floating holiday to be used in fiscal year 2023. The floating holiday will be processed in the second payroll cycle in July. Per administrative policy floating holidays will not be paid out or carry over into the following fiscal year.

Section 6. The Human Resources Director and the Budget and Administrative Services Director shall calculate the one-time special occasion bonus payment and direct the Auditor in the application of this resolution. The estimated cost is \$400,000 and will be paid from the FY23 budget authority.

Section 7. This resolution shall take effect immediately.



Scott County Health Department

600 W. 4th Street | Davenport, IA 52801-1030 | P. 563-326-8618 | F. 563-326-8774
health@scottcountyiowa.gov | www.scottcountyiowa.gov/health

June 8, 2022

To: Mahesh Sharma, County Administrator
From: Amy Thoreson, Director

RE: One-Year Amendment to County Agreement with MEDIC EMS

Attached you will find copies of an amendment to the current Agreement with MEDIC EMS extending the terms and expiration date for one additional year, until June 30, 2023, for the Board of Supervisors approval and signature.

The COVID-19 pandemic required discussions regarding future operational models of MEDIC to be put on hold. While those discussions have resumed, amending the current agreement will allow the continuation of operations until those discussions conclude.

MEDIC EMS provides basic life support and advanced life support and emergency and transfer services within geographical areas "A" and "E" of the Scott County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 28, Ambulance Service, and standby and/or back-up services for area "B", "C", and "D".

The Scott County Board of Health has the amendment on its June 16, 2022 agenda for review and approval.





Scott County Health Department

600 W. 4th Street | Davenport, IA 52801-1030 | P. 563-326-8618 | F. 563-326-8774
health@scottcountyiowa.gov | www.scottcountyiowa.gov/health

July 1, 2022

Amendment #2

Agreement #: SCAA-MEMS17

Contractor: MEDIC EMS

The purpose of this amendment is to extend the Agreement Period and associated Agreement Amounts through June 30, 2023.

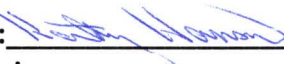
Article III. Term of Agreement shall be amended to read:

- A. The effective date and initial term of this Agreement shall begin on July 1, 2016 and shall continue until June 30, 2023.

All other conditions and terms of the contract remain in effect. The Agreement cover sheet will be updated to match the terms in this amendment. The parties hereto have executed this contract amendment on the day and year last specified below.

For and on behalf of the Scott County
Board of Health:

For and on behalf of MEDIC EMS:

By: 
Chairman

By: 
Executive Director

Date: 

Date: 

For and on behalf of Board of Supervisors:

By: _____
Chairman

Date: _____



THE COUNTY AUDITOR'S SIGNATURE CERTIFIES
THAT THIS RESOLUTION HAS BEEN FORMALLY
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ON

DATE

SCOTT COUNTY AUDITOR

R E S O L U T I O N

SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

June 23, 2022

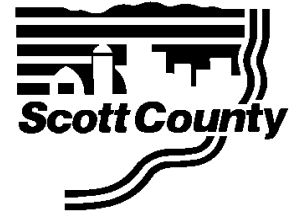
APPROVAL OF ONE-YEAR AMENDMENT TO MEDIC EMS MULTI-YEAR
CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT

BE IT RESOLVED BY the Scott County Board of Supervisors as follows:

- Section 1. That the Multi-Year Contractual Agreement between Scott County, Scott County Board of Health and MEDIC EMS one-year amendment for the time period July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023 is hereby approved.
- Section 2. That the chairman is hereby authorized to sign said agreement.
- Section 3. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

Community Services Department

600 W. 4th St.
Davenport, Iowa 52801



(563) 326-8723 Fax (563) 326-8730

June 20, 2022

TO: Mahesh Sharma, County Administrator

FROM: Lori A. Elam, Community Services Director

RE: Authorized Agency Agreement
Center for Alcohol and Drug Services, Inc. (CADS)

Enclosed is the proposed FY23 Agreement with the above listed agency.

The dates and contractual amounts reflect the Board's decisions during the budget review process. The county continues to fund three different services:

\$295,432.00	Detoxification, Evaluation, and Treatment Services
\$198,000.00	Inmate Substance Abuse Treatment and Criminal Justice Client Case Management
\$154,899.00	Jail Based Assessment and Treatment

I will be meeting with CADS leadership staff to discuss the contract and specific services provided. The FY24 contract will be modified to better address the jail needs and the community needs.

An additional agreement that addresses the county and state prevention dollars will be presented for approval at a later date, following the Iowa Department of Public Health's approval and notification of grant funding.

I will be available at the Committee of the Whole meeting for any questions.

I. Identification of Parties

- A. The Chairperson of the Scott County Board of Supervisors is the Authorized County Official for this Agreement. The Authorized County Official must approve any changes in the terms, conditions, or amounts specified in this agreement. Negotiations concerning this agreement should be referred to the Chairperson at telephone (563) 326-8749 or board@scottcountyiowa.com. The Scott County Board of Supervisors hereinafter will be referred to as Scott County.
- B. The President of the Board of Directors is the Authorized Center for Alcohol & Drug Services, Inc. Official for this Agreement. This individual is responsible for financial and administrative matters of this agreement. Negotiations concerning this agreement should be referred to the President at telephone (309) 779-2043. The Center for Alcohol and Drug Services, Inc. hereinafter will be referred to as CADS.

II. Term of Agreement

- A. The effective date and initial term of this Agreement shall begin on July 1, 2022 and shall continue until June 30, 2023. If either party wishes to terminate this agreement, said party shall deliver to the other party a ninety (90) day written notice of termination.
- B. This agreement may be amended in whole or in part, by mutual consent of the parties, provided that no such amendment shall become effective unless in writing and properly executed by the parties.

III. Scope of Services

- A. Treatment of Substance Use Disorders for Scott County Residents
 1. Through this agreement, CADS agrees to provide evaluation, detoxification services, and treatment of substance use (alcohol and drug) disorders for Scott County residents on a sliding fee scale.
 2. CADS agrees to provide a sufficient number of beds to meet any and all detoxification needs of Scott County residents.
 3. CADS agrees to exempt clients referred by the Scott County Community Services Department from the fee schedule.
 4. Scott County referrals through the District Court (civil commitments) can be additionally reimbursed at \$125.00 daily, \$75.00 for Admission Physical, and \$35.00 for Full Drug Screens, \$15.00 for THC Level (less insurance reimbursement). Testimony and Court Report are reimbursable at \$137.28, including outpatient/off site evaluations. Referrals through the District Court (civil commitments) ordered to be completed as Outpatient and off site can be reimbursed \$137.28 for testimony and Court Report.
 5. CADS agrees to provide all (non-medical) detoxification services (acute residential).

- B. Treatment of Substance Use Disorders for Inmates of Scott County Jail and Case Management of Criminal Justice Clients
1. CADS agrees to work collaboratively with the Scott County Jail, Correctional Services, and the Courts in Scott County to provide an integrated substance use disorder program that diverts inmates from jail into treatment, protects the interests of the community and provides a positive impact on the participants.
 2. CADS agrees to provide services to inmates of the Scott County Jail that are consistent with the client's needs.
 3. CADS agrees to have available, at minimum, an aggregate of four (4) beds in (a) non-secure residential setting(s) for the placement of inmates or potential inmates into treatment.
 4. CADS agrees to make appropriate placements into halfway house and outpatient programs for said inmates that successfully progress from residential treatment.
 5. Placements will be determined through the use of American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) placement and continued stay criteria.
 6. CADS agrees to provide case management services for criminal justice clients (referred from the Scott County Jail, the Courts, or other alternative programs).
 7. Said services to include four full-time professional case management staff that provide the following services:
 - a. Court, jail, and criminal justice liaison activities
 - b. Placement screening
 - c. Transition planning
 - d. Referrals into other CADS programs and community resources
 - e. Client follow-up
 - f. Data collection
 - g. Other duties pertaining to client and program success.
- C. Jail-Based Treatment of Substance Use Disorders for Inmates of Scott County Jail
1. CADS agrees to provide services to inmates of the Scott County Jail that are consistent with the client's needs.
 2. CADS agrees to make appropriate placements into halfway house and outpatient programs for said inmates that successfully progress from residential treatment.
 3. Placements will be determined through the use of American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) placement and continued stay criteria.
 4. CADS agrees to provide case management services for criminal justice clients (referred from the Scott County Jail, the Courts, or other alternative programs).

IV. Manner of Financing

- A. Treatment of Substance Use Disorders for Scott County Residents
 - 1. Scott County will provide \$295,432.00 to CADS payable in eleven (11) monthly installment of \$24,620 and one installment of \$24,612. Each installment shall be made available on the day following the first monthly meeting of the Scott County Board of Supervisors.
 - 2. Scott County and CADS each acknowledge that the annual payment specified on the cover sheet for treatment includes a limited supplemental appropriation for intermediate and long-term residential services and outpatient services provided by CADS.

- B. Treatment of Substance Use Disorders for Inmates of Scott County Jail and Case Management of Criminal Justice Clients
 - 1. Scott County will provide \$198,000 to CADS payable in twelve (12) monthly installment of \$16,500. (Each monthly installment will be broken down into two payments: \$8,333.33 for inmate substance use disorder treatment and \$8,166.67 for case management criminal justice clients.) Each installment shall be made available on the day following the first monthly meeting of the Scott County Board of Supervisors.
 - 2. The above funding will supplement other sources and allow for a more intensive and flexible program of treatment.
 - 3. Wherever possible, CADS will provide said services using traditional funding sources such as State reimbursement for substance abuse, individual insurance reimbursements, or other available funding sources.

- C. Jail-Based Treatment of Substance Use Disorders for Inmates of Scott County Jail
 - 1. Scott County will provide \$154,899 to CADS payable in twelve (12) monthly installments of \$12,908.25. Each installment shall be made available on the day following the first monthly meeting of the Scott County Board of Supervisors.
 - 2. CADS will maintain a detailed accounting of monthly expenses relating to the jail-based treatment services for Scott County to review upon request.

- D. Scott County and CADS each acknowledge that the payments herein to be made are to supplement and not supplant other available sources of income to CADS, such as fees collected for services provided to individual patients.

- E. CADS shall not transfer between programs the total annual funds allotted to each program as specified in the Scott County budget submission, without prior Scott County approval of such transfers.

V. Liability and Indemnification

- A. Scott County shall be named as an additional insured under the comprehensive liability policy maintained by CADS and providing minimum coverage of \$1 million. A copy of the certificate of insurance shall be on file in the Office of the County Administrator.
- B. Indemnification: Each party hereto shall indemnify, defend, protect, hold harmless and release the other, their officers, agents and employees, from and against any and all claims, losses, proceedings, damages, causes of action, liability, costs or expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees) arising from or in connection with, or caused by any negligent act or omission or willful misconduct of such indemnifying party.

VI. Reports

- A. CADS agrees to submit the following reports to Scott County:
 - 1. Copy of Iowa Department of Public Health Substance Abuse License and Review Summary (conducted every 3 yrs) Annually at the time of renewal
 - 2. A revised budget estimate and program performance projections if different from the original request. Within thirty (30) days of signing of this agreement
 - 3. First quarter outcomes: October 2022
 - 4. Second quarter outcomes: January 2023
 - 5. Third quarter outcomes: April 2023
 - 6. Fourth quarter outcomes: August 2023
 - 7. Audit report by Certified Public Accountant: 120 days from the end of the agency's fiscal year
 - 8. Minutes, or a summary of, the monthly meetings of the CADS Board of Directors as requested.
 - 9. Notification of any significant changes in funding, salary levels, staffing or programming; including the expansion of existing programs, addition of staff positions or the addition of any new funding source and/or program in a timely manner.
 - 10. All of CADS financial and statistical records will be open to Scott County for review upon request.

VII. Additional Conditions

- A. CADS shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations pertaining to its operation, and shall not discriminate in providing services on the basis of race, color, creed, national origin, sex, handicapping conditions or religious affiliation.
- B. None of the funds provided through this Agreement shall be used for any partisan political activity nor shall they be used to further the election of any candidate for political office.

THE COUNTY AUDITOR'S SIGNATURE CERTIFIES
THAT THIS RESOLUTION HAS BEEN FORMALLY
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ON

DATE

SCOTT COUNTY AUDITOR

R E S O L U T I O N

SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

June 22, 2022

APPROVAL OF FY23 CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CENTER FOR ALCOHOL & DRUG SERVICES, INC. (CADS) AND SCOTT COUNTY

BE IT RESOLVED BY the Scott County Board of Supervisors as follows:

Section 1. That the FY23 Contractual Agreement between the Center for Alcohol & Drug Services, Inc. (CADS) and Scott County is hereby approved for service areas as follows:

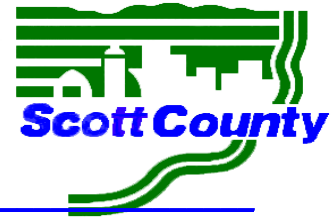
Detoxification, Evaluation and Treatment	\$ 295,432
Inmate Substance Abuse Treatment and Criminal Justice Client Case Management	\$ 198,000
Jail Based Assessment and Treatment	<u>\$ 154,899</u>
	\$ 648,331

Section 2. That the chairman is hereby authorized to sign said agreement.

Section 3. This resolution shall take effect 7/1/22.

RISK MANAGEMENT

400 West Fourth Street
Davenport, Iowa 52801-1104
Telephone: (563) 326-8293
Fax: (563) 326-8763



June 15, 2022

To: Mahesh Sharma
County Administrator

From: Rhonda S. Oostenryk
Risk Manager

Subject: Annual Insurance Renewals

Attached is an insurance summary, prepared by the County's insurance broker, Arthur J. Gallagher, pertaining to renewal premiums for the period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. The county's overall insurance program renews July 1 each year and currently uses Chubb Insurance for property coverage and Travelers Insurance for most liability coverages. Worker's compensation coverage is through Midwest Employers Casualty Company. Cowbell is being recommended for Cyber Insurance.

The Chubb property renewal premium is up approximately 12% compared to the expiring policy, which is on the low side when viewed from a national perspective - with larger property risks having increases of 15 to 20% while also seeing increased deductibles and other limitations in coverage. Chubb's coverage for the county includes none of these issues. The County has a \$100,000 deductible for property.

The Travelers liability premium overall is up 5%, and would have been less if it weren't for increases in Law Enforcement Liability and Auto Liability based on the current unsettled social climate nationally toward law enforcement and also large jury verdicts in auto claims. Scott County continues to benefit from controlled claims and claims management, which accounts for the increase being lower than other public entities. The biggest increase is in cyber coverage. The cyber market is extremely volatile and the County's cyber coverage has been enhanced compared to expiring with a new insurance carrier, resulting in a larger premium increase. Scott County has a \$300,000 self-insured retention for liability claims.

Worker's Compensation coverage continues with Midwest Employers Casualty Company with a new 2-year policy. A 2-year policy is rare in worker's compensation, and is again made possible by the county's superior claims experience and internal claims handling. Scott County continues to rank in the top 8% of all public entities with Midwest Employers in terms of claims frequency and claims handling. Scott County currently

has a \$500,000 self-insured retention for all worker's compensation claims. However, for law enforcement coverage only a \$750,000 retention for sheriff's department employees is being offered, while many other excess insurance carriers are requiring at least \$1 million in self-insured limits for all employees.

Total premium for main coverage lines is \$582,542, up 16.8% compared to last year. Again, much of this increase is due to increased coverage and premium for cyber insurance. Scott County continues to receive preferential pricing and coverage terms due to its overall safety efforts and limited claims activity.

Medical professional coverage for the county's health clinic, including treating jail inmates, continues to be a challenge. Premium this year is up 25% compared to expiring, with new premium of \$106,316. This increase continues the trend of shrinking markets for this type of coverage and increasing premiums nationwide related to health clinic operations and particularly work with inmates in the jails that were served by health clinics. Until the volume and size of lawsuits in this coverage decreases nationwide, premium increases are likely.

I will attend the next Committee of the Whole meeting with representation from AJG to discuss the renewal proposal and to answer any questions you or the Board may have.



