



NACo FEDERAL POLICY UPDATE

ARPA FISCAL RECOVERY FUND & BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW

JUNE 2022



VISION

HEALTHY, SAFE AND VIBRANT COUNTIES across America



MISSION

STRENGTHEN AMERICA'S COUNTIES

ABOUT NACo

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES (NACo)

STRENGTHENS AMERICA'S 3,069 COUNTIES, serving nearly
40,000 county elected officials and 3.6 million county employees

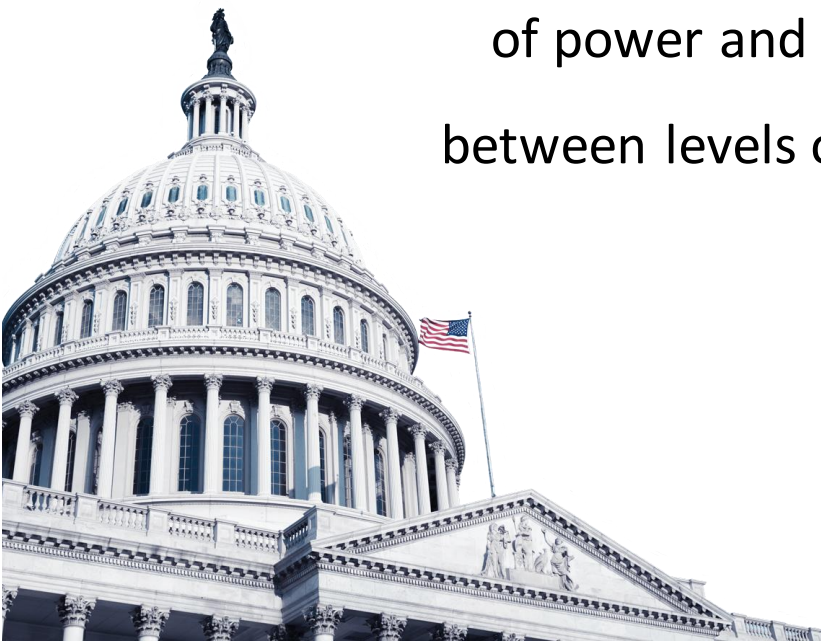
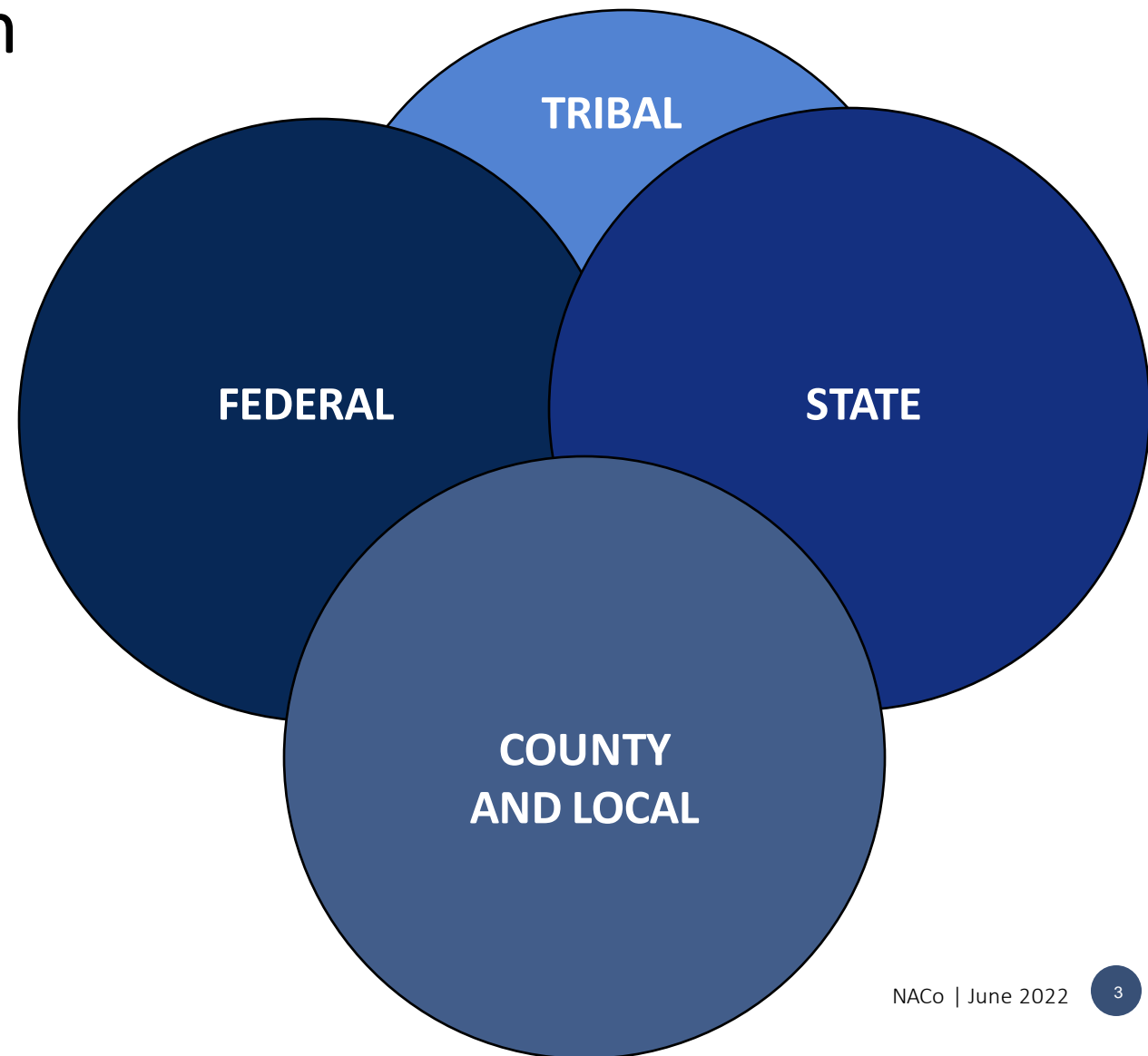
Founded in 1935, NACo unites county officials to:

- Advocate county priorities in federal policymaking
- Promote exemplary county policies and practices
- Nurture leadership skills and expand knowledge networks
- Optimize county and taxpayer resources and cost savings, and
- Enrich the public's understanding of county government.

The *NACo Blueprint* is focused on harnessing the collective powers, knowledge and innovations of county officials to address issues affecting America's counties, ultimately helping people and places to thrive.

The Role of NACo & America's Counties In Our Intergovernmental System

Under America's form of federalism,
the **intergovernmental system** is about
the balance, division and sharing
of power and responsibilities
between levels of government.