Gallagher

Insurance | Risk Management | Consulting

2022-23

Scott County Insurance Summary



Jeff Young, CIC
Arthur J. Gallagher
220 Emerson Place, Suite 302
Davenport, IA

Effective
7/1/2022



Gallagher

Insurance | Risk Management | Consulting

Scott County 2022-23

Insurance Summary

<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Expiring</u>	<u>Renewal</u>
Liability	\$152,375	\$158,642
Property	149,990	168,063
Automobile	38,677	40,677
Automobile-EMA	3,870	4,265
Umbrella	69,049	74,012
Cyber/Internet liability	11,936	36,911
<u>Worker's Comp</u>	<u>72,843</u>	<u>99,972</u>
Sub-Total	\$498,740	\$582,542
<u>Med. Professional</u>	<u>85,053</u>	<u>106,316</u>
Total	\$583,793	\$688,858



Gallagher

Insurance | Risk Management | Consulting

LIABILITY

Travelers

\$1,000,000 per occurrence, \$300,000 self-insured retention

Premises/Operations/Products Liability

Auto Liability

Law Enforcement Liability

Management Liability/Employment Practices Liability

Social Services Professional Liability (Community Services)

Scott County Health Department Clinic (GL)

Umbrella Excess Liability

\$9,000,000 limit, \$5 million sublimit for EPL and PEMPL

NO exclusion for County handling claims (bad faith/extra contractual)



Gallagher

Insurance | Risk Management | Consulting

PROPERTY

Chubb

\$100,000 deductible for property, vehicles and equipment

Building/contents limit \$132,829,757

\$5,000,000 limit on mobile equipment (\$3,795,112 values)

\$2,500,000 limit on vehicles **while parked** (\$6,538,153 values)

Earthquake \$50,000,000 limit

\$100,000 deductible

Total property, vehicle, equipment values

Expiring \$136,800,044

Renewal \$143,163,022 (+4.6%)

\$150k ded. – saves \$4,201 (2.4%)

\$200k ded. – saves \$6,723 (4%)



Gallagher

Insurance | Risk Management | Consulting

CYBER

Cowbell

\$1 million limit

\$100,000 deductible

Coverage includes:

- Liability costs
- Regulatory costs
- Breach fund
- Data Restoration costs
- Extortion costs
- Business impersonation costs
- Business interruption costs
- System failure
- Cyber crime loss
- Criminal reward costs



Gallagher

Insurance | Risk Management | Consulting

WORKER'S COMPENSATION

Midwest Employers

Unlimited WC benefits

County approved as claims administrator

\$500,000 self-insured retention each occurrence

\$750,000 self-insured retention each occurrence – law enforcement officers

1st year of a 2-year policy, based on county's excellent claims experience and claims handling:

	<u>\$500k/\$750k SIR</u>	<u>\$750k SIR</u>
2022-23	\$99,972	\$96,977
2023-24	\$103,465	\$100,371



Gallagher

Insurance | Risk Management | Consulting

MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL

Coverys

\$1,000,000 liability limit
\$3,000,000 aggregate
\$25,000 deductible

Board of Health

Nurses

Jail nurses

Doctors covered for administrative duties only

Covers Sec 1983 civil rights discrimination claims

THE COUNTY AUDITOR'S SIGNATURE CERTIFIES
THAT THIS RESOLUTION HAS BEEN FORMALLY
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ON

DATE

SCOTT COUNTY AUDITOR

R E S O L U T I O N

SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

JUNE 23, 2022

APPROVING THE FY23 INSURANCE RENEWALS WITH TRAVELERS, CHUBB, COVERYS AND MIDWEST EMPLOYERS CASUALTY COMPANY and CYBER PURCHASE FROM COWBELL IN THE AMOUNT OF \$688,858.

BE IT RESOLVED BY the Scott County Board of Supervisors as follows:

- Section 1. That the renewal of liability insurance with Travelers in the amount of \$277,596 for fiscal year 2023 is hereby approved.
- Section 2. That the renewal of property insurance with Chubb in the amount of \$168,063 for fiscal year 2023 is hereby approved.
- Section 3. That the renewal of medical-professional insurance with Coverys in the amount of \$106,316 for fiscal year 2023 is hereby approved.
- Section 4. That the 2 year renewal of workers compensation insurance with Midwest Employers in the amount of \$99,972 fiscal year 2023-2024 is hereby approved.
- Section 5. That Cyber Insurance be purchased in the amount of \$36,911 from Cowbell is hereby approved.
- Section 6. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

MIKE FENNELLY
SCOTT COUNTY TREASURER600 W 4th Street
Davenport, Iowa 52801-1003www.scottcountyiaowa.gov
www.iowatreasurers.org**MOTOR VEHICLE DIVISION**
Scott County Administrative Center (563) 326-8664**PROPERTY TAX DIVISION**
Scott County Administrative Center (563) 326-8670**COUNTY GENERAL STORE**
902 West Kimberly Road, Suite 6D
Davenport, Iowa 52806
(563) 386-AUTO (2886)

To: Scott County Board of Supervisors

From: MikeFennelly, Scott County Treasurer

Subject: Request to abate taxes

Date: June 1, 2022

The City of Davenport has requested the abatement of taxes for the following parcels:

Parcel	Address	Tax Year	Amount
J0024-39	228 S Hancock	2020	\$ 786.00
H0062-04	1826 W 4 th St	2020	\$ 276.00
G0030-10	1216 Warren St	2020	\$1,310.00
H0056-58	626 Taylor St	2020	\$ 222.00
H0056-16	1309 W 6 th St	2020	\$ 400.00

Attached is the request from the City of Davenport.

I am requesting this abatement of the identified taxes pursuant to statute 445.63.



DAVENPORT

COMMUNITY PLANNING &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

May 26, 2022

Scott County Treasurer's Office
600 W. 4th Street
Davenport, Iowa 52801

Re: Acquisition of Property – Request for Tax Abatement

The City of Davenport Housing Rehab Program has acquired the properties at:
228 South Hancock J0024-39
1826 W 4th Street H0062-04
1216 Warren Street G0030-10
626 Taylor Street H0056-58
1309 W 6th Street H0056-16

If you have any questions or concerns regarding our request, please contact the Project Manager, Letty Goslowsky at Letty.Goslowsky@davenportiowa.com,

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dawn Cameron".

Dawn Cameron, Lead Financial Specialist
Community and Economic Development

THE COUNTY AUDITOR'S SIGNATURE CERTIFIES THAT THIS RESOLUTION HAS BEEN FORMALLY APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ON _____ DATE _____

 SCOTT COUNTY AUDITOR

**RESOLUTION
 SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

June 23, 2022

**APPROVAL OF THE ABATEMENT OF DELINQUENT PROPERTY TAXES AS
 RECOMMENDED BY THE SCOTT COUNTY TREASURER AND IN ACCORDANCE
 WITH IOWA CODE CHAPTER 445.63**

BE IT RESOLVED by the Scott County Board of Supervisors as follows:

Section 1. Iowa Code Section 445.63 states that when taxes are owing against a parcel owned or claimed by the state or a political subdivision of this state and the taxes are owing before the parcel was acquired by the state or a political subdivision of this state, the county treasurer shall give notice to the appropriate governing body which shall pay the amount of the taxes due. If the governing body fails to immediately pay the taxes due, the board of supervisors shall abate all of the taxes.

Section 2. The City of Davenport has requested the abatement of the following parcels:

Parcel	Amount
J0024-39	\$ 786.00
H0062-04	\$ 276.00
G0030-10	\$1,310.00
H0056-58	\$ 222.00
H0056-16	\$ 400.00

Section 3. The County Treasurer is hereby directed to strike the amount of property taxes due on these City of Davenport parcels in accordance with Iowa Code Section 445.63.

Section 4. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

TIM LANE
Scott County Sheriff



SHAWN ROTH
Chief Deputy Sheriff

EMERGENCY 9-1-1
(563) 326-8625
(563) 326-8689 (FAX)

400 West 4th Street
Davenport, Iowa 52801-1104

BRYCE SCHMIDT
Chief Deputy Sheriff

www.scottcountyiowa.com/sheriff
sheriff@scottcountyiowa.com

June 21, 2022

Memo To: Board of Supervisors

From: Major Roth

REF: Law Enforcement Contract with the City of McCausland

The City of McCausland has requested that the Sheriff's Office provide uniformed deputies to provide patrol services in their city at times to be determined by the City of McCausland.

This is the same type of agreement that the Sheriff's Office has with the City of Dixon and the City of Long Grove.

I am requesting Board approval to enter into this agreement.

I can be available to answer any questions you may have.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTRACT
Between Scott County Sheriff and City of McCausland

THIS AGREEMENT, MADE AND ENTERED INTO THIS 1st DAY OF JUNE, 2022, BY AND BETWEEN THE County of Scott and the Scott County Sheriff, hereinafter referred to as the "County" and the City of McCausland, hereinafter referred to as the "Municipality", for the period of the above date until which time a thirty (30) day notice of termination from the Municipality is received by the Sheriff.

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Municipality is desirous of entering into a contract with the County, through the office of the County Sheriff, for the performance of the law enforcement functions hereinafter described, within the corporate limits of said Municipality; and

WHEREAS, THE County is agreeable to rendering such services and law enforcement functions on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth; and

WHEREAS, such contracts are authorized and provided for by Section 28E.12 of the Iowa Code;

NOW THEREFORE, pursuant to the terms of the aforesaid statutes, and in consideration of the mutual covenants expressed herein, it is agreed as follows:

1. The County, through its County Sheriff, agrees to provide police protection within the corporate limits of the Municipality to the extent, and in the manner, hereinafter set forth:

A. Except as otherwise hereinafter specifically set forth, such services shall encompass the duties and functions of the type normally coming within the jurisdiction of the Scott County Sheriff pursuant to state law; and in addition, the Sheriff and his deputies shall, within the Municipality's corporate limits, exercise all the police powers and duties of peace officers as provided by state statutes.

B. The provision of services, the standard of performance, the discipline of deputies, and other matters incident to the performance of such services, and the control of personnel so employed, shall remain in and under the control of the Sheriff.

C. Such services shall include the enforcement of the Iowa State Statutes, Scott County Ordinances, and Municipality Code.

2. The Municipality shall pay the County at the rate of Sixty-five (\$65.00) per hour for the work to be performed under this contract, and the County shall provide monthly invoices for the actual hours worked. Thereafter, prior to January 1st of the next year, the County shall inform the Municipality of the hourly rate to be effective on July 1st of that year.

3. It is agreed that the Sheriff shall have all reasonable and necessary cooperation and assistance from the Municipality, its officers, agents, and employees, so as to facilitate the performance of this contract.

4. The County shall furnish and supply all necessary labor, supervision, equipment and communication facilities for dispatching, jail detention, jail detention (including the cost of such detention), and such patrol and other police services as are specified in Paragraph 9 of this contract.

5. The Municipality shall not be liable for the direct payment of any salaries, wages or other compensation to any County personnel performing services pursuant to this contract.

6. The Municipality shall not be liable for the compensation or indemnification of the Sheriff, or any of his employees, for injuries or sickness arising out of their employment hereunder, and the County hereby agrees to hold harmless the Municipality against such claims.

7. The County, its officers, and employees shall not be deemed to assume any liability for the intentional or negligent acts or omissions of the Municipality, or any officer, agent or employee thereof, and said Municipality agrees to hold harmless, indemnify, and defend the County, its officers, and employees from any and all claims for damages arising therefrom.

8. The Municipality shall hold harmless, indemnify, and defend the County, its officers and employees from any and all claims for damages resulting from the enforcement of any State Statute or County Ordinance arising in connections with the provisions of this agreement, excepting claims arising from alleged personal misconduct or negligence of a Sheriff's deputy or employee. The County shall hold harmless, indemnify and defend the Municipality, its officers, agents and employees from any and all claims for damages resulting from the enforcement of any State Statutes or County Ordinance and arising from alleged personal misconduct or negligence of a Sheriff's deputy or employee.

9. It is understood and agreed by the parties that no deputy, or other employee of the Sheriff, shall be deemed an employee of the Municipality.

10. The County agrees to provide law enforcement protection as follows: for the term of this contract, the Sheriff's Office will provide twenty-four (24) hour call and general services as such services are generally understood by law enforcement officials. The patrol service shall be exercised through the employment of patrol cars, to be supplied, and equipped and maintained by the County, and staffed by Sheriff's deputies. Further, said patrol service will provide those services ordinarily performed by peace officers as provided by state law or county ordinances. The Sheriff may periodically change the times of patrol service in order to enhance the effectiveness of the coverage.

11. This contract shall not alter the responsibility for the prosecution of offenses occurring within the Municipality as is currently provided by law. Likewise, collections and distribution of fine monies shall be controlled in the manner provided by law.

12. The County, through its County Sheriff or his designee, agrees to meet, from time to time, with the governing Council of the Municipality, or with any law enforcement committee which said Council may designate. The purpose of said

meetings shall be to make suggestions for improvement in the implementation of this contract or for amendments hereto, provided, however, that no such suggestion or amendment shall be binding on either party until reduced to writing and duly signed by the parties. The time and place of any such meeting hereunder shall be determined as may be mutually convenient to all parties.


13. It is understood and agreed that the entire agreement of the parties is contained herein and that this agreement supersedes all oral agreements and negotiations between the parties relating to the subject matter hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Municipality, City of McCausland, by resolution duly adopted by its governing body, has caused this agreement to be signed by its Mayor and attested by its Clerk, and the County of Scott by resolution of the Scott County Board of Supervisors has caused this agreement to be signed by the Scott County Sheriff, the Chairperson of the Scott County Board of Supervisors, and attested by the Scott County Auditor, all on the day and year first written above.

ATTEST:

CITY OF MCCAUSLAND


Sheila Bosworth, City Clerk

By: 
Brian Holland, Mayor

COUNTY OF SCOTT

By: _____
Chairperson, Scott County Board of Supervisors

By: _____
Scott County Sheriff

ATTEST:

Scott County Auditor

THE COUNTY AUDITOR'S SIGNATURE CERTIFIES
THAT THIS RESOLUTION HAS BEEN FORMALLY
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ON

DATE

SCOTT COUNTY AUDITOR

R E S O L U T I O N

SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

June 23, 2022

APPROVAL OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTRACT BETWEEN THE CITY OF
MCCAUSLAND AND THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE

BE IT RESOLVED BY the Scott County Board of Supervisors as follows:

- Section 1. That the Law Enforcement Contract between the City of McCausland and the Sheriff's Office is hereby approved as presented.
- Section 2. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

TIM LANE
Scott County Sheriff



SHAWN ROTH
Chief Deputy Sheriff

BRYCE SCHMIDT
Chief Deputy Sheriff

EMERGENCY 9-1-1
(563) 326-8625
(563) 326-8689 (FAX)

400 West 4th Street
Davenport, Iowa 52801-1104

www.scottcountyiowa.com/sheriff
sheriff@scottcountyiowa.com

DATE: June 21, 2022
TO: Board of Supervisors
SUBJECT: FY23 ODCP BYRNE/JAG Grant Award

The Scott County Sheriff's Office submitted a continuation grant in March, 2022 to the State of Iowa Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) and was awarded \$59,000, with a match of \$19,667.

This grant supports the Scott County Special Operations Task Force providing drug trafficking enforcement in Scott County. Officers assigned to the Scott County Special Operations Task Force are from the Bettendorf Police Department and the Scott County Sheriff's Office. Currently, the Davenport Police Department does not have an officer assigned. Each agency submits documentation of officer's salaries, benefits and partial overtime to the County for reimbursement. The County submits quarterly and annual reports to the Office of Justice Programs.

The Scott County Sheriff's Office serves as the multi-agency fiscal officer.

Upon your resolution to accept the applicable award from ODCP, the Scott County Sheriff's Office will continue with the grant management process.

THE COUNTY AUDITOR'S SIGNATURE CERTIFIES
THAT THIS RESOLUTION HAS BEEN FRMALLY
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ON

DATE

SCOTT COUNTY AUDITOR

R E S O L U T I O N

SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

June 23, 2022

APPROVAL OF THE GRANT AWARD FROM BYRNE JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT FUNDING FROM THE STATE OF IOWA OFFICE OF DRUG CONTROL POLICY FOR THE SCOTT COUNTY SPECIAL OPERATIONS TASK FORCE IN THE AMOUNT OF \$59,000, WITH A MATCH OF \$19,667.

BE IT RESOLVED BY the Scott County Board of Supervisors as follows:

- Section 1. That the Board hereby approves the grant award from Byrne Justice Assistance Grant funding from the State of Iowa Office of Drug Control Policy for the Scott County Special Operations Task Force in the amount of \$59,000.
- Section 2. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

**SCOTT COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION
AND DIVERSION PROGRAMS**

500 West 4th Street
Davenport, Iowa 52801
Ph: (563) 326-8687 Fax: (563) 328-3207
www.scottcountyiowa.com
E-Mail: jkaiser@scottcountyiowa.com



MEMORANDUM

Date: 06/14/2022

To: Scott County Administration and Board of Supervisors

RE: Pre Charge Diversion Grant Acceptance and Approval

History- Program Description

Currently, Scott County Decategorization funds a diversion program as an alternative to juvenile court involvement for first-time, non-traffic, simple misdemeanor offenders in Scott County. The idea of this program is to avoid unnecessary entry into the Juvenile justice system as research tells us that if a child is pulled into the Juvenile Court System further than they need to be, their likelihood of remaining in the system also increases.

Recently, Scott County Juvenile Diversion Programs submitted and was awarded a grant from the Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) to expand the current program. The current diversion programming would be expanded by adding youth advocacy, family engagement, and restorative justice practices. Community Based Youth Counselors would work with the youth and families to connect them to preventative programming that supports them in their home communities.

The first goal of the program will be to engage families and youth as swiftly and effectively as possible. We have trained and experienced Community Based Youth Counselors who are extremely effective in gaining trust with youth and families and encouraging them to participate in programming. It is not only important that we focus on how many youth are diverted from court involvement, but we feel it is extremely important to focus on how many youth are connected to and participating in preventative programming. The core belief of the program is that by committing a crime, they are communicating an unmet need. We are determined to help identify what that need is and find the appropriate service that can help fulfill that need.

Youth Counselors will go to the youth and the family, gain trust, and obtain a full understanding of the circumstances which lead to the criminal activity. Through this process, Youth Counselors will be able to assess what type of service or programming is needed. For example, if the crime has a clearly identified victim, and the youth does not demonstrate empathy or remorse for their actions, a referral to the

Scott County Restorative Community Conferencing program can be made. Funding for that program is provided through another separate funding source. Community Based Youth Counselors can also make referrals to various other programs in the community, such as CAP (Coordinated Assessment Program) operated by Family Resources and/or the corrective thinking class provided by volunteers and Juvenile Court staff. The program can begin operating as soon as July 1st, 2022.

Expected Outcomes

The expected and likely outcomes of this program will be that youth and families are appropriately assessed to connect them to services that meet their unique needs. This will ultimately lower crime, protect public safety, and lower juvenile detention. Our performance measures for this program are below:

- 90% or more youth and families will be contacted within 48 hours of referral.
- 80% or more youth and families will engage in internal and external services offered.
- 80% or more youth who engage in services offered will not have another offense within one year of referral to the program.

Capital Costs- This program will incur no capital costs as it will be provided in the Scott County Juvenile Diversion Programs space and in the community.

Offsetting Revenue

On-going operating expenses for this program are covered by a grant with Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Services. All staff time, training, and supplies for the program will be reimbursed by the contract up to \$50,000 annually. The grant is for two and one half years and can be extended to a total of five years.

Jeremy Kaiser, Director

Scott County Juvenile Detention & Diversion Programs

THE COUNTY AUDITOR'S SIGNATURE CERTIFIES
THAT THIS RESOLUTION HAS BEEN FORMALLY
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ON

DATE

SCOTT COUNTY AUDITOR

R E S O L U T I O N

SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

June 23, 2022

GRANT APPROVAL FOR PRE CHARGE DIVERSION PROGRAM SERVICES

BE IT RESOLVED BY the Scott County Board of Supervisors as follows:

Section 1. That the Scott County Juvenile Detention and Diversion Programs will provide the Pre Charge Diversion Program for youth through a grant with the Iowa Department of Human Rights ending December 31, 2024. The grant can be renewed for two and one half years with the final year ending on June 30, 2027.

Section 2. This resolution shall take effect on July 1, 2022.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
600 West 4th Street
Davenport, Iowa 52801-1003

Ph: (563) 326-8702 Fax: (563) 328-3285
www.scottcountyiowa.com
E-Mail: admin@scottcountyiowa.gov



June 10, 2022

TO: Mahesh Sharma, County Administrator

FROM: David Farmer, CPA, MPA Director of Budget and Administrative Services

SUBJ: Approval of Appropriations and Authorized Positions for FY23

Please find attached a listing of appropriations and authorized positions recommended for FY23. There are no appropriation changes from the March 17, 2022 budget adoption amount of \$120,720,281 (including the golf course enterprise fund).

The recommended authorized position levels for next year are presented in a format which provides an accurate tracking method for changes in authorized position levels as approved by the Board throughout the fiscal year as well as at budget time. The first column lists the authorized position levels as of the end of the third quarter of the current fiscal year as previously submitted to Board of Supervisors in the latest Quarterly Financial Summary Report. The next column shows the fourth quarter changes approved during the current fiscal year through June 9, 2022. The third column shows the budget changes as included in the resolution approved by the Board for FY23.

Finally, these three columns added (or subtracted) together total the final column listed as the recommended FY23 authorized FTE level of 532.96 FTE's. There were a number of personnel changes included with the FY23 budget. Community Services reclassified two positions. The Health Department added 1.0 Senior Office Assistant and 0.10 Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health Nurse. Human Resources is authorized to add 1.0 Office Assistant. Secondary Roads reclassified one position. The Sheriff Department added 1.0 Lieutenant, 5.0 Sheriff Deputies, 1.0 Classification Specialist, 4.0 Correction Sergeants; and reclassified one position. The Treasurer added a Multi-Service Clerk.

This authorized position level information is provided jointly by both the Human Resources Department and Administration. It is recommended that the Board approves the attached appropriations and authorized positions for FY23 at your next Board meeting.

Attachment

PERSONNEL SUMMARY (FTE's)

Department	FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
Administration	5.50	0.25	-	5.75
Attorney	40.50	-	-	40.50
Auditor	15.15	-	-	15.15
Information Technology	17.00	-	-	17.00
Facilities and Support Services	30.12	-	-	30.12
Community Services	11.00	-	-	11.00
Conservation (net of golf course)	49.10	-	-	49.10
Health	50.01	-	1.10	51.11
Human Resources	3.50	-	1.00	4.50
Juvenile Detention Services	18.90	-	-	18.90
Non-Departmental	0.40	-	-	0.40
Planning & Development	5.25	-	-	5.25
Recorder	10.50	-	-	10.50
Secondary Roads	36.90	-	-	36.90
Sheriff	172.80	-	11.00	183.80
Supervisors	5.00	-	-	5.00
Treasurer	30.00	-	1.00	31.00
SUBTOTAL	501.63	0.25	14.10	515.98
Golf Course Enterprise	16.98	-	-	16.98
TOTAL	518.61	0.25	14.10	532.96 (1.00)

ORGANIZATION: Administration**POSITIONS:**

	FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
N County Administrator	1.00	-	-	1.00
41-Non-Rep Asst. Co. Administrator/HR Director	0.50	-	-	0.50
37-Non-Rep Budget and Administrative Services Director	1.00	-	-	1.00
27-Non-Rep ERP and Budget Analyst	1.00	-	-	1.00
25-Non-Rep Purchasing Specialist	1.00	-	-	1.00
25-Non-Rep Executive Assistant	1.00	-	-	1.00
z Intern	-	0.25	-	0.25
Total Positions	5.50	0.25	-	5.75

ORGANIZATION: Attorney**POSITIONS:**

	FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
X County Attorney	1.00	-	-	1.00
X First Assistant Attorney	1.00	-	-	1.00
36-Non-Rep Senior Assistant Attorney	8.00	-	-	8.00
30-Non-Rep Office Administrator	1.00	-	-	1.00
32-Non-Rep Risk Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
32-Non-Rep Assistant Attorney	8.00	-	-	8.00
28-Non-Rep Investigator	1.00	-	-	1.00
27-Non-Rep Case Expeditor	1.00	-	-	1.00
27-Non-Rep Digital Evidence Specialist	1.00	-	-	1.00
27-Non-Rep Paralegal Audio/Visual Production Specialist	1.00	-	-	1.00
26-Non-Rep Paralegal	3.00	-	-	3.00
22-AFSCME Intake Coordinator	1.00	-	-	1.00
21-AFSCME Fine Collections Specialist	2.00	-	-	2.00
21-AFSCME Legal Secretary	4.00	-	-	4.00
20-AFSCME Senior Victim and Witness Coordinator	1.00	1.00	-	2.00
20-AFSCME Victim and Witness Specialist	1.00	(1.00)	-	-
18-AFSCME Senior Office Assistant	3.00	-	-	3.00
18-AFSCME Office Assistant	1.00	-	-	1.00
Z Summer Law Clerk	0.50	-	-	0.50
Total Positions	40.50	-	-	40.50

ORGANIZATION: Auditor**POSITIONS:**

	FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
X Auditor	1.00	-	-	1.00
36-Non-Rep Accounting & Tax Manager ~	-	-	-	-
35-Non-Rep Accounting & Business Manager ~	1.00	-	-	1.00
34-Non-Rep Elections Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
34-Non-Rep Tax Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
33-Non-Rep Operations Manager-Auditor ~	-	-	-	-
26-Non-Rep Elections Specialist	1.00	-	-	1.00
25-Non-Rep Finance Generalist	1.00	-	-	1.00
24-Non-Rep GIS/Elections Systems Technician	1.00	-	-	1.00
23-Non-Rep Payroll Specialist	1.00	-	-	1.00
21-AFSCME Accounts Payable Specialist	1.00	-	-	1.00
19-AFSCME Senior Elections Clerk	3.00	-	-	3.00
19-Non-Rep Official Records Clerk	1.00	-	-	1.00
19-AFSCME Platroom Specialist	1.00	-	-	1.00
16-AFSCME Elections Clerk	1.15	-	-	1.15
Total Positions	15.15	-	-	15.15
~ Upon employee retirement				

ORGANIZATION: Information Technology**POSITIONS:**

	FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
37-Non-Rep Information Technology Director	1.00	-	-	1.00
34-Non-Rep GIS Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
32-Non-Rep Network Infrastructure Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
34-Non-Rep Programmer/Analyst Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
31-Non-Rep Information Security Analyst	1.00	-	-	1.00
31-Non-Rep Webmaster	1.00	-	-	1.00
31-Non-Rep Senior Programmer/Analyst	1.00	-	-	1.00
28-Non-Rep Programmer/Analyst	1.00	-	-	1.00
28-Non-Rep Network Systems Administrator	5.00	-	-	5.00
27-Non-Rep Technology Systems Specialist Public Safety	1.00	-	-	1.00
27-Non-Rep GIS Analyst	1.00	-	-	1.00
21-Non-Rep Desktop Support Technician	2.00	-	-	2.00
Total Positions	17.00	-	-	17.00

ORGANIZATION: Facilities and Support Services**POSITIONS:**

	FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
37-Non-Rep Facility and Support Services Director	1.00	-	-	1.00
27-Non-Rep Facilities Maintenance Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
24-AFSCME Senior Electronics System Technician	1.00	-	-	1.00
23-AFSCME Electronic System Technician	1.00	-	-	1.00
19-AFSCME Senior Facility Maintenance Worker	4.00	-	-	4.00
19-AFSCME Facility Maintenance Worker	2.00	-	-	2.00
18-AFSCME Senior Office Assistant	1.00	-	-	1.00
21-Non-Rep Custodial Supervisor	1.00	-	-	1.00
16-AFSCME Office Assistant	4.00	-	-	4.00
16-AFSCME Custodian	13.12	-	-	13.12
16-AFSCME Grounds Maintenance Worker	1.00	-	-	1.00
Total Positions	30.12	-	-	30.12

ORGANIZATION: Community Services**POSITIONS:**

	FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
37-Non-Rep Community Services Director	1.00	-	-	1.00
29-Non-Rep Case Aide Supervisor/Coordinator of Disability Services	1.00	-	-	1.00
29-Non-Rep Coordinator of Disability Services	1.00	-	-	1.00
25-Non-Rep Administrative Support Specialist	-	-	1.00	1.00
24-Non-Rep Mental Health Advocate	1.00	-	-	1.00
24-Non-Rep Veteran's Affairs Director	1.00	-	-	1.00
23-Non-Rep Senior Administrative Assistant	1.00	-	(1.00)	-
21-AFSCME Case Aide	2.00	-	-	2.00
18-AFSCME Senior Office Assistant	2.00	-	1.00	3.00
16-AFSCME Office Assistant	1.00	-	(1.00)	-
Total Positions	11.00	-	-	11.00

ORGANIZATION: Conservation (Net of Golf Operations)**POSITIONS:**

	FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
38-Non-Rep Conservation Director	1.00	-	-	1.00
34-Non-Rep Deputy Conservation Director	1.00	-	-	1.00
31-Non-Rep Park Manager	2.00	-	-	2.00
28-Non-Rep Environmental Education Program Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
27-Non-Rep Roadside Vegetation Specialist	0.25	-	-	0.25
24-Non-Rep Naturalist	2.00	-	-	2.00
24-Non-Rep Park Ranger	5.00	-	-	5.00
23-Non-Rep Senior Administrative Assistant	1.00	-	-	1.00
22-Non-Rep Parks Maintenance Crew Leader	2.00	-	-	2.00
20-Non-Rep Pioneer Village Site Coordinator	1.00	-	-	1.00
21-Non-Rep Equipment Mechanic	1.00	-	-	1.00
21-Non-Rep Park Maintenance Technician	4.00	-	-	4.00
18-Non-Rep Senior Office Assistant	1.00	-	-	1.00
15-Non-Rep Cody Homestead Site Coordinator	0.75	-	-	0.75
Z Seasonal Park Maintainance(WLP,SCP, PV)	7.52	-	-	7.52
Z Seasonal Pool/Beach Manager (SCP)	0.29	-	-	0.29
Z Seasonal Asst Pool/Beach Manager (SCP)	0.21	-	-	0.21
Z Seasonal Lifeguard (WLP, SCP)	6.28	-	-	6.28
Z Seasonal Concession Worker (SCP)	1.16	-	-	1.16
Z Seasonal Concession Worker	1.80	-	-	1.80
Z Seasonal Pool/Beach Manager (WLP)	0.29	-	-	0.29
Z Seasonal Asst Pool/Beach Manager (WLP)	0.23	-	-	0.23
Z Seasonal Park Patrol (WLP, SCP)	2.17	-	-	2.17
Z Seasonal Park Attendants (WLP, SCP, BSP)	2.95	-	-	2.95
Z Seasonal Mainteannce/Resident Caretaker	0.66	-	-	0.66
Z Seasonal Assistant Naturalist	0.79	-	-	0.79
Z Seasonal Day Camp Counselors (PV)	1.56	-	-	1.56
Z Seasonal Concession Worker (Cody)	0.19	-	-	0.19
Total Positions	<u>49.10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49.10</u>

ORGANIZATION: Glynn's Creek Golf Course**POSITIONS:**

	FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
30-Non-Rep Golf Pro/Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
27-Non-Rep Golf Superintendent	1.00	-	-	1.00
22-Non-Rep Golf Maintenance Crew Leader	1.00	-	-	1.00
21-Non-Rep Equipment Mechanic - Golf	1.00	-	-	1.00
Z Seasonal Assistant Golf Professional	0.73	-	-	0.73
Z Seasonal Golf Pro Staff	7.48	-	-	7.48
Z Seasonal Part-Time Groundskeepers	4.77	-	-	4.77
Total Positions	<u>16.98</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16.98</u>

ORGANIZATION: Health**POSITIONS:**

	FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
39-Non-Rep Health Director	1.00	-	-	1.00
34-Non-Rep Deputy Health Director	1.00	-	-	1.00
31-Non-Rep Clinical Services Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
31-Non-Rep Correctional Health Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
29-Non-Rep Community Health Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
29-Non-Rep Environmental Health Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
29-Non-Rep Family Health Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
29-Non-Rep Fiscal Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
28-Non-Rep Clinical Services Specialist	1.00	-	-	1.00
27-Non-Rep Public Health Nurse	5.00	-	-	5.00
27-Non-Rep Correctional Health Nurse	4.50	-	-	4.50
27-Non-Rep Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Nurse	1.00	-	-	1.00
27-Non-Rep Child Care Nurse Consultant	1.00	-	-	1.00
27-Non-Rep Community Health Consultant	3.00	-	-	3.00
27-Non-Rep Community Tobacco Consultant	1.00	-	-	1.00
27-Non-Rep Community Transformation Consultant	1.00	-	-	1.00
27-Non-Rep Community Health Interventionist	1.00	-	-	1.00
27-Non-Rep Disease Intervention Specialist	1.00	-	-	1.00
27-Non-Rep Environmental Health Specialist	7.00	-	-	7.00
26-Non-Rep Maternal and Child Health Consultant	2.00	-	-	2.00
24-Non-Rep Community Dental Consultant-Maternal, Child	2.00	-	-	2.00
23-Non-Rep Senior Administrative Assistant	-	-	1.00	1.00
21-Non-Rep Medical Assistant	2.00	-	-	2.00
20-Non-Rep Medical Lab Technician	0.75	-	-	0.75
18-Non-Rep Senior Office Assistant	2.00	-	-	2.00
16-Non-Rep Office Assistant	3.45	-	-	3.45
Z Seasonal Health Worker	0.25	-	-	0.25
Z Correction Health/Public Health Nurse	2.66	-	-	2.66
Z Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Nurse	0.40	-	0.10	0.50
Total Positions	<u>50.01</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.10</u>	<u>51.11</u>

ORGANIZATION: Human Resources**POSITIONS:**

	FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
41-Non-Rep Assistant County Administrator/HR Director	0.50	-	-	0.50
27-Non-Rep Human Resources Generalist	3.00	-	-	3.00
16-Non-Rep Office Assistant	-	-	1.00	1.00
Total Positions	<u>3.50</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>4.50</u>