COUNTIES MATTER



SERVICES INCLUDE

ROADS & BRIDGES

AIRPORTS

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC
FACILITIES

UTILITIES LIKE GAS &
ELECTRICITY

SOLID WASTE RECYCLING &
MANAGEMENT

WATER & SEWAGE

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

HOSPITALS & HEALTH CLINICS

PUBLIC HEALTH

BEHAVIORAL & MENTAL HEALTH

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

IMMUNIZATIONS & PREVENTION

INDIGENT HEALTHCARE

HEALTH CODE INSPECTIONS

NURSING HOMES

SHERIFFS DEPARTMENTS

COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENTS

COUNTY COURTS

JAILS & CORRECTIONAL
FACILITIES

JUVENILE DETENTION & JUSTICE
SERVICES

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
PERSONNEL

PAID & VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

PUBLIC DEFENDERS

CORONERS

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

VIOLENCE PREVENTION

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICES

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

WORKFORCE TRAINING AND
DEVELOPMENT

VETERAN SERVICES

SENIOR SERVICES AND ELDER
CARE

BEHAVIORAL AND PHYSICAL
HEALTH SERVICES

MEDICAL COVERAGE

PARENT EDUCATION AND
SUPPORT

CHILD WELFARE, FOSTER CARE
AND ADOPTION

HOMELESSNESS AND HOUSING
SUPPORT

SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH
DISABILITIES

RECORD KEEPING

TAX ASSESSMENTS & COLLECTION

911 CALL CENTERS

ELECTIONS AND POLLING PLACES

RECREATION AND PARKS

ARTS PROGRAMS

HOUSING

COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT

JUSTICE & PUBLIC SAFETY

SERVICES INCLUDE

- JAIL DEPARTMENTS
- COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENTS
- COUNTY COURTS
- JAILS & CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
- JUVENILE DETENTION & JUSTICE SERVICES
- EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL
- PAID & VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS
- DISTRICT ATTORNEYS
- PUBLIC DEFENDERS

COUNTIES

Operate 95%
of all local jails

Invest over
\$36 BILLION in
3,043 police and
sheriff departments

Invest nearly
\$63 BILLION
total in justice
and public safety
services, including
911 call centers

JUSTICE &
PUBLIC SAFETY

COUNTIES

Are involved in promoting
public health through
1,543 local health
departments

Support over **900**
hospitals

Health more than
\$6,000 per

COMMUNITY
HEALTH

COUNTIES

Employ over **257,000**
human services
professionals

Invest over **\$58 BILLION**
in federal, state and local
funds to human services,
while serving as the
human safety net

Counties are at least
25 STATES have county
elder care director offices

HUMAN
SERVICES

75%

**HUMAN
SERVICES**

SERVICES INCLUDE

- FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
- MENTAL HEALTH
- PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
- FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICES
- EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT
- WORKFORCE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT
- VETERAN SERVICES
- SENIOR SERVICES AND ELDER CARE
- BEHAVIORAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH SERVICES
- MEDICAL COVERAGE
- PARENT EDUCATION AND SUPPORT
- CHILD WELFARE, FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION
- HOMELESSNESS AND HOUSING SUPPORT
- SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

COUNTIES

Own and maintain **40%**
of America's road miles

Own **38%** of bridges

Are involved in the
operation of **34%** of
public airports

...and **78%** of public
transportation systems

TRANSPORTATION &
INFRASTRUCTURE

**TRANSPORTATION &
INFRASTRUCTURE**

SERVICES INCLUDE

- BRIDGES & TUNNELS
- AIRPORTS
- PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
- CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES
- UTILITIES LIKE GAS & ELECTRICITY
- SOLID WASTE RECYCLING & MANAGEMENT
- WATER & SEWAGE
- TELECOMMUNICATIONS

46%

38%

78%





Implementing Infrastructure Investments at the County Level: The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)

On November 15, 2021, President Biden enacted the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), formally known as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58), into law. This page and its contents are supplemental to NACo's comprehensive legislative analysis of the BIL for counties.

NACo Analysis: Overview of U.S. Treasury's Final Rule for ARPA Fiscal Recovery Fund

Explore NACo's overview of U.S. Treasury's Final Rule for the State and Local Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund, which was authorized under the American Rescue Plan Act and allocated \$65.1 billion in direct, flexible aid to every county in America

FILTER

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MOST POPULAR

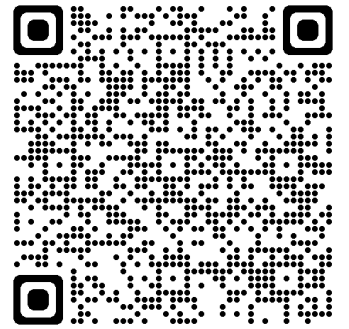
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- TOPIC -

- MEDIA TYPE -



Updated NACo Analysis OVERVIEW OF U.S. TREASURY'S FINAL RULE FOR ARPA FISCAL RECOVERY FUND



By Eryn Hurley Mar. 21, 2022

Tags: Intergovernmental Affairs, Tax & Finance



Download the Latest Analysis

DOWNLOAD THE LATEST FULL ANALYSIS

DOWNLOAD THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DECODING ***THE LANGUAGE*** OF THE FINAL RULE

Throughout the Final Rule, along with related FAQs and fact sheets, U.S. Treasury uses several ***key words*** that are important to understand in determining the eligible use of funds. *Please be sure to read the Final Rule, FAQs and Guidance.*

FINAL RULE VS. TREASURY GUIDANCE

- **SHALL** = Mandatory reporting, use and compliance
- **MAY** = Allows local/county discretion
- **ENCOURAGE / SHOULD** = Treasury preference only (**NOT REQUIRED**)
- **“REASONABLY PROPORTIONAL”, “RELATED” AND “CONSISTENT”** are key words

Overview of U.S. Treasury's Final Rule for ARPA Fiscal Recovery Fund

Recovery Funds are reported across four major categories of eligible uses to address the broad range of public health and negative economic challenges caused or exacerbated by the COVID-19 emergency.

1. **Public sector revenue:** Provide general government services up to the amount of *revenue loss*, either using up to the \$10M standard allowance or Treasury's revenue loss formula
2. **Public health and economic response:** Respond to COVID-19's public health impact, along with its negative economic harms
3. **Premium pay for essential workers:** Offer additional compensation for workers, including the county government workforce, who bear the greatest health risk because of their service in critical sectors
4. **Water, sewer and broadband infrastructure:** Provide funding to critical water and sewer projects (including stormwater), along with high-speed broadband infrastructure

TOP 10 HIGHLIGHTS OF RECOVERY FUND FINAL RULE

1. Final Rule went into effect on April 1, 2022
2. Allows counties to use up to \$10 million standard allowance, or an enhanced 5.2% growth factor under Treasury's formula, as *revenue loss* for the provision of general government services
3. Clarifies eligible use of funds for capital expenditures and requires written justification for projects above \$1M cost
4. Presumes certain populations were "impacted" and "disproportionately impacted" by the pandemic and therefore are eligible to receive a broad range of services and support – *designed to minimize administrative burden*
5. Streamlines options for premium pay by broadening the share of eligible workers who can receive premium pay
6. Authorizes re-hiring of local government staff, either at or above pre-pandemic levels
7. Allows Recovery Funds to be used for **modernization of cybersecurity**, including hardware and software, and expands broadband infrastructure invests
8. Broadens **water and sewer projects** to include storm water, culvert repair, dam and reservoir rehabilitation
9. Recovery Funds may be **deposited into interest-bearing accounts**, with earned interest allowed for general county use
10. Recovery Funds shall comply with **federal "Uniform Guidance" or 2 CRF Part 200**

PROCESS TO RECEIVE ARPA SECOND TRANCHE FUNDING

- Second tranche payment are made no earlier than 12 months after the first payment – *first round of counties are now receiving their 2nd payment*
- Counties may access portal 30-days prior to their second tranche payment
- Treasury will notify counties when they can enter the portal
 - Assigned POC, who registered with [ID.me](https://www.id.me), will receive the email
 - Any changes need to be sent to COVIDReliefITSupport@treasury.gov with the subject line “Entity Name – Update to Designated Individuals”
- Counties must have an active [SAM.gov](https://sam.gov) entity registration to receive second tranche (renew every 12-months)
- **On April 2022, the federal government changed service providers and stopped using the DUNS Number** and began using the Unique Entity ID (UEI) in SAM.gov to identify entities
 - **In some instances, a county will be required to adopt a UEI prior to receiving its second tranche payment**