ORGANIZATION: Juvenile Detention Services**POSITIONS:**

	FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
34-Non-Rep Juvenile Detention Center Director	1.00	-	-	1.00
26-Non-Rep Juvenile Detention Shift Supervisor	3.00	-	-	3.00
22-Non-Rep Detention Youth Counselor	11.90	-	-	11.90
22-Non-Rep Community Based Youth Counselor	3.00	-	-	3.00
Total Positions	<u>18.90</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18.90</u>

ORGANIZATION: Non Departmental**POSITIONS:**

30-Non-Rep Fleet Manager

Total Positions

FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
0.40	-	-	0.40
0.40	-	-	0.40

ORGANIZATION: Planning & Development**POSITIONS:**

35-Non-Rep Planning & Development Director

24-AFSCME Building Inspector

24-Non-Rep Planning & Development Specialist

18-Non-Rep Senior Office Assistant

Z Planning Intern

Total Positions

FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
1.00	-	-	1.00
2.00	-	-	2.00
1.00	-	-	1.00
1.00	-	-	1.00
0.25	-	-	0.25
5.25	-	-	5.25

ORGANIZATION: Recorder**POSITIONS:**

X Recorder

Y Second Deputy

33-Non-Rep Office Administrator

19-AFSCME Real Estate Specialist

19-AFSCME Vital Records Specialist

19-AFSCME Licensing Specialist

17-AFSCME Multi-Service Clerk

Total Positions

FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
1.00	-	-	1.00
1.00	-	-	1.00
1.00	-	-	1.00
1.00	-	-	1.00
1.00	-	-	1.00
1.00	-	-	1.00
4.50	-	-	4.50
10.50	-	-	10.50

ORGANIZATION: Secondary Roads

POSITIONS:

	FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
40-Non-Rep County Engineer	1.00	-	-	1.00
35-Non-Rep Assistant County Engineer	1.00	-	-	1.00
30-Non-Rep Fleet Manager	0.60	-	-	0.60
30-Non-Rep Secondary Roads Superintendent	1.00	-	-	1.00
27-Non-Rep Roadside Veg Spec	-	-	0.75	0.75
26-Non-Rep Roadside Veg Spec	0.75	-	(0.75)	-
25-Non-Rep Engineering Technician	2.00	-	-	2.00
27-Non-Rep Mechanic Supervisor	1.00	-	-	1.00
23-Non-Rep Sr Administrative Assistant	1.00	-	-	1.00
26r-PPME Secondary Roads Crew Leader	3.00	-	-	3.00
25r-PPMW Senior Signs Technician	1.00	-	-	1.00
24r-PPME Senior Mechanic	2.00	-	-	2.00
18r-PPME Parts and & Inventory Clerk	1.00	-	-	1.00
24r-PPME Heavy Equipment Operator	7.00	-	-	7.00
24r-PPME Roadside Veg. Tech	1.00	-	-	1.00
24r-PPME Sign Crew Technician	1.00	-	-	1.00
23r-PPME Sr Roads Maintenance Worker	1.00	-	-	1.00
18-Non-Rep Senior Office Assistant	1.00	-	-	1.00
22r-PPME Roads Maintenance Worker	9.00	-	-	9.00
22r-PPME Mechanic	1.00	-	-	1.00
Z Engineering Intern	0.25	-	-	0.25
Z Seasonal Maintenance Worker	0.30	-	-	0.30
	-	-	-	-
Total Positions	36.90	-	-	36.90

ORGANIZATION: Sheriff**POSITIONS:**

	FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
X Sheriff	1.00	-	-	1.00
Y Chief Deputy	2.00	-	-	2.00
Y Chief Deputy - Captain	1.00	-	-	1.00
33-Non-Rep Asst Jail Administrator/Corrections Capt	1.00	-	-	1.00
32-Non-Rep Sheriff's Lieutenant	3.00	-	1.00	4.00
4s-DSA Sheriff's Sergeant	7.00	-	-	7.00
31-Non-Rep Corrections Lieutenant	2.00	-	-	2.00
30-Non-Rep Office Administrator	1.00	-	-	1.00
29-Non-Rep Corrections Sergeant	14.00	-	-	14.00
27-Non-Rep Corrections Food Service Supervisor	1.00	-	-	1.00
8s-DSA Sheriff's Deputy	38.00	-	5.00	43.00
26-Non-Rep Inmate Programs Coordinator	2.00	-	-	2.00
24-Non-Rep Classification Specialist	2.00	-	1.00	3.00
23-Non-Rep Bailiff Sergeant	1.00	-	-	1.00
10s-Teamsters Corrections Officer	64.00	-	4.00	68.00
21-Non-Rep Administrative Assisnt	1.00	-	-	1.00
21-Non-Rep Bailiffs	12.20	-	-	12.20
19-AFSCME Civil Records Specialist	2.00	-	-	2.00
20-Non-Rep Court Compliance Coordinator	2.00	-	-	2.00
20-Non-Rep Alternative Sentencing Coordinator	1.00	-	-	1.00
20-Non-Rep Sex Offender Registry Specialist	-	-	1.00	1.00
19-Non-Rep Sex Offender Registry Specialist	1.00	-	(1.00)	-
21-Non-Rep Inmate Services Specialist	2.00	-	-	2.00
18-Teamsters Corrections Custodial Officer	4.00	-	-	4.00
18-Teamsters Corrections Food Service Officer	4.00	-	-	4.00
18-AFSCME Senior Office Assistant	3.60	-	-	3.60
Total Positions	172.80	-	11.00	183.80

ORGANIZATION: Supervisors, Board of**POSITIONS:**

	FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
X Supervisor, Chairman	1.00	-	-	1.00
X Supervisor	4.00	-	-	4.00
Total Positions	5.00	-	-	5.00

ORGANIZATION: Treasurer

POSITIONS:

	FY22 as of 03/31/22	FY22 4th QTR Changes	FY23 Budget Changes	FY23 Adjusted FTE
X Treasurer	1.00	-	-	1.00
35-Non-Rep Finance Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
33-Non-Rep Operations Manager-Treasurer	1.00	-	-	1.00
28-Non-Rep County General Store Manager	1.00	-	-	1.00
26-Non-Rep Tax Accounting Specialist	1.00	-	-	1.00
26-Non-Rep Motor Vehicle Supervisor	1.00	-	-	1.00
20-AFSCME Revenue Collection Specialist	1.00	-	-	1.00
18-AFSCME Accounting Clerk	3.00	-	-	3.00
18-AFSCME Senior Office Assistant	1.00	-	-	1.00
17-AFSCME Multi-Service Clerk	<u>19.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>20.00</u>
				-
	<u>30.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>31.00</u>

SCOTT COUNTY
FY 23 APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY

Description	FY 23 Adopted	Budget Changes	FY 23 Appropriated
Administration	\$ 899,304	\$ -	\$ 899,304
Attorney	5,920,480	-	5,920,480
Auditor	2,157,942	-	2,157,942
Authorized Agencies	11,114,144	-	11,114,144
Capital Improvements (general, conservation)	28,391,500	-	28,391,500
Community Services	1,549,028	-	1,549,028
Conservation (net of golf course)	4,350,405	-	4,350,405
Debt Service (net of refunded debt)	4,850,800	-	4,850,800
Facility & Support Services	4,836,335	-	4,836,335
Health	7,758,558	-	7,758,558
Human Resources	539,014	-	539,014
Human Services	86,452	-	86,452
Information Technology	3,418,092	-	3,418,092
Juvenile Court Services	2,335,186	-	2,335,186
Non-Departmental	4,234,163	-	4,234,163
Planning & Development	535,108	-	535,108
Recorder	939,619	-	939,619
Secondary Roads	10,877,500	-	10,877,500
Sheriff	21,115,653	-	21,115,653
Supervisors	403,982	-	403,982
Treasurer	3,055,240	-	3,055,240
SUBTOTAL	119,368,505	-	119,368,505
Golf Course Operations	1,351,776	-	1,351,776
TOTAL	\$ 120,720,281	\$ -	\$ 120,720,281

SCOTT COUNTY
 APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY BY DEPARTMENT

Description	Original Budget	Budget Changes	Adjusted Budget
ORGANIZATION: ADMINISTRATION			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Personal Services	\$ 880,129	\$ -	\$ 880,129
Expenses	17,375	-	17,375
Supplies	1,800	-	1,800
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>			
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 899,304	\$ -	\$ 899,304
<hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/>			
ORGANIZATION: ATTORNEY			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Personal Services	\$ 4,625,636	\$ -	\$ 4,625,636
Expenses	1,260,344	-	1,260,344
Supplies	34,500	-	34,500
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>			
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 5,920,480	\$ -	\$ 5,920,480
<hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/>			
ORGANIZATION: AUDITOR			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Personal Services	\$ 1,810,692	\$ -	\$ 1,810,692
Expenses	268,400	-	268,400
Supplies	78,850	-	78,850
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>			
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 2,157,942	\$ -	\$ 2,157,942
<hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/>			
ORGANIZATION: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS (GENERAL)			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Capital Improvements	\$ 28,391,500	\$ -	\$ 28,391,500
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>			
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 28,391,500	\$ -	\$ 28,391,500
<hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/>			

SCOTT COUNTY
 APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY BY DEPARTMENT

Description	Original Budget	Budget Changes	Adjusted Budget
-------------	--------------------	-------------------	--------------------

ORGANIZATION: COMMUNITY SERVICES

APPROPRIATIONS

Personal Services	\$ 1,132,120	\$ -	\$ 1,132,120
Equipment	508	-	508
Expenses	403,620	-	403,620
Supplies	12,780	-	12,780

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 1,549,028	\$ -	\$ 1,549,028
	=====	=====	=====

ORGANIZATION: CONSERVATION

APPROPRIATIONS

Personal Services	\$ 3,265,635	\$ -	\$ 3,265,635
Capital Outlay - Operating	-	-	-
Expenses	637,763	-	637,763
Supplies	447,007	-	447,007

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 4,350,405	\$ -	\$ 4,350,405
	=====	=====	=====

ORGANIZATION: GLYNNS CREEK GOLF COURSE

APPROPRIATIONS

Personal Services	\$ 881,386	\$ -	\$ 881,386
Equipment	112,768	-	112,768
Expenses	135,517	-	135,517
Supplies	222,105	-	222,105

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 1,351,776	\$ -	\$ 1,351,776
	=====	=====	=====

SCOTT COUNTY
 APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY BY DEPARTMENT

Description	Original Budget	Budget Changes	Adjusted Budget
ORGANIZATION: DEBT SERVICE			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Debt Service	\$ 4,850,800	\$ -	\$ 4,850,800
Expenses	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 4,850,800	\$ -	\$ 4,850,800
	=====	=====	=====
ORGANIZATION: FACILITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Personal Services	\$ 2,202,943	\$ -	\$ 2,202,943
Equipment	32,700	-	32,700
Expenses	2,438,143	-	2,438,143
Supplies	162,549	-	162,549
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 4,836,335	\$ -	\$ 4,836,335
	=====	=====	=====
ORGANIZATION: HEALTH			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Personal Services	\$ 5,092,055	\$ -	\$ 5,092,055
Expenses	2,598,562	-	2,598,562
Supplies	67,940	-	67,940
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 7,758,557	\$ -	\$ 7,758,557
	=====	=====	=====
ORGANIZATION: HUMAN RESOURCES			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Personal Services	\$ 428,314	\$ -	\$ 428,314
Expenses	106,750	-	106,750
Supplies	3,950	-	3,950
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 539,014	\$ -	\$ 539,014
	=====	=====	=====

SCOTT COUNTY
 APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY BY DEPARTMENT

Description	Original Budget	Budget Changes	Adjusted Budget
ORGANIZATION: HUMAN SERVICES			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Equipment	\$ 7,500	\$ -	\$ 7,500
Expenses	64,500	-	64,500
Supplies	14,452	-	14,452

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 86,452	\$ -	\$ 86,452
=====			

ORGANIZATION: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

APPROPRIATIONS			
Personal Services	\$ 2,090,992	\$ -	\$ 2,090,992
Equipment	6,000	-	6,000
Expenses	1,305,300	-	1,305,300
Supplies	15,800	-	15,800

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 3,418,092	\$ -	\$ 3,418,092
=====			

ORGANIZATION: JUVENILE DETENTION SERVICES

APPROPRIATIONS			
Personal Services	\$ 1,627,186	\$ -	\$ 1,627,186
Equipment	1,500	-	1,500
Expenses	631,600	-	631,600
Supplies	74,900	-	74,900

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 2,335,186	\$ -	\$ 2,335,186
=====			

SCOTT COUNTY
 APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY BY DEPARTMENT

Description	Original Budget	Budget Changes	Adjusted Budget
ORGANIZATION: NON-DEPARTMENTAL			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Personal Services	\$ 263,213	\$ -	\$ 263,213
Expenses	3,966,950	-	3,966,950
Supplies	4,000	-	4,000

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 4,234,163	\$ -	\$ 4,234,163
=====			

ORGANIZATION: PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

APPROPRIATIONS			
Personal Services	\$ 473,008	\$ -	\$ 473,008
Expenses	58,900	-	58,900
Supplies	3,200	-	3,200

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 535,108	\$ -	\$ 535,108
=====			

ORGANIZATION: RECORDER

APPROPRIATIONS			
Personal Services	\$ 920,469	\$ -	\$ 920,469
Expenses	7,050	-	7,050
Supplies	12,100	-	12,100

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 939,619	\$ -	\$ 939,619
=====			

SCOTT COUNTY
 APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY BY DEPARTMENT

Description	Original Budget	Budget Changes	Adjusted Budget
ORGANIZATION: SECONDARY ROADS			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Administration	\$ 366,000	\$ -	\$ 366,000
Engineering	799,500	-	799,500
Bridges & Culverts	285,000	-	285,000
Roads	3,515,500	-	3,515,500
Snow & Ice Control	605,000	-	605,000
Traffic Controls	381,000	-	381,000
Road Clearing	376,000	-	376,000
New Equipment	850,000	-	850,000
Equipment Operation	1,473,500	-	1,473,500
Tools, Materials & Supplies	126,000	-	126,000
Real Estate & Buildings	425,000	-	425,000
Roadway Construction	1,675,000	-	1,675,000

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 10,877,500	\$ -	\$ 10,877,500
	=====		

ORGANIZATION: SHERIFF

APPROPRIATIONS

Personal Services	\$ 18,827,344	\$ -	\$ 18,827,344
Equipment	147,445	-	147,445
Expenses	1,023,690	-	1,023,690
Supplies	1,117,174	-	1,117,174

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 21,115,653	\$ -	\$ 21,115,653
	=====		

ORGANIZATION: SUPERVISORS, BOARD OF

APPROPRIATIONS

Personal Services	\$ 373,557	\$ -	\$ 373,557
Expenses	29,600	-	29,600
Supplies	825	-	825

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 403,982	\$ -	\$ 403,982
	=====		

SCOTT COUNTY
 APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY BY DEPARTMENT

Description	Original Budget	Budget Changes	Adjusted Budget
ORGANIZATION: TREASURER			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Personal Services	\$ 2,565,650	\$ -	\$ 2,565,650
Equipment	1,200	-	1,200
Expenses	423,940	-	423,940
Supplies	64,450	-	64,450

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 3,055,240	\$ -	\$ 3,055,240
	=====		

ORGANIZATION: BI-STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

APPROPRIATIONS			
Expenses	\$ 94,755	\$ -	\$ 94,755

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 94,755	\$ -	\$ 94,755
	=====		

ORGANIZATION: CENTER FOR ALCOHOL/DRUG SERVICES

APPROPRIATIONS			
Expenses	\$ 688,331	\$ -	\$ 688,331

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 688,331	\$ -	\$ 688,331
	=====		

ORGANIZATION: CENTER FOR ACTIVE SERVICES, INC.

APPROPRIATIONS			
Expenses	\$ 213,750	\$ -	\$ 213,750

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 213,750	\$ -	\$ 213,750
	=====		

SCOTT COUNTY
 APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY BY DEPARTMENT

Description	Original Budget	Budget Changes	Adjusted Budget
ORGANIZATION: COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Expenses	\$ 302,067	\$ -	\$ 302,067
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 302,067	\$ -	\$ 302,067
ORGANIZATION: DURANT VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Expenses	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ 20,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ 20,000
ORGANIZATION: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Expenses	\$ 8,875,000	\$ -	\$ 8,875,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 8,875,000	\$ -	\$ 8,875,000
ORGANIZATION: LIBRARY			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Expenses	\$ 576,241	\$ -	\$ 576,241
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 576,241	\$ -	\$ 576,241
ORGANIZATION: MEDIC AMBULANCE			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Expenses	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ 200,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ 200,000

SCOTT COUNTY
 APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY BY DEPARTMENT

Description	Original Budget	Budget Changes	Adjusted Budget
ORGANIZATION: QUAD-CITY CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU			
APPROPRIATIONS			
Expenses	\$ 70,000	\$ -	\$ 70,000
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 70,000	\$ -	\$ 70,000
	=====	=====	=====

ORGANIZATION: QUAD-CITY CHAMBER

APPROPRIATIONS

Expenses	\$ 74,000	\$ -	\$ 74,000
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 74,000	\$ -	\$ 74,000
	=====	=====	=====

THE COUNTY AUDITOR'S SIGNATURE CERTIFIES
THAT THIS RESOLUTION HAS BEEN FORMALLY
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ON

DATE

SCOTT COUNTY AUDITOR

R E S O L U T I O N

SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

JUNE 23, 2022

APPROVAL OF APPROPRIATIONS AND AUTHORIZED POSITIONS FOR FY23

BE IT RESOLVED BY the Scott County Board of Supervisors as follows:

Section 1. Appropriations and authorized positions for the FY23 budget adopted March 17, 2022 are hereby approved in the amount of \$120,720,281 and 532.96 FTE's as presented by the County Administrator.

Section 2. The County Administrator is hereby directed to establish appropriations totaling \$120,720,281 as found in the summary schedules in the Office of the County Auditor and the Office of the County Administrator.

Section 3. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

THE COUNTY AUDITOR'S SIGNATURE CERTIFIES
THAT THIS RESOLUTION HAS BEEN FORMALLY
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ON

DATE

SCOTT COUNTY AUDITOR

R E S O L U T I O N

SCOTT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

June 23, 2022

APPROVAL OF APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

BE IT RESOLVED BY the Scott County Board of Supervisors as follows:

Section 1. That the re-appointment of John Maxwell to the Benefited Fire District #5 for a three (3) year term expiring on July 19, 2025 is hereby approved.

Section 2. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

FEDERAL DAVIS BACON PREVAILING WAGE BID LANGUAGE

“The successful bidder will be required to conform to the wage requirements prescribed by the federal Davis-Bacon Act, which requires that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors performing on this project, which is partially funded in whole or in part with federal funds, pay their laborers and mechanics not less than the prevailing wage rates and fringe benefits, as determined by the Secretary of Labor, for corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on similar projects in the area.”

ADDITONAL LABOR LANGUAGE SUGGESTED BY U.S. TREASURY

Scott County also joins the U.S. Department of Treasury with encouraging and supporting all prospective bidders to adhere to strong labor standards, including project labor agreements and community benefit agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions. Scott County will prioritize bidders with high labor standards and those without recent violations of federal and state labor and employment laws.



Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds: Overview of the Final Rule

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

January 2022



The Overview of the Final Rule provides a summary of major provisions of the final rule for informational purposes and is intended as a brief, simplified user guide to the final rule provisions.

The descriptions provided in this document summarize key provisions of the final rule but are non-exhaustive, do not describe all terms and conditions associated with the use of SLFRF, and do not describe all requirements that may apply to this funding. Any SLFRF funds received are also subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into by Treasury and the respective jurisdiction, which incorporate the provisions of the final rule and the guidance that implements this program.



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Introduction

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF), a part of the American Rescue Plan, delivers \$350 billion to state, local, and Tribal governments across the country to support their response to and recovery from the COVID-19 public health emergency. The program ensures that governments have the resources needed to:

- 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, and
- Build a strong, resilient, and equitable recovery by making investments that support long-term growth and opportunity.

EARLY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

In May 2021, Treasury published the Interim final rule (IFR) describing eligible and ineligible uses of funds (as well as other program provisions), sought feedback from the public on these program rules, and began to distribute funds. The IFR went immediately into effect in May, and since then, governments have used SLFRF funds to meet their immediate pandemic response needs and begin building a strong and equitable recovery, such as through providing vaccine incentives, development of affordable housing, and construction of infrastructure to deliver safe and reliable water.

As governments began to deploy this funding in their communities, Treasury carefully considered the feedback provided through its public comment process and other forums. Treasury received over 1,500 comments, participated in hundreds of meetings, and received correspondence from a wide range of governments and other stakeholders.

KEY CHANGES AND CLARIFICATIONS IN THE FINAL RULE

The final rule delivers broader flexibility and greater simplicity in the program, responsive to feedback in the comment process. Among other clarifications and changes, the final rule provides the features below.

Replacing Lost Public Sector Revenue

The final rule offers a standard allowance for revenue loss of up to \$10 million, allowing recipients to select between a standard amount of revenue loss or complete a full revenue loss calculation. Recipients that select the standard allowance may use that amount – in many cases their full award – for government services, with streamlined reporting requirements.

Public Health and Economic Impacts

In addition to programs and services, the final rule clarifies that recipients can use funds for capital expenditures that support an eligible COVID-19 public health or economic response. For example, recipients may build certain affordable housing, childcare facilities, schools, hospitals, and other projects consistent with final rule requirements.



In addition, the final rule provides an expanded set of households and communities that are presumed to be “impacted” and “disproportionately impacted” by the pandemic, thereby allowing recipients to provide responses to a broad set of households and entities without requiring additional analysis. Further, the final rule provides a broader set of uses available for these communities as part of COVID-19 public health and economic response, including making affordable housing, childcare, early learning, and services to address learning loss during the pandemic eligible in all impacted communities and making certain community development and neighborhood revitalization activities eligible for disproportionately impacted communities.

Further, the final rule allows for a broader set of uses to restore and support government employment, including hiring above a recipient’s pre-pandemic baseline, providing funds to employees that experienced pay cuts or furloughs, avoiding layoffs, and providing retention incentives.

Premium Pay

The final rule delivers more streamlined options to provide premium pay, by broadening the share of eligible workers who can receive premium pay without a written justification while maintaining a focus on lower-income and frontline workers performing essential work.

Water, Sewer & Broadband Infrastructure

The final rule significantly broadens eligible broadband infrastructure investments to address challenges with broadband access, affordability, and reliability, and adds additional eligible water and sewer infrastructure investments, including a broader range of lead remediation and stormwater management projects.

FINAL RULE EFFECTIVE DATE

The final rule takes effect on April 1, 2022. Until that time, the interim final rule remains in effect; funds used consistently with the IFR while it is in effect are in compliance with the SLFRF program.

However, recipients can choose to take advantage of the final rule’s flexibilities and simplifications now, even ahead of the effective date. Treasury will not take action to enforce the interim final rule to the extent that a use of funds is consistent with the terms of the final rule, regardless of when the SLFRF funds were used. Recipients may consult the *Statement Regarding Compliance with the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Interim Final Rule and Final Rule*, which can be found on Treasury’s website, for more information on compliance with the interim final rule and the final rule.



Overview of the Program

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) program provides substantial flexibility for each jurisdiction to meet local needs within the four separate eligible use categories. This Overview of the Final Rule addresses the four eligible use categories ordered from the broadest and most flexible to the most specific.

Recipients may use SLFRF funds to:

- **Replace lost public sector revenue**, using this funding to provide government services up to the amount of revenue loss due to the pandemic.
 - Recipients may determine their revenue loss by choosing between two options:
 - A standard allowance of up to \$10 million in aggregate, not to exceed their award amount, during the program;
 - Calculating their jurisdiction’s specific revenue loss each year using Treasury’s formula, which compares actual revenue to a counterfactual trend.
 - Recipients may use funds up to the amount of revenue loss for government services; generally, services traditionally provided by recipient governments are government services, unless Treasury has stated otherwise.
- **Support the COVID-19 public health and economic response** by addressing COVID-19 and its impact on public health as well as addressing economic harms to households, small businesses, nonprofits, impacted industries, and the public sector.
 - Recipients can use funds for programs, services, or capital expenditures that respond to the public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic.
 - To provide simple and clear eligible uses of funds, Treasury provides a list of enumerated uses that recipients can provide to households, populations, or classes (i.e., groups) that experienced pandemic impacts.
 - Public health eligible uses include COVID-19 mitigation and prevention, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and preventing and responding to violence.
 - Eligible uses to respond to negative economic impacts are organized by the type of beneficiary: assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits.
 - Each category includes assistance for “impacted” and “disproportionately impacted” classes: impacted classes experienced the general, broad-based impacts of the pandemic, while disproportionately impacted classes faced meaningfully more severe impacts, often due to preexisting disparities.
 - To simplify administration, the final rule presumes that some populations and groups were impacted or disproportionately impacted and are eligible for responsive services.

Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds: Overview of the Final Rule



- Eligible uses for assistance to impacted households include aid for re-employment, job training, food, rent, mortgages, utilities, affordable housing development, childcare, early education, addressing learning loss, and many more uses.
- Eligible uses for assistance to impacted small businesses or nonprofits include loans or grants to mitigate financial hardship, technical assistance for small businesses, and many more uses.
- Recipients can also provide assistance to impacted industries like travel, tourism, and hospitality that faced substantial pandemic impacts, or address impacts to the public sector, for example by re-hiring public sector workers cut during the crisis.
- Recipients providing funds for enumerated uses to populations and groups that Treasury has presumed eligible are clearly operating consistently with the final rule. Recipients can also identify (1) other populations or groups, beyond those presumed eligible, that experienced pandemic impacts or disproportionate impacts and (2) other programs, services, or capital expenditures, beyond those enumerated, to respond to those impacts.
- **Provide premium pay for eligible workers performing essential work**, offering additional support to those who have and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical sectors.
 - Recipients may provide premium pay to eligible workers – generally those working in-person in key economic sectors – who are below a wage threshold or non-exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act overtime provisions, or if the recipient submits justification that the premium pay is responsive to workers performing essential work.
- **Invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure**, making necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water, to support vital wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, and to expand affordable access to broadband internet.
 - Recipients may fund a broad range of water and sewer projects, including those eligible under the EPA’s Clean Water State Revolving Fund, EPA’s Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, and certain additional projects, including a wide set of lead remediation, stormwater infrastructure, and aid for private wells and septic units.
 - Recipients may fund high-speed broadband infrastructure in areas of need that the recipient identifies, such as areas without access to adequate speeds, affordable options, or where connections are inconsistent or unreliable; completed projects must participate in a low-income subsidy program.

While recipients have considerable flexibility to use funds to address the diverse needs of their communities, some restrictions on use apply across all eligible use categories. These include:

- **For states and territories:** No offsets of a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from a change in state or territory law.

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- **For all recipients except for Tribal governments:** No extraordinary contributions to a pension fund for the purpose of reducing an accrued, unfunded liability.
- **For all recipients:** No payments for debt service and replenishments of rainy day funds; no satisfaction of settlements and judgments; no uses that contravene or violate the American Rescue Plan Act, Uniform Guidance conflicts of interest requirements, and other federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Under the SLFRF program, funds must be used for costs incurred on or after March 3, 2021. Further, funds must be obligated by December 31, 2024, and expended by December 31, 2026. This time period, during which recipients can expend SLFRF funds, is the “period of performance.”

In addition to SLFRF, the American Rescue Plan includes other sources of funding for state and local governments, including the [Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund](#) to fund critical capital investments including broadband infrastructure; the [Homeowner Assistance Fund](#) to provide relief for our country’s most vulnerable homeowners; the [Emergency Rental Assistance Program](#) to assist households that are unable to pay rent or utilities; and the [State Small Business Credit Initiative](#) to fund small business credit expansion initiatives. Eligible recipients are encouraged to visit the Treasury website for more information.



Replacing Lost Public Sector Revenue

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide needed fiscal relief for recipients that have experienced revenue loss due to the onset of the COVID-19 public health emergency. Specifically, SLFRF funding may be used to pay for “government services” in an amount equal to the revenue loss experienced by the recipient due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Government services generally include any service traditionally provided by a government, including construction of roads and other infrastructure, provision of public safety and other services, and health and educational services. Funds spent under government services are subject to streamlined reporting and compliance requirements.

In order to use funds under government services, recipients should first determine revenue loss. They may, then, spend up to that amount on general government services.

DETERMINING REVENUE LOSS

Recipients have two options for how to determine their amount of revenue loss. Recipients must choose one of the two options and cannot switch between these approaches after an election is made.

- 1. Recipients may elect a “standard allowance” of \$10 million to spend on government services through the period of performance.**

Under this option, which is newly offered in the final rule Treasury presumes that up to \$10 million in revenue has been lost due to the public health emergency and recipients are permitted to use that amount (not to exceed the award amount) to fund “government services.” The standard allowance provides an estimate of revenue loss that is based on an extensive analysis of average revenue loss across states and localities, and offers a simple, convenient way to determine revenue loss, particularly for SLFRF’s smallest recipients.

All recipients may elect to use this standard allowance instead of calculating lost revenue using the formula below, including those with total allocations of \$10 million or less. Electing the standard allowance does not increase or decrease a recipient’s total allocation.

- 2. Recipients may calculate their actual revenue loss according to the formula articulated in the final rule.**

Under this option, recipients calculate revenue loss at four distinct points in time, either at the end of each calendar year (e.g., December 31 for years 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023) or the end of each fiscal year of the recipient. Under the flexibility provided in the final rule, recipients can choose whether to use calendar or fiscal year dates but must be consistent throughout the period of performance. Treasury has also provided several adjustments to the definition of general revenue in the final rule.

To calculate revenue loss at each of these dates, recipients must follow a four-step process:



- a. Calculate revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the public health emergency (i.e., last full fiscal year before January 27, 2020), called the *base year revenue*.
- b. Estimate *counterfactual revenue*, which is equal to the following formula, where n is the number of months elapsed since the end of the base year to the calculation date:

$$\text{base year revenue} \times (1 + \text{growth adjustment})^{\frac{n}{12}}$$

The *growth adjustment* is the greater of either a standard growth rate—5.2 percent—or the recipient’s average annual revenue growth in the last full three fiscal years prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

- c. Identify *actual revenue*, which equals revenues collected over the twelve months immediately preceding the calculation date.

Under the final rule, recipients must adjust actual revenue totals for the effect of tax cuts and tax increases that are adopted after the date of adoption of the final rule (January 6, 2022). Specifically, the estimated fiscal impact of tax cuts and tax increases adopted after January 6, 2022, must be added or subtracted to the calculation of actual revenue for purposes of calculation dates that occur on or after April 1, 2022.

Recipients may subtract from their calculation of actual revenue the effect of tax increases enacted prior to the adoption of the final rule. Note that recipients that elect to remove the effect of tax increases enacted before the adoption of the final rule must also remove the effect of tax decreases enacted before the adoption of the final rule, such that they are accurately removing the effect of tax policy changes on revenue.

- d. Revenue loss for the calculation date is equal to *counterfactual revenue* minus *actual revenue* (adjusted for tax changes) for the twelve-month period. If actual revenue exceeds counterfactual revenue, the loss is set to zero for that twelve-month period. Revenue loss for the period of performance is the sum of the revenue loss on for each calculation date.

The supplementary information in the final rule provides an example of this calculation, which recipients may find helpful, in the Revenue Loss section.



SPENDING ON GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Recipients can use SLFRF funds on government services up to the revenue loss amount, whether that be the standard allowance amount or the amount calculated using the above approach. **Government services generally include *any service traditionally provided by a government***, unless Treasury has stated otherwise. Here are some common examples, although this list is not exhaustive:

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

Government services is the most flexible eligible use category under the SLFRF program, and funds are subject to streamlined reporting and compliance requirements. Recipients should be mindful that certain restrictions, which are detailed further in the Restrictions on Use section and apply to all uses of funds, apply to government services as well.



Responding to Public Health and Economic Impacts of COVID-19

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide resources for governments to meet the public health and economic needs of those impacted by the pandemic in their communities, as well as address longstanding health and economic disparities, which amplified the impact of the pandemic in disproportionately impacted communities, resulting in more severe pandemic impacts.

The eligible use category to respond to public health and negative economic impacts is organized around the types of assistance a recipient may provide and includes several sub-categories:

- public health,
- assistance to households,
- assistance to small businesses,
- assistance to nonprofits,
- aid to impacted industries, and
- public sector capacity.

In general, to identify eligible uses of funds in this category, recipients should (1) identify a COVID-19 public health or economic impact on an individual or class (i.e., a group) and (2) design a program that responds to that impact. Responses should be related and reasonably proportional to the harm identified and reasonably designed to benefit those impacted.

To provide simple, clear eligible uses of funds that meet this standard, Treasury provides a non-exhaustive list of enumerated uses that respond to pandemic impacts. Treasury also presumes that some populations experienced pandemic impacts and are eligible for responsive services. In other words, recipients providing enumerated uses of funds to populations presumed eligible are clearly operating consistently with the final rule.¹

Recipients also have broad flexibility to (1) identify and respond to other pandemic impacts and (2) serve other populations that experienced pandemic impacts, beyond the enumerated uses and presumed eligible populations. Recipients can also identify groups or “classes” of beneficiaries that experienced pandemic impacts and provide services to those classes.

¹ However, please note that use of funds for enumerated uses may not be grossly disproportionate to the harm. Further, recipients should consult the Capital Expenditures section for more information about pursuing a capital expenditure; please note that enumerated capital expenditures are not presumed to be reasonably proportional responses to an identified harm except as provided in the Capital Expenditures section.