**Counties must have
an active SAM.gov
registration & new
UEI, in some cases,
to receive second
tranche payments**

REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

- **QUARTERLY PROJECT AND EXPENDITURE REPORTS:** The following recipients are required to submit a quarterly Project and Expenditure Reports to Treasury:
 - Recipients with populations that **exceed 250,000 residents** (referred to as a Tier 1 recipient)
 - Recipients with a population **below 250,000 residents yet received more than \$10 million** in Recovery Funds (referred to as a Tier 2 recipient)
- **ANNUAL PROJECT AND EXPENDITURE REPORTS:** The following recipients are required to submit an annual Project and Expenditure Reports to Treasury:
 - Recipients with **populations below 250,000 residents and received less than \$10 million** in Recovery Funds only need to submit this report annually after the first reporting deadline in April, 2022
- **RECOVERY PERFORMANCE PLAN:** All recipients with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents are also required to publish and submit an **annual** Recovery Plan performance report throughout the entire period of performance

UPDATED REPORTING & COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

NEW AS OF JUNE 10, 2022 & REQUIRED FOR JULY 31, 2022 REPORTING

1. **Additional programmatic data for capital expenditures:** Counties shall report the type of expenditure based on a list of enumerated uses for capital expenditures (i.e. vaccination sites, job and workforce training centers, and public health data systems)
2. **Written justification for capital expenditures:** Counties shall provide a written justification for capital projects of any category that cost at least \$10 million and for projects in the “other” category that cost at least \$1 million
3. **Description of labor requirements for capital expenditures:** For projects that cost at least \$10 million, counties shall report on the strength of the project’s labor standards, including information on the presence of a project labor agreement, community benefits agreement, prevailing wage requirement, or local hiring
4. **Project information for broadband projects:** Counties shall report the kind of technology involved in the project (i.e., fiber optic cables), the total miles of fiber deployed over the project, and the total number of funded locations served broken out by both speed of connection and type of location (i.e. residential, business, or community)
5. **Updated template for Recovery Plan:** The updated guidance also provides a [template](#) for the Recovery Plan due for large counties on July 31, 2022, reflecting the expenditure categories and other changes made by the Final Rule

FEDERAL SINGLE AUDIT ALTERNATIVE

1. If you are eligible, your county should discuss this alternative to the A-133 Federal Single Audit Requirement with your Auditor
2. As an addendum to the 2021 Single Audit (SA) Compliance Supplement, the revisions in Addendum 3 include a simplified SA process called an “Attestation” for county recipients considered exempt from SA if it was not for expenditures of Recovery Funds
3. This alternative is intended to reduce the burden of a full Single Audit or Program-Specific Audit on eligible recipients and practitioners
4. This alternative applies to fiscal year audits beginning after June 30, 2020
5. Attestation would result in an auditor’s opinion on compliance which includes an assessment of two activities, specifically “activities allowed” and “unallowed/allowable cost”
6. Eligibility is limited:
 - Attestation eligibility only applies to direct recipients either from Treasury or from the States (NEUs) receiving under \$10M in total
 - Attestation eligibility applies to direct recipients only if other Federal award funds the recipient expended are less than \$ 750,000 during the recipient’s fiscal year – *not including their Recovery Fund award*
7. Single Audit may still apply if the recipient spends over \$750,000 in **ANY OTHER** federal funds
8. Uniform Federal Guidance still applies to **ALL** expended funds, whether the recipient performs an Attestation or a Single Audit
9. Uniform Federal Guidance requires non-Federal entities that expend \$750,000 or more a year in Federal awards to have an audit conducted in accordance with the Uniform Guidance

FUNDAMENTALS OF REVENUE LOSS ALLOWANCE

Counties may use Recovery Funds to provide general government services, up to the amount of *revenue loss* experienced using one of two approaches. Under the Final Rule, counties may now use one of the two options:

KEY NEW FEATURES IN FINAL RULE

1. NEW STANDARD ALLOWANCE OF UP TO \$10 MILLION FOR REVENUE LOSS

- A. Counties may allocate up to \$10 million of their total Recovery Fund allocation to spend on general government services
 - Simplifies reporting requirements for counties using the standard \$10M standard allowance
 - 2,137 counties (70%) are now eligible to invest the entirety of their Recovery Fund allocation for general gov't services
- B. Counties may still calculate actual *revenue loss* using the Treasury formula – *but must pick & stay with 1 of the 2 options*

OR

2. IMPROVEMENTS TO TREASURY'S REVENUE LOSS FORMULA

- Revenue loss **growth rate enhanced from 4.1% to 5.2% each year** as the new standard default rate for the formula
- General revenue now includes **utility revenue and liquor store revenue**, *at the discretion of the county*
- Counties may choose to calculate revenue loss on a **fiscal year OR calendar year** basis – *must pick & stay with 1 option*

FUNDAMENTALS OF REVENUE LOSS ALLOWANCE

Counties may use *revenue loss* for general government services up to the revenue loss amount, whether using the standard allowance (up to \$10 million) or the amount calculated using Treasury's formula for each eligible year:

- Government services generally include any service traditionally provided by a government, unless Treasury has stated otherwise
- **Common examples** include, but are not limited to:
 - Construction of schools and hospital
 - Road building and maintenance, and other infrastructure
 - Health services
 - General government administration, staff and administrative facilities
 - Environmental remediation
 - Police, first responders and other public safety services (including purchase of fire trucks, police vehicles and other equipment)
 - Other general government services

RECOVERY FUNDS USED TO REPLACE
“REVENUE LOSS” ARE MORE FLEXIBLE AND
MAY BE USED FOR A BROAD RANGE OF
GOVERNMENT SERVICES, PROGRAMS AND
PROJECTS OUTSIDE OF TYPICAL ELIGIBLE
USES OF RECOVERY FUNDS UNDER THE
FINAL RULE. HOWEVER, REVENUE
RECOUPMENT SHALL NOT BE USED FOR
RAINY DAY FUNDS, DEBT SERVICES, AND
EXTRAORDINARY PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS

PUBLIC HEALTH & NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACTS

KEY NEW FEATURES IN FINAL RULE

1. ENUMERATED ELIGIBLE USES

- Significantly expands or clarifies presumed eligible uses, including:
 - **All categories:** Capital expenditures & applicable standards
 - **Impacted households:** Affordable housing, childcare, early learning services and services to address learning loss during the pandemic
ARE ELIGIBLE in all impacted communities
 - **Disproportionately impacted households:** Certain community development and neighborhood revitalization activities are now presumed eligible for disproportionately impacted communities
 - **Disproportionately impacted small businesses:** Broader set of business supports, such as rehabilitation of storefronts and business incubators, are now presumed eligible for this category

The Final Rule
provides a list of expanded
eligible uses and defines
those impacted &
disproportionately
impacted populations that
are presumed eligible

PUBLIC HEALTH & NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACTS

KEY NEW FEATURES IN FINAL RULE

2. AID TO IMPACTED INDUSTRIES

- Clarifies how to designate an impacted industry
- Clarifies eligible uses to impacted industries

3. PUBLIC SECTOR CAPACITY

- Allows re-hiring of county staff to pre-pandemic levels, OR
- Adjusted level up to 7.5% above pre-pandemic baseline
- Support for staff retention, avoiding layoffs and funds for furloughed workers

4. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

- Eligible projects must respond to pandemic and be proportional to impact
- Required written justification for projects above \$1M expenditure

Counties may use
funds for other
aspects of health
and economic
response

RESTORE AND SUPPORT PUBLIC SECTOR CAPACITY

Counties may use Recovery Funds to restore and bolster public sector capacity, with the goal of supporting the public sector's ability to deliver critical COVID-19 services.

1. **Cover payroll and covered benefits** for existing public safety, public health, health care, human services and similar employees of a recipient government **(WARNING: ARP Recovery Funds have different rules than the CARES Act!)**
2. Rehire public sector staff to **pre-pandemic levels** OR **above pre-pandemic levels with a 7.5 percent growth allowance**
3. Support and retain public sector workers:
 - **Provide additional funding for employees who experienced pay reductions** or were furloughed
 - **Maintain current compensation levels** to prevent layoffs
 - **Provide worker retention incentives**, including reasonable increases in compensation (**shall be additive** to an employee's regular compensation and **shall be** less than 25 percent of the rate of base pay for an individual and no more than 10 percent for a group)
 - **Cover administrative costs** associated with hiring, support and retention programs
4. **Provide effective service delivery** (including cleanup of county services backlogs, program evaluations, and technology upgrades)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Counties may use Recovery Funds for capital expenditures that respond to the public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic.