Step	1. Identify COVID-19 public health or economic impact	2. Design a response that addresses or responds to the impact
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can identify impact to a specific household, business or nonprofit or to a class of households, businesses, or nonprofits (i.e., group) • Can also identify disproportionate impacts, or more severe impacts, to a specific beneficiary or to a class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of responses can include a program, service, or capital expenditure • Response should be related and reasonably proportional to the harm • Response should also be reasonably designed to benefit impacted individual or class
Simplifying Presumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Rule presumes certain populations and classes are impacted and disproportionately impacted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Rule provides non-exhaustive list of enumerated eligible uses that respond to pandemic impacts and disproportionate impacts

To assess eligibility of uses of funds, recipients should first determine the sub-category where their use of funds may fit (e.g., public health, assistance to households, assistance to small businesses), based on the entity that experienced the health or economic impact.² Then, recipients should refer to the relevant section for more details on each sub-category.

While the same overall eligibility standard applies to all uses of funds to respond to the public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic, each sub-category has specific nuances on its application. In addition:

- Recipients interested in using funds for capital expenditures (i.e., investments in property, facilities, or equipment) should review the Capital Expenditures section in addition to the eligible use sub-category.
- Recipients interested in other uses of funds, beyond the enumerated uses, should refer to the section on “Framework for Eligible Uses Beyond Those Enumerated.”

² For example, a recipient interested in providing aid to unemployed individuals is addressing a negative economic impact experienced by a household and should refer to the section on assistance to households. Recipients should also be aware of the difference between “beneficiaries” and “sub-recipients.” Beneficiaries are households, small businesses, or nonprofits that can receive assistance based on impacts of the pandemic that they experienced. On the other hand, sub-recipients are organizations that carry out eligible uses on behalf of a government, often through grants or contracts. Sub-recipients do not need to have experienced a negative economic impact of the pandemic; rather, they are providing services to beneficiaries that experienced an impact.



RESPONDING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

While the country has made tremendous progress in the fight against COVID-19, including a historic vaccination campaign, the disease still poses a grave threat to Americans' health and the economy. Providing state, local, and Tribal governments the resources needed to fight the COVID-19 pandemic is a core goal of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, as well as addressing the other ways that the pandemic has impacted public health. Treasury has identified several public health impacts of the pandemic and enumerated uses of funds to respond to impacted populations.

- **COVID-19 mitigation and prevention.** The pandemic has broadly impacted Americans and recipients can provide services to prevent and mitigate COVID-19 to the general public or to small businesses, nonprofits, and impacted industries in general. Enumerated eligible uses include:
 - ✓ Vaccination programs, including vaccine incentives and vaccine sites
 - ✓ Testing programs, equipment and sites
 - ✓ Monitoring, contact tracing & public health surveillance (e.g., monitoring for variants)
 - ✓ Public communication efforts
 - ✓ Public health data systems
 - ✓ COVID-19 prevention and treatment equipment, such as ventilators and ambulances
 - ✓ Medical and PPE/protective supplies
 - ✓ Support for isolation or quarantine
 - ✓ Ventilation system installation and improvement
 - ✓ Technical assistance on mitigation of COVID-19 threats to public health and safety
 - ✓ Transportation to reach vaccination or testing sites, or other prevention and mitigation services for vulnerable populations
 - ✓ Support for prevention, mitigation, or other services in congregate living facilities, public facilities, and schools
 - ✓ Support for prevention and mitigation strategies in small businesses, nonprofits, and impacted industries
 - ✓ Medical facilities generally dedicated to COVID-19 treatment and mitigation (e.g., ICUs, emergency rooms)
 - ✓ Temporary medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity
 - ✓ Emergency operations centers & emergency response equipment (e.g., emergency response radio systems)
 - ✓ Public telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19 related treatment



- **Medical expenses.** Funds may be used for expenses to households, medical providers, or others that incurred medical costs due to the pandemic, including:
 - ✓ Unreimbursed expenses for medical care for COVID-19 testing or treatment, such as uncompensated care costs for medical providers or out-of-pocket costs for individuals
 - ✓ Paid family and medical leave for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions
 - ✓ Emergency medical response expenses
 - ✓ Treatment of long-term symptoms or effects of COVID-19
- **Behavioral health care, such as mental health treatment, substance use treatment, and other behavioral health services.** Treasury recognizes that the pandemic has broadly impacted Americans' behavioral health and recipients can provide these services to the general public to respond. Enumerated eligible uses include:
 - ✓ Prevention, outpatient treatment, inpatient treatment, crisis care, diversion programs, outreach to individuals not yet engaged in treatment, harm reduction & long-term recovery support
 - ✓ Enhanced behavioral health services in schools
 - ✓ Services for pregnant women or infants born with neonatal abstinence syndrome
 - ✓ Support for equitable access to reduce disparities in access to high-quality treatment
 - ✓ Peer support groups, costs for residence in supportive housing or recovery housing, and the 988 National Suicide Prevention Lifeline or other hotline services
 - ✓ Expansion of access to evidence-based services for opioid use disorder prevention, treatment, harm reduction, and recovery
 - ✓ Behavioral health facilities & equipment
- **Preventing and responding to violence.** Recognizing that violence – and especially gun violence – has increased in some communities due to the pandemic, recipients may use funds to respond in these communities through:
 - ✓ Referrals to trauma recovery services for victims of crime
 - ✓ Community violence intervention programs, including:
 - Evidence-based practices like focused deterrence, with wraparound services such as behavioral therapy, trauma recovery, job training, education, housing and relocation services, and financial assistance
 - ✓ In communities experiencing increased gun violence due to the pandemic:
 - Law enforcement officers focused on advancing community policing
 - Enforcement efforts to reduce gun violence, including prosecution
 - Technology & equipment to support law enforcement response



RESPONDING TO NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The pandemic caused severe economic damage and, while the economy is on track to a strong recovery, much work remains to continue building a robust, resilient, and equitable economy in the wake of the crisis and to ensure that the benefits of this recovery reach all Americans. While the pandemic impacted millions of American households and businesses, some of its most severe impacts fell on low-income and underserved communities, where pre-existing disparities amplified the impact of the pandemic and where the most work remains to reach a full recovery.

The final rule recognizes that the pandemic caused broad-based impacts that affected many communities, households, and small businesses across the country; for example, many workers faced unemployment and many small businesses saw declines in revenue. The final rule describes these as “impacted” households, communities, small businesses, and nonprofits.

At the same time, the pandemic caused disproportionate impacts, or more severe impacts, in certain communities. For example, low-income and underserved communities have faced more severe health and economic outcomes like higher rates of COVID-19 mortality and unemployment, often because pre-existing disparities exacerbated the impact of the pandemic. The final rule describes these as “disproportionately impacted” households, communities, small businesses, and nonprofits.

To simplify administration of the program, the final rule presumes that certain populations were “impacted” and “disproportionately impacted” by the pandemic; these populations are presumed to be eligible for services that respond to the impact they experienced. The final rule also enumerates a non-exhaustive list of eligible uses that are recognized as responsive to the impacts or disproportionate impacts of COVID-19. Recipients providing enumerated uses to populations presumed eligible are clearly operating consistently with the final rule.

As discussed further in the section Framework for Eligible Uses Beyond Those Enumerated, recipients can also identify other pandemic impacts, impacted or disproportionately impacted populations or classes, and responses.

However, note that the final rule maintains that general infrastructure projects, including roads, streets, and surface transportation infrastructure, would generally not be eligible under this eligible use category, unless the project responded to a specific pandemic public health need or a specific negative economic impact. Similarly, general economic development or workforce development – activities that do not respond to negative economic impacts of the pandemic but rather seek to more generally enhance the jurisdiction’s business climate – would generally not be eligible under this eligible use category.



Assistance to Households

Impacted Households and Communities

Treasury presumes the following households and communities are impacted by the pandemic:

- ✓ Low- or-moderate income households or communities
- ✓ Households that experienced unemployment
- ✓ Households that experienced increased food or housing insecurity
- ✓ Households that qualify for the Children’s Health Insurance Program, Childcare Subsidies through the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) Program, or Medicaid
- ✓ *When providing affordable housing programs:* households that qualify for the National Housing Trust Fund and Home Investment Partnerships Program
- ✓ *When providing services to address lost instructional time in K-12 schools:* any student that lost access to in-person instruction for a significant period of time

Low- or moderate-income households and communities are those with (i) income at or below 300 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for the size of the household based on the most recently published poverty guidelines or (ii) income at or below 65 percent of the area median income for the county and size of household based on the most recently published data. For the vast majority of communities, the Federal Poverty Guidelines are higher than the area’s median income and using the Federal Poverty Guidelines would result in more households and communities being presumed eligible. Treasury has provided an easy-to-use spreadsheet with Federal Poverty Guidelines and area median income levels on its website.

Recipients can measure income for a specific household or the median income for the community, depending on whether the response they plan to provide serves specific households or the general community. The income thresholds vary by household size; recipients should generally use income thresholds for the appropriate household size but can use a default household size of three when easier for administration or when measuring income for a general community.

The income limit for 300 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for a household of three is \$65,880 per year.³ In other words, recipients can always presume that a household earning below this level, or a community with median income below this level, is impacted by the pandemic and eligible for services to respond. Additionally, by following the steps detailed in the section Framework for Eligible Uses Beyond Those Enumerated, recipients may designate additional households as impacted or disproportionately impacted beyond these presumptions, and may also pursue projects not listed below in response to these impacts consistent with Treasury’s standards.

³ For recipients in Alaska, the income limit for 300 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for a household of three is \$82,350 per year. For recipients in Hawaii, the income limit for 300 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for a household of three is \$75,780 per year.



Treasury recognizes the enumerated projects below, which have been expanded under the final rule, as eligible to respond to impacts of the pandemic on households and communities:

- ✓ Food assistance & food banks
- ✓ Emergency housing assistance: rental assistance, mortgage assistance, utility assistance, assistance paying delinquent property taxes, counseling and legal aid to prevent eviction and homelessness & emergency programs or services for homeless individuals, including temporary residences for people experiencing homelessness
- ✓ Health insurance coverage expansion
- ✓ Benefits for surviving family members of individuals who have died from COVID-19
- ✓ Assistance to individuals who want and are available for work, including job training, public jobs programs and fairs, support for childcare and transportation to and from a jobsite or interview, incentives for newly-employed workers, subsidized employment, grants to hire underserved workers, assistance to unemployed individuals to start small businesses & development of job and workforce training centers
- ✓ Financial services for the unbanked and underbanked
- ✓ Burials, home repair & home weatherization
- ✓ Programs, devices & equipment for internet access and digital literacy, including subsidies for costs of access
- ✓ Cash assistance
- ✓ Paid sick, medical, and family leave programs
- ✓ Assistance in accessing and applying for public benefits or services
- ✓ Childcare and early learning services, home visiting programs, services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth & childcare facilities
- ✓ Assistance to address the impact of learning loss for K-12 students (e.g., high-quality tutoring, differentiated instruction)
- ✓ Programs or services to support long-term housing security: including development of affordable housing and permanent supportive housing
- ✓ Certain contributions to an Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund⁴

⁴ Recipients may only use SLFRF funds for contributions to unemployment insurance trust funds and repayment of the principal amount due on advances received under Title XII of the Social Security Act up to an amount equal to (i) the difference between the balance in the recipient's unemployment insurance trust fund as of January 27, 2020 and the balance of such account as of May 17, 2021, plus (ii) the principal amount outstanding as of May 17, 2021 on any advances received under Title XII of the Social Security Act between January 27, 2020 and May 17, 2021. Further, recipients may use SLFRF funds for the payment of any interest due on such Title XII advances. Additionally, a recipient that deposits SLFRF funds into its unemployment insurance trust fund to fully restore the pre-pandemic balance may not draw down that balance and deposit more SLFRF funds, back up to the pre-pandemic balance. Recipients that deposit SLFRF funds into an unemployment insurance trust fund, or use SLFRF funds to repay principal on Title XII advances, may not take action to reduce benefits available to unemployed workers by changing the computation method governing regular unemployment compensation in a way that results in a reduction of average weekly benefit amounts or the number of weeks of benefits payable (i.e., maximum benefit entitlement).



Disproportionately Impacted Households and Communities

Treasury presumes the following households and communities are disproportionately impacted by the pandemic:

- ✓ Low -income households and communities
- ✓ Households residing in Qualified Census Tracts
- ✓ Households that qualify for certain federal benefits⁵
- ✓ Households receiving services provided by Tribal governments
- ✓ Households residing in the U.S. territories or receiving services from these governments

Low-income households and communities are those with (i) income at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for the size of its household based on the most recently published poverty guidelines or (ii) income at or below 40 percent of area median income for its county and size of household based on the most recently published data. For the vast majority of communities, the Federal Poverty Guidelines level is higher than the area median income level and using this level would result in more households and communities being presumed eligible. Treasury has provided an easy-to-use spreadsheet with Federal Poverty Guidelines and area median income levels on its website.

Recipients can measure income for a specific household or the median income for the community, depending on whether the service they plan to provide serves specific households or the general community. The income thresholds vary by household size; recipients should generally use income thresholds for the appropriate household size but can use a default household size of three when easier for administration or when measuring income for a general community.

The income limit for 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for a household of three is \$40,626 per year.⁶ In other words, recipients can always presume that a household earning below this level, or a community with median income below this level, is disproportionately impacted by the pandemic and eligible for services to respond.

⁵ These programs are Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Free- and Reduced-Price Lunch (NSLP) and/or School Breakfast (SBP) programs, Medicare Part D Low-Income Subsidies, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Head Start and/or Early Head Start, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), Section 8 Vouchers, Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and Pell Grants. For services to address educational disparities, Treasury will recognize Title I eligible schools as disproportionately impacted and responsive services that support the school generally or support the whole school as eligible.

⁶ For recipients in Alaska, the income limit for 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for a household of three is \$50,783 per year. For recipients in Hawaii, the income limit for 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for a household of three is \$46,731 per year



Treasury recognizes the enumerated projects below, which have been expanded under the final rule, as eligible to respond to disproportionate impacts of the pandemic on households and communities:

- ✓ Pay for community health workers to help households access health & social services
- ✓ Remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards
- ✓ Primary care clinics, hospitals, integration of health services into other settings, and other investments in medical equipment & facilities designed to address health disparities
- ✓ Housing vouchers & assistance relocating to neighborhoods with higher economic opportunity
- ✓ Investments in neighborhoods to promote improved health outcomes
- ✓ Improvements to vacant and abandoned properties, including rehabilitation or maintenance, renovation, removal and remediation of environmental contaminants, demolition or deconstruction, greening/vacant lot cleanup & conversion to affordable housing⁷
- ✓ Services to address educational disparities, including assistance to high-poverty school districts & educational and evidence-based services to address student academic, social, emotional, and mental health needs
- ✓ Schools and other educational equipment & facilities

⁷ Please see the final rule for further details and conditions applicable to this eligible use. This includes Treasury’s presumption that demolition of vacant or abandoned residential properties that results in a net reduction in occupiable housing units for low- and moderate-income individuals in an area where the availability of such housing is lower than the need for such housing is ineligible for support with SLFRF funds.



Assistance to Small Businesses

Small businesses have faced widespread challenges due to the pandemic, including periods of shutdown, declines in revenue, or increased costs. The final rule provides many tools for recipients to respond to the impacts of the pandemic on small businesses, or disproportionate impacts on businesses where pre-existing disparities like lack of access to capital compounded the pandemic's effects.

Small businesses eligible for assistance are those that experienced negative economic impacts or disproportionate impacts of the pandemic and meet the definition of "small business," specifically:

1. Have no more than 500 employees, or if applicable, the size standard in number of employees [established](#) by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration for the industry in which the business concern or organization operates, and
2. Are a small business concern as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act⁸ (which includes, among other requirements, that the business is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field of operation).

Impacted Small Businesses

Recipients can identify small businesses impacted by the pandemic, and measures to respond, in many ways; for example, recipients could consider:

- ✓ Decreased revenue or gross receipts
- ✓ Financial insecurity
- ✓ Increased costs
- ✓ Capacity to weather financial hardship
- ✓ Challenges covering payroll, rent or mortgage, and other operating costs

Assistance to small businesses that experienced negative economic impacts includes the following enumerated uses:

- ✓ Loans or grants to mitigate financial hardship, such as by supporting payroll and benefits, costs to retain employees, and mortgage, rent, utility, and other operating costs
- ✓ Technical assistance, counseling, or other services to support business planning

Disproportionately Impacted Small Businesses

Treasury presumes that the following small businesses are disproportionately impacted by the pandemic:

⁸ 15 U.S.C. 632.



- ✓ Small businesses operating in Qualified Census Tracts
- ✓ Small businesses operated by Tribal governments or on Tribal lands
- ✓ Small businesses operating in the U.S. territories

Assistance to disproportionately impacted small businesses includes the following enumerated uses, which have been expanded under the final rule:

- ✓ Rehabilitation of commercial properties, storefront improvements & façade improvements
- ✓ Support for microbusinesses, including financial, childcare, and transportation costs
- ✓ Technical assistance, business incubators & grants for start-up or expansion costs for small businesses



Assistance to Nonprofits

Nonprofits have faced significant challenges due to the pandemic’s increased demand for services and changing operational needs, as well as declines in revenue sources such as donations and fees.

Nonprofits eligible for assistance are those that experienced negative economic impacts or disproportionate impacts of the pandemic and meet the definition of “nonprofit”—specifically those that are 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(19) tax-exempt organizations.

Impacted Nonprofits

Recipients can identify nonprofits impacted by the pandemic, and measures to respond, in many ways; for example, recipients could consider:

- ✓ Decreased revenue (e.g., from donations and fees)
- ✓ Financial insecurity
- ✓ Increased costs (e.g., uncompensated increases in service need)
- ✓ Capacity to weather financial hardship
- ✓ Challenges covering payroll, rent or mortgage, and other operating costs

Assistance to nonprofits that experienced negative economic impacts includes the following enumerated uses:

- ✓ Loans or grants to mitigate financial hardship
- ✓ Technical or in-kind assistance or other services that mitigate negative economic impacts of the pandemic

Disproportionately Impacted Nonprofits

Treasury presumes that the following nonprofits are disproportionately impacted by the pandemic:

- ✓ Nonprofits operating in Qualified Census Tracts
- ✓ Nonprofits operated by Tribal governments or on Tribal lands
- ✓ Nonprofits operating in the U.S. territories

Recipients may identify appropriate responses that are related and reasonably proportional to addressing these disproportionate impacts.



Aid to Impacted Industries

Recipients may use SLFRF funding to provide aid to industries impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Recipients should first designate an impacted industry and then provide aid to address the impacted industry's negative economic impact.

This sub-category of eligible uses does not separately identify disproportionate impacts and corresponding responsive services.

1. **Designating an impacted industry.** There are two main ways an industry can be designated as "impacted."
 1. If the industry is in the travel, tourism, or hospitality sectors (including Tribal development districts), the industry is impacted.
 2. If the industry is outside the travel, tourism, or hospitality sectors, the industry is impacted if:
 - a. The industry experienced at least 8 percent employment loss from pre-pandemic levels,⁹ or
 - b. The industry is experiencing comparable or worse economic impacts as the national tourism, travel, and hospitality industries as of the date of the final rule, based on the totality of economic indicators or qualitative data (if quantitative data is unavailable), and if the impacts were generally due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Recipients have flexibility to define industries broadly or narrowly, but Treasury encourages recipients to define narrow and discrete industries eligible for aid. State and territory recipients also have flexibility to define the industries with greater geographic precision; for example, a state may identify a particular industry in a certain region of a state as impacted.

2. **Providing eligible aid to the impacted industry.** Aid may only be provided to support businesses, attractions, and Tribal development districts operating prior to the pandemic and affected by required closures and other efforts to contain the pandemic. Further, aid should be generally broadly available to all businesses within the impacted industry to avoid potential conflicts of interest, and Treasury encourages aid to be first used for operational expenses, such as payroll, before being used on other types of costs.

⁹ Specifically, a recipient should compare the percent change in the number of employees of the recipient's identified industry and the national Leisure & Hospitality sector in the three months before the pandemic's most severe impacts began (a straight three-month average of seasonally-adjusted employment data from December 2019, January 2020, and February 2020) with the latest data as of the final rule (a straight three-month average of seasonally-adjusted employment data from September 2021, October 2021, and November 2021). For parity and simplicity, smaller recipients without employment data that measure industries in their specific jurisdiction may use data available for a broader unit of government for this calculation (e.g., a county may use data from the state in which it is located; a city may use data for the county, if available, or state in which it is located) solely for purposes of determining whether a particular industry is an impacted industry.



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Treasury recognizes the enumerated projects below as eligible responses to impacted industries.

- ✓ Aid to mitigate financial hardship, such as supporting payroll costs, lost pay and benefits for returning employees, support of operations and maintenance of existing equipment and facilities
- ✓ Technical assistance, counseling, or other services to support business planning
- ✓ COVID-19 mitigation and infection prevention measures (see section Public Health)

As with all eligible uses, recipients may pursue a project not listed above by undergoing the steps outlined in the section Framework for Eligible Uses Beyond Those Enumerated.



PUBLIC SECTOR CAPACITY

Recipients may use SLFRF funding to restore and bolster public sector capacity, which supports government’s ability to deliver critical COVID-19 services. There are three main categories of eligible uses to bolster public sector capacity and workforce: Public Safety, Public Health, and Human Services Staff; Government Employment and Rehiring Public Sector Staff; and Effective Service Delivery.

Public Safety, Public Health, and Human Services Staff

SLFRF funding may be used for payroll and covered benefits for public safety, public health, health care, human services and similar employees of a recipient government, for the portion of the employee’s time spent responding to COVID-19. Recipients should follow the steps below.

1. Identify eligible public safety, public health, and human services staff. Public safety staff include:

- ✓ Police officers (including state police officers)
- ✓ Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs
- ✓ Firefighters
- ✓ Emergency medical responders
- ✓ Correctional and detention officers
- ✓ Dispatchers and supervisor personnel that directly support public safety staff

Public health staff include:

- ✓ Employees involved in providing medical and other physical or mental health services to patients and supervisory personnel, including medical staff assigned to schools, prisons, and other such institutions
- ✓ Laboratory technicians, medical examiners, morgue staff, and other support services essential for patient care
- ✓ Employees of public health departments directly engaged in public health matters and related supervisory personnel

Human services staff include:

- ✓ Employees providing or administering social services and public benefits
- ✓ Child welfare services employees
- ✓ Child, elder, or family care employees

2. Assess portion of time spent on COVID-19 response for eligible staff.

Recipients can use a variety of methods to assess the share of an employees’ time spent responding to COVID-19, including using reasonable estimates—such as estimating the share of time based on discussions with staff and applying that share to all employees in that position.

For administrative convenience, recipients can consider public health and safety employees entirely devoted to responding to COVID-19 (and their payroll and benefits fully covered by SLFRF) if the



employee, or his or her operating unit or division, is “primarily dedicated” to responding to COVID-19. Primarily dedicated means that more than half of the employee, unit, or division’s time is dedicated to responding to COVID-19.

Recipients must periodically reassess their determination and maintain records to support their assessment, although recipients do not need to track staff hours.

3. **Use SLFRF funding for payroll and covered benefits for the portion of eligible staff time spent on COVID-19 response.** SLFRF funding may be used for payroll and covered benefits for the portion of the employees’ time spent on COVID-19 response, as calculated above, through the period of performance.

Government Employment and Rehiring Public Sector Staff

Under the increased flexibility of the final rule, SLFRF funding may be used to support a broader set of uses to restore and support public sector employment. Eligible uses include hiring up to a pre-pandemic baseline that is adjusted for historic underinvestment in the public sector, providing additional funds for employees who experienced pay cuts or were furloughed, avoiding layoffs, providing worker retention incentives, and paying for ancillary administrative costs related to hiring, support, and retention.

- **Restoring pre-pandemic employment.** Recipients have two options to restore pre-pandemic employment, depending on the recipient’s needs.
 - *If the recipient simply wants to hire back employees for pre-pandemic positions:* Recipients may use SLFRF funds to hire employees for the same positions that existed on January 27, 2020 but that were unfilled or eliminated as of March 3, 2021. Recipients may use SLFRF funds to cover payroll and covered benefits for such positions through the period of performance.
 - *If the recipient wants to hire above the pre-pandemic baseline and/or would like to have flexibility in positions:* Recipients may use SLFRF funds to pay for payroll and covered benefits associated with the recipient increasing its number of budgeted FTEs up to 7.5 percent above its pre-pandemic baseline. Specifically, recipients should undergo the following steps:
 - a. Identify the recipient’s budgeted FTE level on January 27, 2020. This includes all budgeted positions, filled and unfilled. This is called the *pre-pandemic baseline*.
 - b. Multiply the pre-pandemic baseline by 1.075. This is called the *adjusted pre-pandemic baseline*.
 - c. Identify the recipient’s budgeted FTE level on March 3, 2021, which is the beginning of the period of performance for SLFRF funds. Recipients may, but are not required to, exclude the number of FTEs dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. This is called the *actual number of FTEs*.
 - d. Subtract the *actual number of FTEs* from the *adjusted pre-pandemic baseline* to calculate the number of FTEs that can be covered by SLFRF funds. Recipients do not have to hire for the same roles that existed pre-pandemic.

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Recipients may use SLFRF funds to cover payroll and covered benefits through the period of performance; these employees must have begun their employment on or after March 3, 2021. Recipients may only use SLFRF funds for additional FTEs hired over the March 3, 2021 level (i.e., the *actual number of FTEs*).

- **Supporting and retaining public sector workers.** Recipients can also use funds in other ways that support the public sector workforce.¹⁰ These include:
 - **Providing additional funding for employees who experienced pay reductions or were furloughed** since the onset of the pandemic, up to the difference in the employee’s pay, taking into account unemployment benefits received.
 - **Maintaining current compensation levels to prevent layoffs.** SLFRF funds may be used to maintain current compensation levels, with adjustments for inflation, in order to prevent layoffs that would otherwise be necessary.
 - **Providing worker retention incentives, including reasonable increases in compensation** to persuade employees to remain with the employer as compared to other employment options. Retention incentives must be entirely additive to an employee’s regular compensation, narrowly tailored to need, and should not exceed incentives traditionally offered by the recipient or compensation that alternative employers may offer to compete for the employees. Treasury presumes that retention incentives that are less than 25 percent of the rate of base pay for an individual employee or 10 percent for a group or category of employees are reasonably proportional to the need to retain employees, as long as other requirements are met.
- **Covering administrative costs associated with administering the hiring, support, and retention programs above.**

Effective Service Delivery

SLFRF funding may be used to improve the efficacy of public health and economic programs through tools like program evaluation, data, and outreach, as well as to address administrative needs caused or exacerbated by the pandemic. Eligible uses include:

- **Supporting program evaluation, data, and outreach through:**

¹⁰ Recipients should be able to substantiate that these uses of funds are substantially due to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts (e.g., fiscal pressures on state and local budgets) and respond to its impacts. See the final rule for details on these uses.



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- ✓ Program evaluation and evidence resources
 - ✓ Data analysis resources to gather, assess, share, and use data
 - ✓ Technology infrastructure to improve access to and the user experience of government IT systems, as well as technology improvements to increase public access and delivery of government programs and services
 - ✓ Community outreach and engagement activities
 - ✓ Capacity building resources to support using data and evidence, including hiring staff, consultants, or technical assistance support
- **Addressing administrative needs, including:**
 - ✓ Administrative costs for programs responding to the public health emergency and its economic impacts, including non-SLFRF and non-federally funded programs
 - ✓ Address administrative needs caused or exacerbated by the pandemic, including addressing backlogs caused by shutdowns, increased repair or maintenance needs, and technology infrastructure to adapt government operations to the pandemic (e.g., video-conferencing software, data and case management systems)



CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

As described above, the final rule clarifies that recipients may use funds for programs, services, and capital expenditures that respond to the public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic. Any use of funds in this category for a capital expenditure must comply with the capital expenditure requirements, in addition to other standards for uses of funds.

Capital expenditures are subject to the same eligibility standard as other eligible uses to respond to the pandemic’s public health and economic impacts; specifically, they must be related and reasonably proportional to the pandemic impact identified and reasonably designed to benefit the impacted population or class.

For ease of administration, the final rule identifies enumerated types of capital expenditures that Treasury has identified as responding to the pandemic’s impacts; these are listed in the applicable sub-category of eligible uses (e.g., public health, assistance to households, etc.). Recipients may also identify other responsive capital expenditures. Similar to other eligible uses in the SLFRF program, no pre-approval is required for capital expenditures.

To guide recipients’ analysis of whether a capital expenditure meets the eligibility standard, recipients (with the exception of Tribal governments) must complete and meet the requirements of a written justification for capital expenditures equal to or greater than \$1 million. For large-scale capital expenditures, which have high costs and may require an extended length of time to complete, as well as most capital expenditures for non-enumerated uses of funds, Treasury requires recipients to submit their written justification as part of regular reporting. Specifically:

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

A Written Justification includes:

- *Description of the harm or need to be addressed.* Recipients should provide a description of the specific harm or need to be addressed and why the harm was exacerbated or caused by the public health emergency. Recipients may provide quantitative information on the extent and the type of harm, such as the number of individuals or entities affected.



- *Explanation of why a capital expenditure is appropriate.* For example, recipients should include an explanation of why existing equipment and facilities, or policy changes or additional funding to pertinent programs or services, would be inadequate.
- *Comparison of proposed capital project against at least two alternative capital expenditures and demonstration of why the proposed capital expenditure is superior.* Recipients should consider the effectiveness of the capital expenditure in addressing the harm identified and the expected total cost (including pre-development costs) against at least two alternative capital expenditures.

Where relevant, recipients should consider the alternatives of improving existing capital assets already owned or leasing other capital assets.

Treasury presumes that the following capital projects are generally ineligible:

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

In undertaking capital expenditures, Treasury encourages recipients to adhere to strong labor standards, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions. Treasury also encourages recipients to prioritize in their procurements employers with high labor standards and to prioritize employers without recent violations of federal and state labor and employment laws.



FRAMEWORK FOR ELIGIBLE USES BEYOND THOSE ENUMERATED

As described above, recipients have broad flexibility to identify and respond to other pandemic impacts and serve other populations that experienced pandemic impacts, beyond the enumerated uses and presumed eligible populations. Recipients should undergo the following steps to decide whether their project is eligible:

Step	1. Identify COVID-19 public health or economic impact	2. Design a response that addresses or responds to the impact
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can identify impact to a specific household, business or nonprofit or to a class of households, businesses or nonprofits (i.e., group) • Can also identify disproportionate impacts, or more severe impacts, to a specific beneficiary or to a class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of responses can include a program, service, or capital expenditure • Response should be related and reasonably proportional to the harm • Response should also be reasonably designed to benefit impacted individual or class

1. Identify a COVID-19 public health or negative economic impact on an individual or a class.

Recipients should identify an individual or class that is “impacted” or “disproportionately impacted” by the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative economic impacts as well as the specific impact itself.

- “Impacted” entities are those impacted by the disease itself or the harmful consequences of the economic disruptions resulting from or exacerbated by the COVID-19 public health emergency. For example, an individual who lost their job or a small business that saw lower revenue during a period of closure would both have experienced impacts of the pandemic.
- “Disproportionately impacted” entities are those that experienced disproportionate public health or economic outcomes from the pandemic; Treasury recognizes that pre-existing disparities, in many cases, amplified the impacts of the pandemic, causing more severe impacts in underserved communities. For example, a household living in a neighborhood with limited access to medical care and healthy foods may have faced health disparities before the pandemic, like a higher rate of chronic health conditions, that contributed to more severe health outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The recipient may choose to identify these impacts at either the individual level or at a class level. If the recipient is identifying impacts at the individual level, they should retain documentation supporting the impact the individual experienced (e.g., documentation of lost revenues from a small business). Such documentation can be streamlined in many cases (e.g., self-attestation that a household requires food assistance).

Recipients also have broad flexibility to identify a “class” – or a group of households, small businesses, or nonprofits – that experienced an impact. In these cases, the recipients should



first identify the class and the impact that it faced. Then, recipients only need to document that the individuals served fall within that class; recipients do not need to document a specific impact to each individual served. For example, a recipient could identify that restaurants in the downtown area faced substantial declines in revenue due to decreased foot traffic from workers; the recipient could develop a program to respond to the impact on that class and only needs to document that the businesses being served are restaurants in the downtown area.

Recipients should keep the following considerations in mind when designating a class:

- **There should be a relationship between the definition of the class and the proposed response.** Larger and less-specific classes are less likely to have experienced similar harms, which may make it more difficult to design a response that appropriately responds to those harms.
 - **Classes may be determined on a population basis or on a geographic basis,** and the response should be appropriately matched. For example, a response might be designed to provide childcare to single parents, regardless of which neighborhood they live in, or a response might provide a park to improve the health of a disproportionately impacted neighborhood.
 - **Recipients may designate classes that experienced disproportionate impact,** by assessing the impacts of the pandemic and finding that some populations experienced meaningfully more severe impacts than the general public. To determine these disproportionate impacts, recipients:
 - May designate classes based on academic research or government research publications (such as the citations provided in the supplementary information in the final rule), through analysis of their own data, or through analysis of other existing data sources.
 - May also consider qualitative research and sources to augment their analysis, or when quantitative data is not readily available. Such sources might include resident interviews or feedback from relevant state and local agencies, such as public health departments or social services departments.
 - Should consider the quality of the research, data, and applicability of analysis to their determination in all cases.
 - **Some of the enumerated uses may also be appropriate responses to the impacts experienced by other classes of beneficiaries.** It is permissible for recipients to provide these services to other classes, so long as the recipient determines that the response is also appropriate for those groups.
 - **Recipients may designate a class based on income level, including at levels higher than the final rule definition of "low- and moderate-income."** For example, a recipient may identify that households in their community with incomes above the final rule threshold for low-income nevertheless experienced disproportionate impacts from the pandemic and provide responsive services.
2. **Design a response that addresses or responds to the impact.** Programs, services, and other interventions must be reasonably designed to benefit the individual or class that experienced



the impact. They must also be related and reasonably proportional to the extent and type of impact experienced. For example, uses that bear no relation or are grossly disproportionate to the type or extent of the impact would not be eligible.