- Projects shall be related to public health and/or negative economic impacts and be proportional to the pandemic impact identified
- ***No pre-approval*** is required or provided for capital expenditures
- To ensure the expenditure is eligible, **counties are required to write a written justification for capital expenditures** equal to or greater than \$1 million, which includes the following:
 1. **Description of harm or need** to be addressed (i.e. number of individuals)
 2. Explanation of **why the capital expenditure is appropriate** (i.e. why existing resources are inadequate)
 3. **Comparison of proposed capital expenditure project** against at least two alternative capital expenditures and why the proposed capital expenditure is superior

Counties are
required to write a
written justification
for capital
expenditures
equal to or greater
than \$1 million

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Counties may use Recovery Funds for capital expenditures that respond to the public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic.

COST OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROJECT	USE IS ENUMERATED BY TREASURY AS ELIGIBLE	USE IS BEYOND THOSE ENUMERATED BY TREASURY AS ELIGIBLE
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 <u>but</u> county does not need to submit as part of regular periodic reporting	Written justification required <u>and</u> county shall submit as part of regular periodic reporting to Treasury
\$10 million or more	Written justification required <u>and</u> county shall submit as part of regular periodic reporting	

NOTE:

These written justification requirements for capital expenditures **do NOT apply** to capital expenditures funded with revenue loss funds

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

EXAMPLES OF <u>ELIGIBLE</u> CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROJECTS	EXAMPLES OF <u>INELIGIBLE</u> CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROJECTS	REMINDER: These prohibitions do <u>NOT</u> apply to a county's use of <i>revenue loss</i> for general government services!
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools • Childcare facilities • Medical facilities generally dedicated to COVID-19 treatment and mitigation (i.e. ICUs, emergency rooms, etc.) • Temporary medical facilities • Emergency operation centers • Behavioral health facilities • Affordable housing and permanent supportive housing • Primary care clinics, hospitals • Improvements to vacant/abandoned properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of <u>new</u> correctional facilities • Construction of <u>new</u> congregate facilities • Construction of convention centers, stadiums and other larger capital projects intended for general economic development 	

PREMIUM PAY

Counties may provide premium pay (up to \$13 per hour & capped at \$25K per individual) to eligible workers performing essential work, either in public sector roles or through grants to third-party employers.

KEY NEW FEATURES IN FINAL RULE

1. ADDITIONAL STREAMLING OF PREMIUM PAY

- Under the Interim Final Rule, counties were required to submit a written justification for workers not listed on the Treasury eligibility list
- Final Rule permits counties to award premium pay to workers that are normally eligible for overtime pay/compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act **WITHOUT** submitting a written justification

2. CLARIFICATION ON TYPES OF ELIGIBLE PREMIUM PAY

- Clarifies that premium pay may be provided in installments or lump sums (i.e. monthly, quarterly, etc.)
- Premium pay may be awarded to hourly, part-time or salaried or non-hourly workers – ***and it must not supplant normal or overtime pay***
- Volunteers shall **not** be eligible for premium pay

Under the Final Rule,
premium pay may still be
retroactive and may only be
provided to eligible workers
that are performing
essential work (in person
and/or regular physical
handling of items)

WATER AND SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE

Counties may use Recovery Funds for a broad range of water, sewer and stormwater infrastructure investments.

KEY NEW FEATURES IN FINAL RULE

NEW ELIGIBLE WATER AND SEWER PROJECTS

- Under the Interim Final Rule, eligible projects were aligned, *for simplicity to determine the presumed eligible use of Recovery Funds*, with the authorized uses authorized under EPA's Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
- **Final Rule also provides additional eligible projects**, including:
 - Broader set of **lead remediation projects** (i.e. faucets, fixtures and internal plumbing in schools and childcare facilities)
 - **Culvert repair**
 - **Residential wells**
 - **Certain dams and reservoirs** (related to drinking water)

NACo applauds
the U.S. Treasury
for expanding the
definition to
include storm
water, culvert
repair and other
important
county-owned
infrastructure

BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Final Rule **broadens eligible broadband infrastructure investments** to ensure better connectivity for residents.

KEY NEW FEATURES IN FINAL RULE

1. BROADENS BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE FLEXIBILITY

- Under the Interim Final Rule, counties were required to invest in households and businesses without reliable wireline 25 Mbps download/3 Mbps upload speeds
- **Final Rule allows counties to invest in locations without reliable wireline 100 Mbps download/20 Mbps upload speeds**

2. CYBERSECURITY

- Under the Final Rule, counties may use funds for modernization of cybersecurity for existing and new broadband infrastructure, including modernization of hardware and software

**Final Rule allows
counties to invest in
locations
without reliable wireline
100 Mbps download /
20 Mbps upload speeds**

「UNTOLD STORIES」

Join NACo's **Untold Stories** campaign to highlight the human impact of county services

Visit NACo.org/UntoldStories to submit your story and access resources to engage local your audience, including a letter to the editor template, a media relations guide, social media templates and more.





COUNTY INVESTMENTS OF AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN RECOVERY FUNDS

The State and Local Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund, part of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), which NACo helped develop and strongly advocated to pass, allocates \$65.1 billion directly to every county across the nation. These funds provide direct, flexible aid for every county, parish and borough in America. Counties are on the front lines in delivering this aid to residents and are a driving force connecting communities and strengthening the economy. Below, find analysis and trends of county investment priorities, share how your county is supporting your residents and explore our database of county ARPA Recovery Fund investment plans.

COUNTY INVESTMENT PLAN DATABASE

RECOVERY FUND RESOURCE HUB

SHARE YOUR STORY

EXPLORE COUNTY EXAMPLES

The following collection of planned ARPA Recovery Fund investments is sourced from official county documents such as the SLFRF Recovery Plan Performance Reports, county press releases or other county budgeting materials. The summaries and numbers below provide a brief overview of a county's current planned investments. To date, NACo has collected 187 plans, 150 of which are Recovery Plans. SLFRF Recovery Plans contain detailed project performance data, including information on efforts to improve equity and engage communities for counties with populations above 250,000.

For questions or to submit your county's plan, email research@naco.org.

filter by topic [Justice & Public Safety](#) by county size [Any](#) by state [Any](#) SLFRF Recovery Plans only ☐



FAYETTE COUNTY, GA.

2020 POPULATION: 119,194

DESCRIPTION:

Fayette County has proposed \$11.2 million for upgraded electronic water meters designed to detect



LOUISVILLE JEFFERSON COUNTY METRO GOVERNMENT, KY.

2020 POPULATION: 782,969

DESCRIPTION:



HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINN.

2020 POPULATION: 1,281,565

DESCRIPTION:

Hennepin County has allocated \$350,000 for vaccine incentives, \$1.5 million to address food

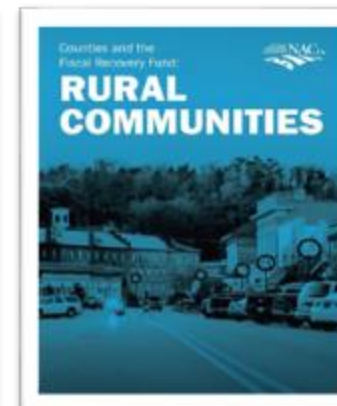


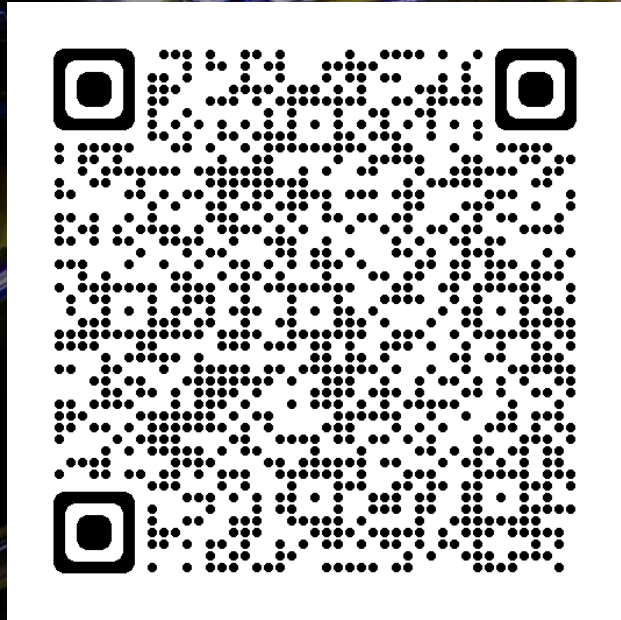
FULTON COUNTY, GA.

2020 POPULATION: 1,066,710

DESCRIPTION:

Fulton County has allocated \$6.8 million for COVID-19 vaccinations, \$1.7 million for a behavioral health





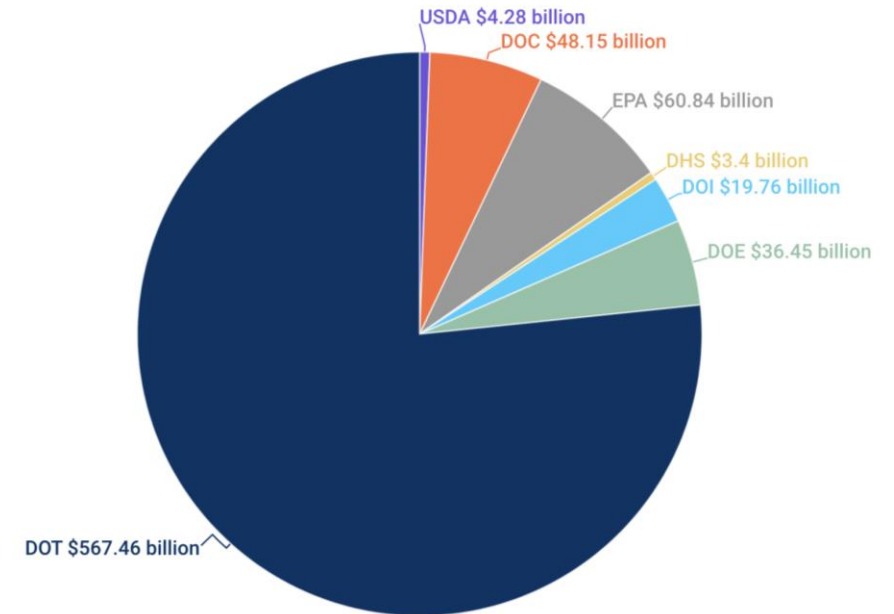
Implementing Infrastructure Investments at the County Level: The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: By The Numbers



- **\$973 billion** over five years,
including **\$550 billion** in new investments
 - **Transportation:** \$284 billion
 - **Energy & Power:** \$73 billion
 - **Water:** \$55 billion
 - **Broadband:** \$65 billion
 - **Environmental remediation:** \$21 billion
 - **Western water infrastructure:** \$8.3 billion
 - **Resiliency:** \$46 billion

BY THE NUMBERS: FUNDING BY FEDERAL AGENCY



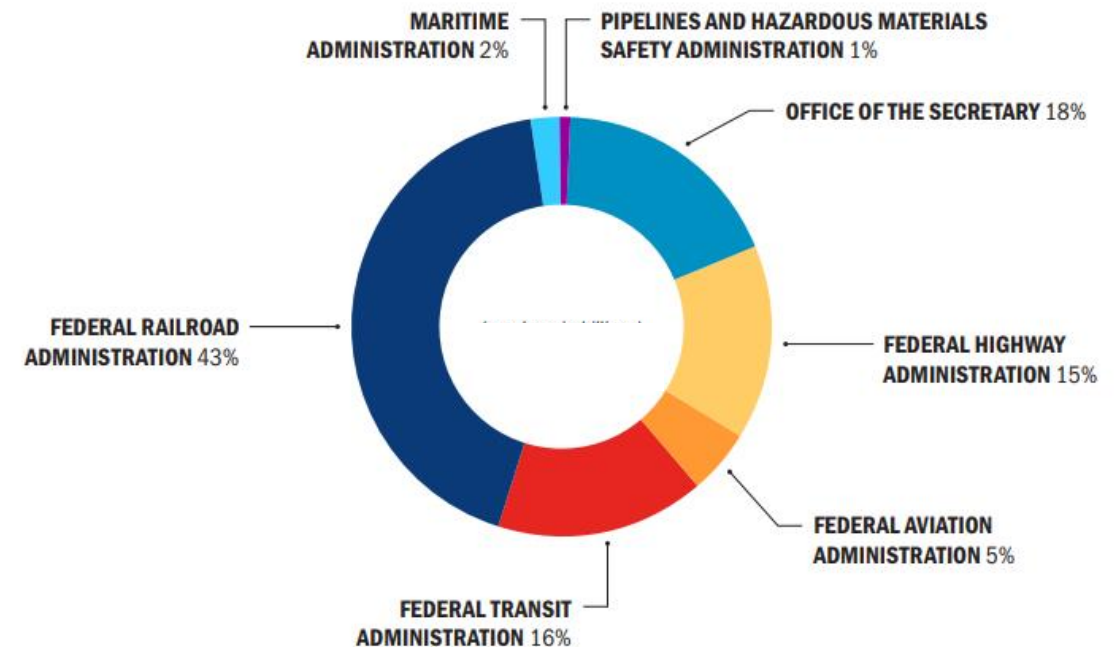
The new law distributes federal funds in one of the following three ways:

- **Authorizations from the federal Highway Trust Fund** (highway and transit programs)
- **Authorizations of appropriations from the General Fund** of the U.S. Treasury (subject to annual appropriations process)
- **Advanced appropriations** (over five years and independent of the regular appropriations process)

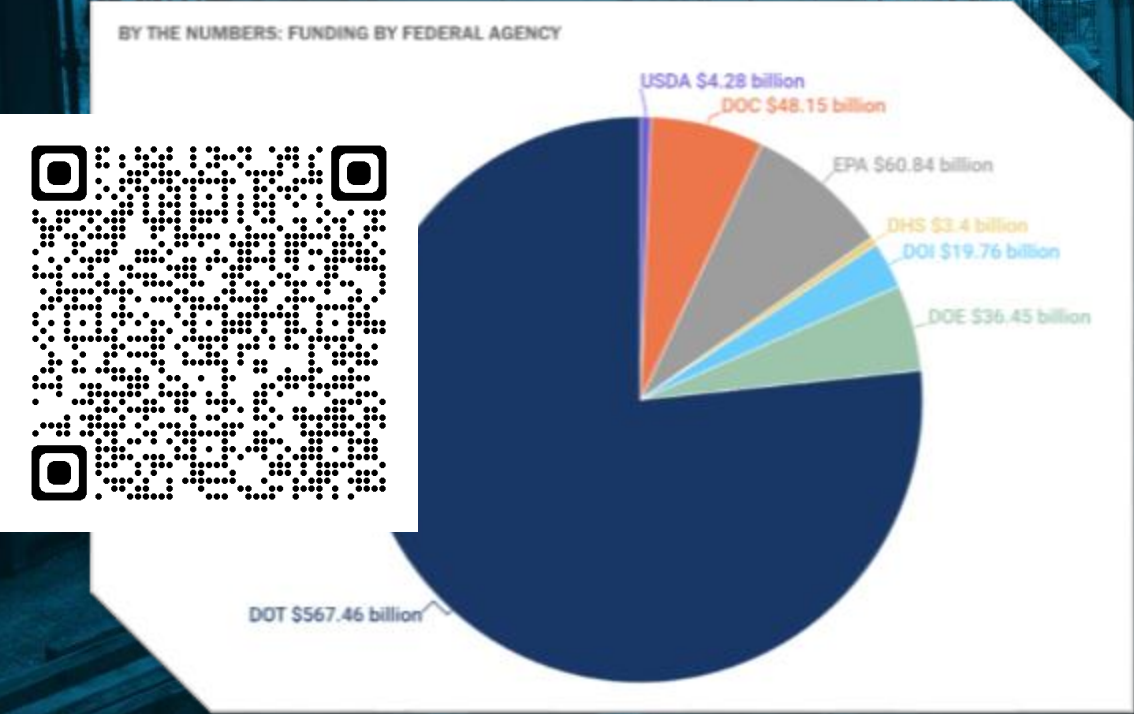
BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW : TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