“Reasonably proportional” refers to the scale of the response compared to the scale of the harm, as well as the targeting of the response to beneficiaries compared to the amount of harm they experienced; for example, it may not be reasonably proportional for a cash assistance program to provide a very small amount of aid to a group that experienced severe harm and a much larger amount to a group that experienced relatively little harm. Recipients should consider relevant factors about the harm identified and the response to evaluate whether the response is reasonably proportional. For example, recipients may consider the size of the population impacted and the severity, type, and duration of the impact. Recipients may also consider the efficacy, cost, cost-effectiveness, and time to delivery of the response.

For disproportionately impacted communities, recipients may design interventions that address broader pre-existing disparities that contributed to more severe health and economic outcomes during the pandemic, such as disproportionate gaps in access to health care or pre-existing disparities in educational outcomes that have been exacerbated by the pandemic.



Premium Pay

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used to provide premium pay to eligible workers performing essential work during the pandemic. Premium pay may be awarded to eligible workers up to \$13 per hour. Premium pay must be in addition to wages or remuneration (i.e., compensation) the eligible worker otherwise receives. Premium pay may not exceed \$25,000 for any single worker during the program.

Recipients should undergo the following steps to provide premium pay to eligible workers.

- 1. Identify an “eligible” worker.** Eligible workers include workers “needed to maintain continuity of operations of essential critical infrastructure sectors.” These sectors and occupations are eligible:

- ✓ Health care
- ✓ Emergency response
- ✓ Sanitation, disinfection & cleaning
- ✓ Maintenance
- ✓ Grocery stores, restaurants, food production, and food delivery
- ✓ Pharmacy
- ✓ Biomedical research
- ✓ Behavioral health
- ✓ Medical testing and diagnostics
- ✓ Home and community-based health care or assistance with activities of daily living
- ✓ Family or child care
- ✓ Social services
- ✓ Public health
- ✓ Mortuary
- ✓ Critical clinical research, development, and testing necessary for COVID-19 response
- ✓ State, local, or Tribal government workforce
- ✓ Workers providing vital services to Tribes
- ✓ Educational, school nutrition, and other work required to operate a school facility
- ✓ Laundry
- ✓ Elections
- ✓ Solid waste or hazardous materials management, response, and cleanup
- ✓ Work requiring physical interaction with patients
- ✓ Dental care
- ✓ Transportation and warehousing
- ✓ Hotel and commercial lodging facilities that are used for COVID-19 mitigation and containment

Beyond this list, the chief executive (or equivalent) of a recipient government may designate additional non-public sectors as critical so long as doing so is necessary to protecting the health and wellbeing of the residents of such jurisdictions.

- 2. Verify that the eligible worker performs “essential work,”** meaning work that:

- Is not performed while teleworking from a residence; and
- Involves either:
 - a. regular, in-person interactions with patients, the public, or coworkers of the individual that is performing the work; or
 - b. regular physical handling of items that were handled by, or are to be handled by, patients, the public, or coworkers of the individual that is performing the work.



3. Confirm that the premium pay “responds to” workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency. Under the final rule, which broadened the share of eligible workers who can receive premium pay without a written justification, recipients may meet this requirement in one of three ways:

- Eligible worker receiving premium pay is earning (with the premium included) at or below 150 percent of their residing state or county’s average annual wage for all occupations, as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ [Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics](#), whichever is higher, on an annual basis; or
- Eligible worker receiving premium pay is not exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act overtime provisions; or
- If a worker does not meet either of the above requirements, the recipient must submit written justification to Treasury detailing how the premium pay is otherwise responsive to workers performing essential work during the public health emergency. This may include a description of the essential worker’s duties, health, or financial risks faced due to COVID-19, and why the recipient determined that the premium pay was responsive. Treasury anticipates that recipients will easily be able to satisfy the justification requirement for front-line workers, like nurses and hospital staff.

Premium pay may be awarded in installments or lump sums (e.g., monthly, quarterly, etc.) and may be awarded to hourly, part-time, or salaried or non-hourly workers. Premium pay must be paid in addition to wages already received and may be paid retrospectively. A recipient may not use SLFRF to merely reimburse itself for premium pay or hazard pay already received by the worker, and premium pay may not be paid to volunteers.



Water & Sewer Infrastructure

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.

Recipients may undertake the eligible projects below:

PROJECTS ELIGIBLE UNDER EPA'S CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND (CWSRF)

Eligible projects under the CWSRF, and the final rule, include:

- ✓ Construction of publicly owned treatment works
- ✓ Projects pursuant to implementation of a nonpoint source pollution management program established under the Clean Water Act (CWA)
- ✓ Decentralized wastewater treatment systems that treat municipal wastewater or domestic sewage
- ✓ Management and treatment of stormwater or subsurface drainage water
- ✓ Water conservation, efficiency, or reuse measures
- ✓ Development and implementation of a conservation and management plan under the CWA
- ✓ Watershed projects meeting the criteria set forth in the CWA
- ✓ Energy consumption reduction for publicly owned treatment works
- ✓ Reuse or recycling of wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water
- ✓ Security of publicly owned treatment works

Treasury encourages recipients to review the EPA handbook for the [CWSRF](#) for a full list of eligibilities.

PROJECTS ELIGIBLE UNDER EPA'S DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND (DWSRF)

Eligible drinking water projects under the DWSRF, and the final rule, include:

- ✓ Facilities to improve drinking water quality
- ✓ Transmission and distribution, including improvements of water pressure or prevention of contamination in infrastructure and lead service line replacements
- ✓ New sources to replace contaminated drinking water or increase drought resilience, including aquifer storage and recovery system for water storage
- ✓ Green infrastructure, including green roofs, rainwater harvesting collection, permeable pavement
- ✓ Storage of drinking water, such as to prevent contaminants or equalize water demands
- ✓ Purchase of water systems and interconnection of systems
- ✓ New community water systems

Treasury encourages recipients to review the EPA handbook for the [DWSRF](#) for a full list of eligibilities.

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ADDITIONAL ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

With broadened eligibility under the final rule, SLFRF funds may be used to fund additional types of projects— such as additional stormwater infrastructure, residential wells, lead remediation, and certain rehabilitations of dams and reservoirs — beyond the CWSRF and DWSRF, if they are found to be “necessary” according to the definition provided in the final rule and outlined below.

- ✓ Culvert repair, resizing, and removal, replacement of storm sewers, and additional types of stormwater infrastructure
- ✓ Infrastructure to improve access to safe drinking water for individual served by residential wells, including testing initiatives, and treatment/remediation strategies that address contamination
- ✓ Dam and reservoir rehabilitation if primary purpose of dam or reservoir is for drinking water supply and project is necessary for provision of drinking water
- ✓ Broad set of lead remediation projects eligible under EPA grant programs authorized by the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act, such as lead testing, installation of corrosion control treatment, lead service line replacement, as well as water quality testing, compliance monitoring, and remediation activities, including replacement of internal plumbing and faucets and fixtures in schools and childcare facilities

A “necessary” investment in infrastructure must be:

- (1) responsive to an identified need to achieve or maintain an adequate minimum level of service, which may include a reasonable projection of increased need, whether due to population growth or otherwise,
- (2) a cost-effective means for meeting that need, taking into account available alternatives, and
- (3) for investments in infrastructure that supply drinking water in order to meet projected population growth, projected to be sustainable over its estimated useful life.

Please note that DWSRF and CWSRF-eligible projects are generally presumed to be necessary investments. Additional eligible projects generally must be responsive to an identified need to achieve or maintain an adequate minimum level of service. Recipients are only required to assess cost-effectiveness of projects for the creation of new drinking water systems, dam and reservoir rehabilitation projects, or projects for the extension of drinking water service to meet population growth needs. Recipients should review the supplementary information to the final rule for more details on requirements applicable to each type of investment.

APPLICABLE STANDARDS & REQUIREMENTS

Treasury encourages recipients to adhere to strong labor standards, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions. Treasury also encourages recipients to prioritize in their procurements employers with high labor standards and to prioritize employers without recent violations of federal and state labor and employment laws.

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Broadband Infrastructure

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.

Recipients may pursue investments in broadband infrastructure meeting technical standards detailed below, as well as an expanded set of cybersecurity investments.

BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

Recipients should adhere to the following requirements when designing a broadband infrastructure project:

1. **Identify an eligible area for investment.** Recipients are encouraged to prioritize projects that are designed to serve locations without access to reliable wireline 100/20 Mbps broadband service (meaning service that reliably provides 100 Mbps download speed and 20 Mbps upload speed through a wireline connection), but are broadly able to invest in projects designed to provide service to locations with an identified need for additional broadband investment. Recipients have broad flexibility to define need in their community. Examples of need could include:

- ✓ Lack of access to a reliable high-speed broadband connection
- ✓ Lack of affordable broadband
- ✓ Lack of reliable service

If recipients are considering deploying broadband to locations where there are existing and enforceable federal or state funding commitments for reliable service of at least 100/20 Mbps, recipients must ensure that SLFRF funds are designed to address an identified need for additional broadband investment that is not met by existing federal or state funding commitments. Recipients must also ensure that SLFRF funds will not be used for costs that will be reimbursed by the other federal or state funding streams.

2. **Design project to meet high-speed technical standards.** Recipients are required to design projects to, upon completion, reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download and upload speeds. In cases where it is not practicable, because of the excessive cost of the project or geography or topography of the area to be served by the project, eligible projects may be designed to reliably meet or exceed 100/20 Mbps and be scalable to a minimum of symmetrical 100 Mbps download and upload speeds.

Treasury encourages recipients to prioritize investments in fiber-optic infrastructure wherever feasible and to focus on projects that will achieve last-mile connections. Further, Treasury encourages recipients to prioritize support for broadband networks owned, operated by, or affiliated with local governments, nonprofits, and co-operatives.



3. **Require enrollment in a low-income subsidy program.** Recipients must require the service provider for a broadband project that provides service to households to either:

- ✓ Participate in the FCC’s Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP)
- ✓ Provide access to a broad-based affordability program to low-income consumers that provides benefits commensurate to ACP

Treasury encourages broadband services to also include at least one low-cost option offered without data usage caps at speeds sufficient for a household with multiple users to simultaneously telework and engage in remote learning. Recipients are also encouraged to consult with the community on affordability needs.

CYBERSECURITY INVESTMENTS

SLFRF may be used for modernization of cybersecurity for existing and new broadband infrastructure, regardless of their speed delivery standards. This includes modernization of hardware and software.

APPLICABLE STANDARDS & REQUIREMENTS

Treasury encourages recipients to adhere to strong labor standards, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions. Treasury also encourages recipients to prioritize in their procurements employers with high labor standards and to prioritize employers without recent violations of federal and state labor and employment laws.



Restrictions on Use

While recipients have considerable flexibility to use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to address the diverse needs of their communities, some restrictions on use of funds apply.

OFFSET A REDUCTION IN NET TAX REVENUE

- **States and territories may not use this funding to directly or indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation beginning on March 3, 2021, through the last day of the fiscal year in which the funds provided have been spent.** If a state or territory cuts taxes during this period, it must demonstrate how it paid for the tax cuts from sources other than SLFRF, such as by enacting policies to raise other sources of revenue, by cutting spending, or through higher revenue due to economic growth. If the funds provided have been used to offset tax cuts, the amount used for this purpose must be repaid to the Treasury.

DEPOSITS INTO PENSION FUNDS

- **No recipients except Tribal governments may use this funding to make a deposit to a pension fund.** Treasury defines a “deposit” as an extraordinary contribution to a pension fund for the purpose of reducing an accrued, unfunded liability. While pension deposits are prohibited, recipients may use funds for routine payroll contributions connected to an eligible use of funds (e.g., for public health and safety staff). Examples of extraordinary payments include ones that:
 - ✗ Reduce a liability incurred prior to the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency and occur outside the recipient's regular timing for making the payment
 - ✗ Occur at the regular time for pension contributions but is larger than a regular payment would have been

ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

Additional restrictions and requirements that apply across all eligible use categories include:

- **No debt service or replenishing financial reserves.** Since SLFRF funds are intended to be used prospectively, recipients may not use SLFRF funds for debt service or replenishing financial reserves (e.g., rainy day funds).
- **No satisfaction of settlements and judgments.** Satisfaction of any obligation arising under or pursuant to a settlement agreement, judgment, consent decree, or judicially confirmed debt restructuring in a judicial, administrative, or regulatory proceeding is itself not an eligible use. However, if a settlement requires the recipient to provide services or incur other costs that are an eligible use of SLFRF funds, SLFRF may be used for those costs.
- **Additional general restrictions.** SLFRF funds may not be used for a project that conflicts with or contravenes the purpose of the American Rescue Plan Act statute (e.g., uses of funds that

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undermine COVID-19 mitigation practices in line with CDC guidance and recommendations) and may not be used in violation of the Award Terms and Conditions or conflict of interest requirements under the Uniform Guidance. Other applicable laws and regulations, outside of SLFRF program requirements, may also apply (e.g., laws around procurement, contracting, conflicts-of-interest, environmental standards, or civil rights).



Program Administration

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds final rule details a number of administrative processes and requirements, including on distribution of funds, timeline for use of funds, transfer of funds, treatment of loans, use of funds to meet non-federal match or cost-share requirements, administrative expenses, reporting on use of funds, and remediation and recoupment of funds used for ineligible purposes. This section provides a summary for the most frequently asked questions.

TIMELINE FOR USE OF FUNDS

Under the SLFRF, funds must be used for costs incurred on or after March 3, 2021. Further, costs must be obligated by December 31, 2024, and expended by December 31, 2026.

TRANSFERS

Recipients may undertake projects on their own or through subrecipients, which carry out eligible uses on behalf of a recipient, including pooling funds with other recipients or blending and braiding SLFRF funds with other sources of funds. Localities may also transfer their funds to the state through section 603(c)(4), which will decrease the locality's award and increase the state award amounts.

LOANS

Recipients may generally use SLFRF funds to provide loans for uses that are otherwise eligible, although there are special rules about how recipients should track program income depending on the length of the loan. Recipients should consult the final rule if they seek to utilize these provisions.

NON-FEDERAL MATCH OR COST-SHARE REQUIREMENTS

Funds available under the "revenue loss" eligible use category (sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act) generally may be used to meet the non-federal cost-share or matching requirements of other federal programs. However, note that SLFRF funds may not be used as the non-federal share for purposes of a state's Medicaid and CHIP programs because the Office of Management and Budget has approved a waiver as requested by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services pursuant to 2 CFR 200.102 of the Uniform Guidance and related regulations.

SLFRF funds beyond those that are available under the revenue loss eligible use category may not be used to meet the non-federal match or cost-share requirements of other federal programs, other than as specifically provided for by statute. As an example, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act provides that SLFRF funds may be used to meet the non-federal match requirements of authorized Bureau of Reclamation projects and certain broadband deployment projects. Recipients should consult the final rule for further details if they seek to utilize SLFRF funds as a match for these projects.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SLFRF funds may be used for direct and indirect administrative expenses involved in administering the program. For details on permissible direct and indirect administrative costs, recipients should refer to Treasury's [Compliance and Reporting Guidance](#). Costs incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances must be treated consistently as either direct or indirect costs.

Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds: Overview of the Final Rule



REPORTING, COMPLIANCE & RECOUPMENT

Recipients are required to comply with Treasury's [Compliance and Reporting Guidance](#), which includes submitting mandatory periodic reports to Treasury.

Funds used in violation of the final rule are subject to remediation and recoupment. As outlined in the final rule, Treasury may identify funds used in violation through reporting or other sources. Recipients will be provided with an initial written notice of recoupment with an opportunity to submit a request for reconsideration before Treasury provides a final notice of recoupment. If the recipient receives an initial notice of recoupment and does not submit a request for reconsideration, the initial notice will be deemed the final notice. Treasury may pursue other forms of remediation and monitoring in conjunction with, or as an alternative to, recoupment.

REVISIONS TO THE OVERVIEW OF THE FINAL RULE:

- January 18, 2022 (p. 4, p. 16): Clarification that the revenue loss standard allowance is “up to” \$10 million under the Replacing Lost Public Sector Revenue eligible use category; addition of further information on the eligibility of general infrastructure, general economic development, and worker development projects under the Public Health and Negative Economic Impacts eligible use category.