- **\$284 billion** in new investments for T&I in the bipartisan infrastructure law over five years
- Counties can access funds in the following ways:
 1. **Competitively**, through federal grant programs and competitive processes run by state DOTs or Metropolitan Planning Organizations
 2. **Suballocations based on population** from state departments of transportation
 3. **Federal formulas**
 4. **Loans and Loan Guarantees**
- Over **\$100 billion** in competitive resources for state and local governments over five years

IIJA COMPETITIVE RESOURCES BY USDOT SUB-ADMINISTRATION



BREAKDOWN OF FEDERAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING AVAILABLE TO COUNTIES



BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: FUNDING TABLE FOR COUNTIES

	PROGRAM	AGENCY	SUB-AGENCY	FUNDING LEVEL (Fundin...	TYPE OF FUNDING
11	Enabling Middle Mile Broadband Infrastructure ...	U.S. Department of Com...	National Telecommunica...	\$1 billion in FY 2022	Competitive
12	Rural and Municipal Utility Advanced Cybersecurity ...	U.S. Department of Ener...	Office of Cybersecurity, ...	\$250 million	Competitive
13	Clean Hydrogen Manufacturing and Recycli...	U.S. Department of Ener...	Office of Energy Efficien...	\$500 million	Competitive
14	Electric Drive Vehicle Battery Recycling and Second-Life ...	U.S. Department of Ener...	Office of Energy Efficien...	\$200 million	Competitive
15	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant: ...	U.S. Department of Ener...	Office of Energy Efficien...	\$11 million in FY 2022	Competitive
16	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant: ...	U.S. Department of Ener...	Office of Energy Efficien...	\$539 million in FY 2022	Formula
17	State and Local Battery Collection, Recycling and ...	U.S. Department of Ener...	Office of Energy Efficien...	\$50 million	Competitive
18	Weatherization Assistance Program	U.S. Department of Ener...	Office of Energy Efficien...	\$3.5 billion in FY 2022	Formula
19	Carbon Dioxide Transportation Infrastructur...	U.S. Department of Ener...	Office of Fossil Energy a...	\$2.1 billion in FY 2022	Loans and Loan Guarant...
20	Carbon Utilization Grant Program	U.S. Department of Ener...	Office of Fossil Energy a...	\$310 million	Competitive
21	Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	U.S. Department of Ener...	Office of Electricity	\$1 billion	Competitive
22	Program Upgrading Our Electric Grid and Ensuring ...	U.S. Department of Ener...	Office of Electricity	\$5 billion	Competitive

87 records

OPEN FOR COMMENTS: BLOCKED CROSSINGS & EV CHARGING

Request for Information Regarding the Federal Railroad Administration's blocked crossings portal.

Due August 15, 2022



- What changes can be made to the portal to improve effectiveness?
- How can the info reported to the portal be used to improve safety and grade crossings and the well-being of affected communities?
- Is there additional info that should be captured?
- How can FRA improve the user experience?

Request for Comments on **Notice of Proposed Rulemaking** on Minimum Standards and Requirements for Projects funded under the National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (NEVI) Formula Program.

Due August 22, 2022



Standards will apply to **installation, operation, or maintenance** of EV charging infrastructure; the **interoperability** of EV charging infrastructure; **traffic control device** or on-premises **signage** acquired, installed, or operated in concert with EV charging infrastructure; **data**, including the format and schedule for the submission of such data; **network connectivity** of EV charging infrastructure; **and information on publicly available EV charging infrastructure locations, pricing, real-time availability and accessibility** through mapping applications.



BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: OPEN NOTICES OF OVER \$7B FUNDING NOW

AGENCY	PROGRAM	FY 2022 FUNDING	DEADLINE TO APPLY
ENERGY	Battery Manufacturing and Recycling Grants and Battery Material Processing Grants	\$3.1 billion	7/1/22
DOT	Pilot Program for Transit-Oriented Dev. Planning	\$13 million	7/25/22
DOT	Bridge Investment Program	\$2.36 billion	Varies, 1 st deadline 7/25/22
EPA	Clean School Bus Program	\$500 million	8/9/22
DOT	Safe Streets for All Program	\$1 billion	9/15/22
COMMERCE	Enabling Middle Mile Broadband Infrastructure Program	\$980 million	9/30/22

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW :

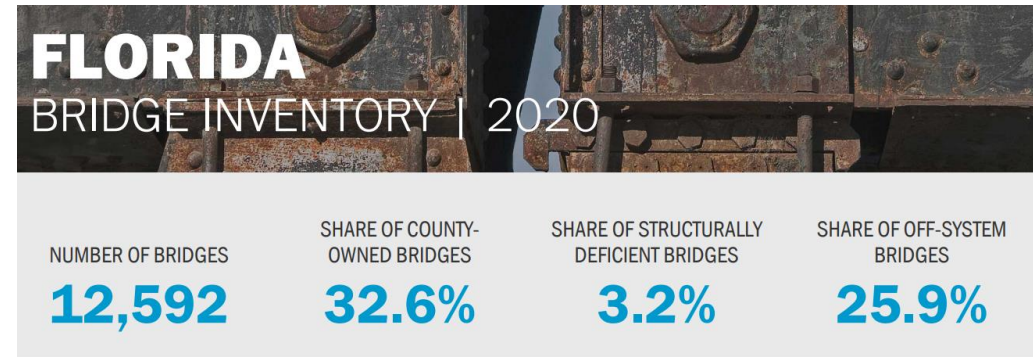
BRIDGE INVESTMENT FORMULA PROGRAM

FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
\$5.5 BILLION	\$5.5 BILLION	\$5.5 BILLION	\$5.5 BILLION	\$5.5 BILLION

- State BIP bridge funds are important for counties because of BIP's off-system bridge (OSB) requirements, including:
 - **15% set-aside** (similar to Surface Transportation Block Grant within traditional highway program)
 - **100% federal cost share incentive** when states carry out Off-System Bridge projects, including county-owned bridges
 - Each state received a minimum of **\$45 million** annually, making at least **\$6.75 million** available for county-owned off-system bridges annually in all 50 states (plus existing resources)

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: BRIDGE INVESTMENT FORMULA PROGRAM *in the State of Florida*

FY22 BIP IN FL
Bridges
\$44.8 million
Off-System Bridges
\$8 million
Total FL BIP
\$52.7 million



STRUCTURALLY DEFICIENT BRIDGES

A bridge is classified as structurally deficient if the deck, superstructure, substructure or culverts are rated in poor or worse condition.

408

Share of County Owned	67.2%
Share of City/Town Owned	11.8%
Share of Other Locally Owned	0.0%
Total Locally Owned	79.0%

OFF-SYSTEM BRIDGES

Off-system bridges are located on a public road that is not part of the federal-aid highway system.

3,267

Share of County Owned	63.3%
Share of City/Town Owned	19.4%
Share of Other Locally Owned	1.3%
Total Locally Owned	84.0%

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: OFF-SYSTEM BRIDGES IN FY 2022

PROGRAM	FY 2021 FUNDING	FY 2022 FUNDING	TOTALS FOR OSB IN FY22	% CHANGE FROM FY21	IN F
Bridge Formula Program off-system bridge set-aside (15%)	N/A	\$796 million	\$1.831 billion	130% increase	71% increase
Surface Transportation Block Grant Program off-system bridge set-aside (20%)	\$776.5 million	\$1.035 billion			

\$36 million
is available for
off-system bridges
in Florida in FY 22,
compared to **\$23
million** in
FY 21

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: BRIDGE INVESTMENT COMPETITIVE PROGRAM



THREE APPLICATION FUNDING CATEGORIES

1. **Bridge Projects:** Costs are less than \$100 million (\$2.5 million minimum award / 80% federal share maximum*)
2. **Large Bridge Projects:** Costs are more than \$100 million (\$50 million minimum award / 50% federal share maximum)
3. **Planning Grants:** \$20M annual set-aside for capacity building toward BIP eligibility (no minimum / maximum)

Access USDOT's bridge projects application template [here](#)

Access USDOT's large bridge projects application template [here](#)

Access USDOT's planning application template [here](#)

**With the exception of a 90% max federal cost share for off-system bridge projects*

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: BRIDGE INVESTMENT PROGRAM

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

- States or a group of thereof
- MPOs over 200K
- Local governments or a group thereof
- Political subdivision of state or local gov't
- Special purpose district or transpo pub. auth.
- A federal land management agency

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

- **For planning**, planning, feasibility analyses and revenue forecasting
- **For both bridge categories**, replacing, rehabilitating preserving or protecting one or more bridges on the NBI

ELIGIBLE COSTS

For Planning: Planning, feasibility and revenue forecasting

For Bridge & Large Bridges:

- Development phase activities
- Construction
- Expenses related to seismic/scour protection

FEDERAL COST SHARE

- **Large Bridge Projects:** 50%
- **Bridge Projects:** 80%
- **Off-System Bridge Projects:** 90%

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: BRIDGE INVESTMENT PROGRAM



- **Planning project** applications are due **July 25th, 2022**
- **Large bridge projects** applications are due **August 9th, 2022**
- **Bridge project** applications are due **September 8th, 2022**

All projects are due at
11:59 PM Eastern
on the following dates:

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: BRIDGE INVESTMENT PROGRAM

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Counties can **apply to one or multiple** funding categories
- Off-system bridge projects are eligible for a **90%** federal cost share
- BIP defines “**Urbanized areas (UAs)**” as densely settled areas of 50,000 or more and “**rural areas**” are UAs with populations less than 50K (2010 Census)
- USDOT is required to consider **geographical diversity** in making awards
- **Construction is statutorily required to begin within 18 months** of award
- Seeking to fund projects where **NEPA process is complete, and project is ready to move to project delivery phase within 12 months** of NEPA record of decision

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: BRIDGE INVESTMENT PROGRAM

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

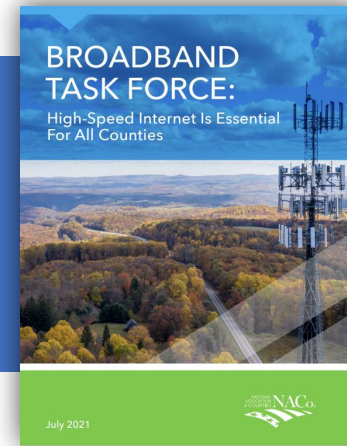
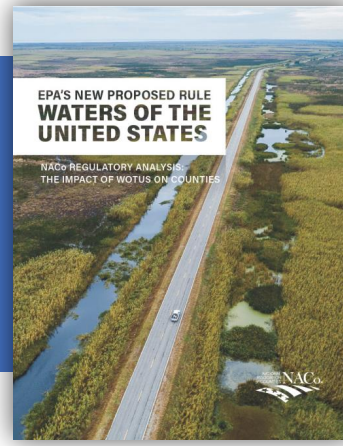
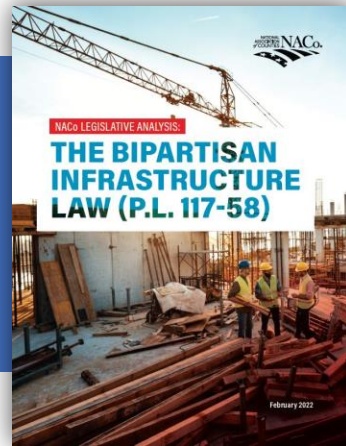
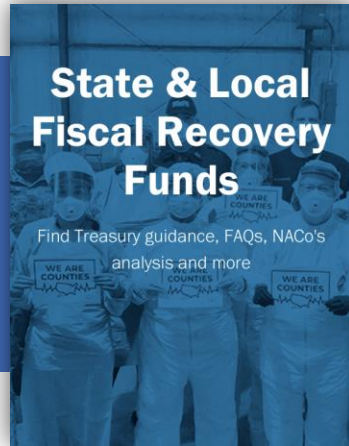
- **USDOT will FIRST award funds to large bridge projects** or the construction ONLY of bridges in poor condition or at risk of becoming in poor condition within 3 yrs. and that require multi-year funding agreements (up to 4 years)
- **USDOT will NEXT award funds to bridge projects** that meet the same criteria and that would additionally benefit from a phase BIP award to 1) complete final design/any necessary R-O-W acquisition within 12 months, and 2) provide BIP funds for construction
- **Other federal assistance may be used to satisfy local match** up to maximum allowed (varies by application funding category); however, local match **cannot be counted towards BIP + other federal grant program**

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: BRIDGE INVESTMENT PROGRAM

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

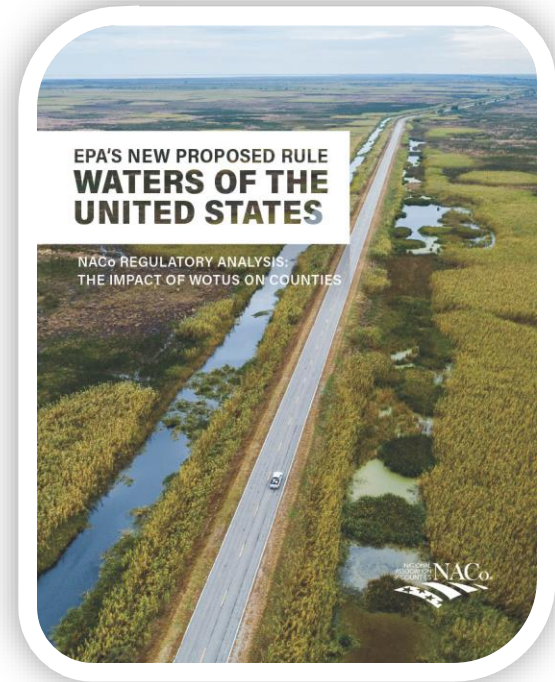
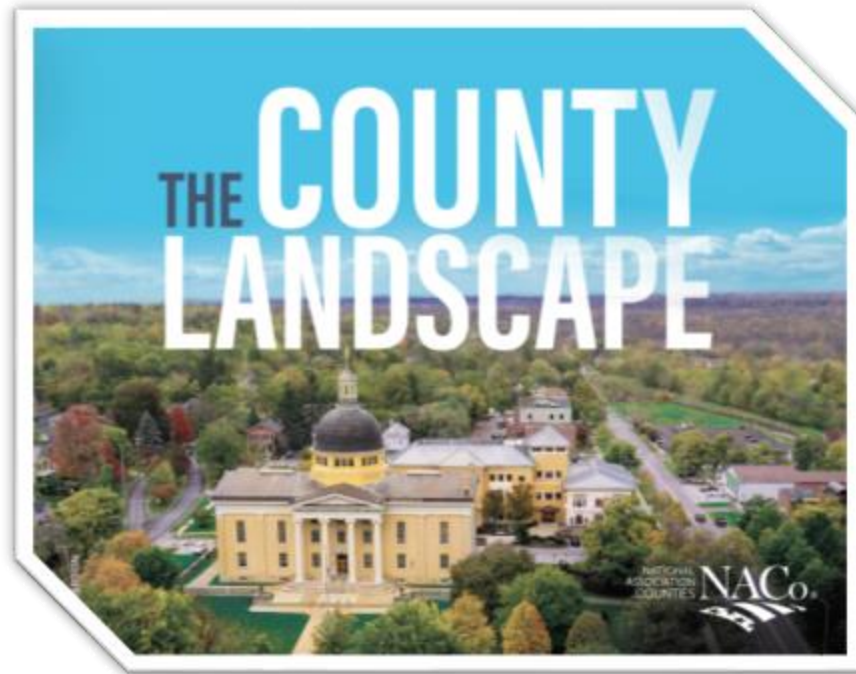
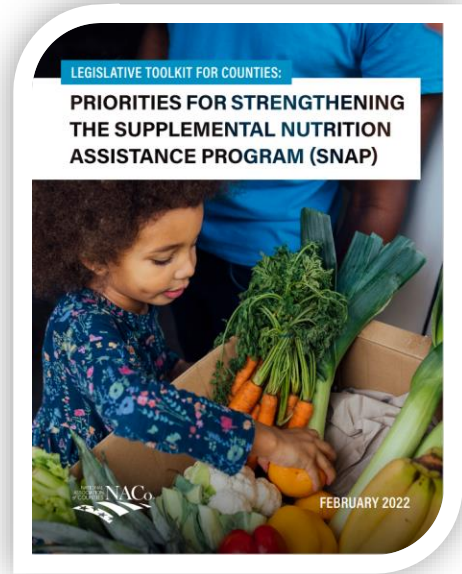
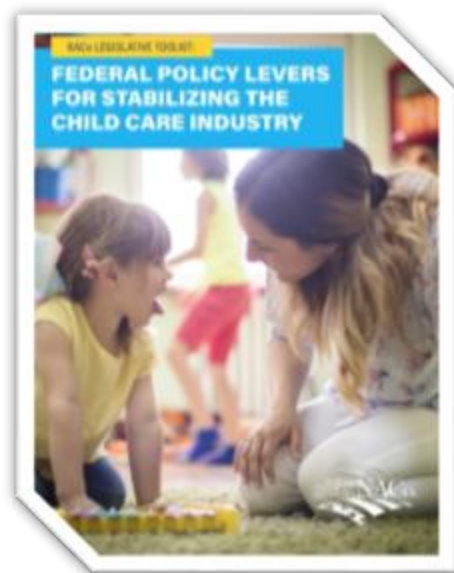
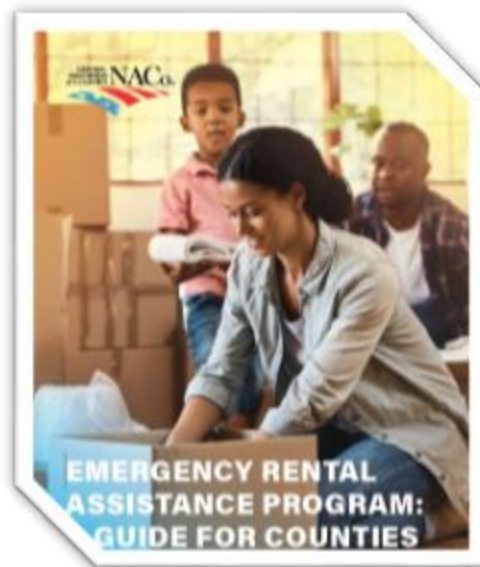
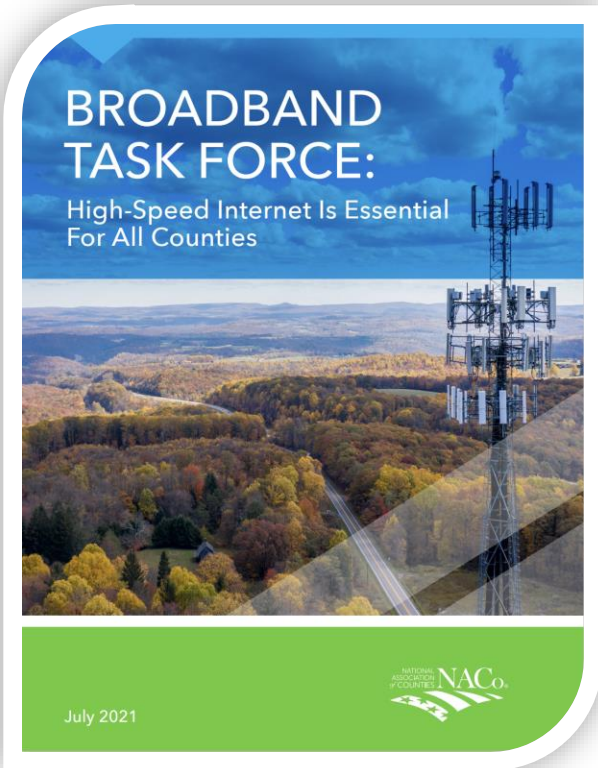
- **Local match sources** include TIFIA, local funds originating from state or local revenue-funded programs, private funds and others
- **At least 50%** of program funds provided by the Highway Trust Fund are set-aside for large bridge projects (~\$300 million in FY 2022); **< 5% for culverts only**
- **Multi-year funding agreements** are available for large bridge projects
- **Phase grant agreements** are also available where BIP funds can be used for **preconstruction** (ex. R-O-W acquirement, final design) **and construction**
- Counties may seek a **Letter of No Prejudice** to be reimbursed for certain pre-award activities

2022 NACo FEDERAL POLICY PRIORITIES



The NACo Board approved **11 national policy priorities** for 2022:

1. Restore the Balance of Federalism and **Optimize Intergovernmental Partnerships**
2. Pass Legislation to **Provide Additional Flexibility For American Rescue Plan Act's Fiscal Recovery Funds**
3. Successful Implementation and Execution of the **Bipartisan Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act** for County Governments
4. Promote **Mental Health and Substance Use Treatment** and Address Essential Criminal Justice Reforms
5. Secure the Inclusion of **County Priorities in Farm Bill Reauthorization** Legislation
6. Boost **Advanced Broadband Deployment** and Accessibility While Preserving Local Decision-Making
7. Support **Full Funding for Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) and the Secure Rural Schools (SRS)** Program
8. Promote County Priorities and local decision-making in Future **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Other Federal Rulemaking**
9. Maintain **Election Integrity** and Strengthen Election Safety
10. Enhance **Community Resilience** Through Regional and Local Disaster Preparedness
11. Promote **Workforce Opportunities** and Supportive Services for County Residents to Support Economic Recovery



COMMITTEE INVOLVEMENT

NACo members can serve on 31 committees, caucuses, task forces and advisory boards to inform national policy and help solve problems impacting counties.

Over 1,500 county officials and staff participate

Committees focus on:

Arts and Culture | Broadband | Disaster Mitigation & Recovery |
Economic Development | Elections | Finance | Health | Housing |
Human Service Delivery | Infrastructure & Transportation | Justice
Reform | Natural Resources Management | Public Lands | Public
Safety | Resiliency | Rural Affairs | Technology | Veteran Services

www.naco.org/getinvolved





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