

**- PUBLIC MEETING -
Hope Select Board
Workshop at 6:30 p.m.
Tuesday, July 20, 2021
Hope Town Office**

-WORKSHOP AGENDA-

Zoom Link <https://zoom.us/j/5851802397> Meeting Id: 585 180 2397

Livestream Link: https://townhallstreams.com/towns/hope_me

Call to Order:

Agenda Adjustments/Approval:

Public Comment (*Please limit comments to 2-3 minutes*):

New Business:

- Workshop: Utilizing the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CLFRF) resulting from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA):

Adjournment:

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Frequently Asked Questions

AS OF JUNE 24, 2021

This document contains answers to frequently asked questions regarding the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSFRF / CLFRF, or Fiscal Recovery Funds). Treasury will be updating this document periodically in response to questions received from stakeholders. Recipients and stakeholders should consult the [Interim Final Rule](#) for additional information.

- For overall information about the program, including information on requesting funding, please see <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/assistance-for-state-local-and-tribal-governments>
- For general questions about CSFRF / CLFRF, please email SLFRP@treasury.gov
- Treasury is seeking comment on all aspects of the Interim Final Rule. Stakeholders are encouraged to submit comments electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal (<https://www.regulations.gov/document/TREAS-DO-2021-0008-0002>) on or before July 16, 2021. Please be advised that comments received will be part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Do not disclose any information in your comment or supporting materials that you consider confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure.

Questions added 5/27/21: 1.5, 1.6, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 3.9, 4.5, 4.6, 10.3, 10.4 (noted with “[5/27]”)

Questions added 6/8/21: 2.16, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12, 4.7, 6.7, 8.2, 9.4, 9.5, 10.5 (noted with “[6/8]”)

Questions added 6/17/21: 6.8, 6.9, 6.10, 6.11 (noted with “[6/17]”)

Questions added 6/23/21: 1.7, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19, 2.20, 3.1 (appendix), 3.13, 4.8, 6.12 (noted with “[6/23]”)

Question added 6/24/21: 2.21 (noted with “[6/24]”)

Answers to frequently asked questions on distribution of funds to non-entitlement units of local government (NEUs) can be found in this [FAQ supplement](#), which is regularly updated.

1. Eligibility and Allocations

1.1. Which governments are eligible for funds?

The following governments are eligible:

- States and the District of Columbia
- Territories

- Tribal governments
- Counties
- Metropolitan cities
- Non-entitlement units, or smaller local governments

1.2. Which governments receive funds directly from Treasury?

Treasury will distribute funds directly to each eligible state, territory, metropolitan city, county, or Tribal government. Smaller local governments that are classified as non-entitlement units will receive funds through their applicable state government.

1.3. Are special-purpose units of government eligible to receive funds?

Special-purpose units of local government will not receive funding allocations; however, a state, territory, local, or Tribal government may transfer funds to a special-purpose unit of government. Special-purpose districts perform specific functions in the community, such as fire, water, sewer or mosquito abatement districts.

1.4. How are funds being allocated to Tribal governments, and how will Tribal governments find out their allocation amounts?¹

\$20 billion of Fiscal Recovery Funds was reserved for Tribal governments. The American Rescue Plan Act specifies that \$1 billion will be allocated evenly to all eligible Tribal governments. The remaining \$19 billion will be distributed using an allocation methodology based on enrollment and employment.

There will be two payments to Tribal governments. Each Tribal government's first payment will include (i) an amount in respect of the \$1 billion allocation that is to be divided equally among eligible Tribal governments and (ii) each Tribal government's pro rata share of the Enrollment Allocation. Tribal governments will be notified of their allocation amount and delivery of payment 4-5 days after completing request for funds in the Treasury Submission Portal. The deadline to make the initial request for funds is June 21, 2021.

The second payment will include a Tribal government's pro rata share of the Employment Allocation. There is a \$1,000,000 minimum employment allocation for Tribal governments. In late-June, Tribal governments will receive an email notification to re-enter the Treasury Submission Portal to confirm or amend their 2019 employment numbers that were submitted to the Department of the Treasury for the CARES Act's Coronavirus Relief Fund. To receive an Employment Allocation, including the minimum employment allocation, Tribal governments must confirm employment numbers by July 16, 2021. Treasury will calculate employment allocations for those Tribal governments that confirmed or submitted amended employment numbers by the deadline. In August,

¹ The answer to this question was updated on June 29, 2021.

Treasury will communicate to Tribal governments the amount of their portion of the Employment Allocation and the anticipated date for the second payment.

1.5. My county is a unit of general local government with population under 50,000. Will my county receive funds directly from Treasury? [5/27]

Yes. All counties that are units of general local government will receive funds directly from Treasury and should apply via the [online portal](#). The list of county allocations is available [here](#).

1.6. My local government expected to be classified as a non-entitlement unit. Instead, it was classified as a metropolitan city. Why? [5/27]

The American Rescue Plan Act defines, for purposes of the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (CLFRF), metropolitan cities to include those that are currently metropolitan cities under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program but also those cities that relinquish or defer their status as a metropolitan city for purposes of the CDBG program. This would include, by way of example, cities that are principal cities of their metropolitan statistical area, even if their population is less than 50,000. In other words, a city that is eligible to be a metropolitan city under the CDBG program is eligible as a metropolitan city under the CLFRF, regardless of how that city has elected to participate in the CDBG program.

Unofficial allocation estimates produced by other organizations may have classified certain local governments as non-entitlement units of local government. However, based on the statutory definitions, some of these local governments should have been classified as metropolitan cities.

1.7. In order to receive and use Fiscal Recovery Funds, must a recipient government maintain a declaration of emergency relating to COVID-19? [6/23]

No. Neither the statute establishing the CSFRF/CLFRF nor the Interim Final Rule requires recipients to maintain a local declaration of emergency relating to COVID-19.

2. Eligible Uses – Responding to the Public Health Emergency / Negative Economic Impacts

2.1. What types of COVID-19 response, mitigation, and prevention activities are eligible?

A broad range of services are needed to contain COVID-19 and are eligible uses, including vaccination programs; medical care; testing; contact tracing; support for isolation or quarantine; supports for vulnerable populations to access medical or public health services; public health surveillance (e.g., monitoring case trends, genomic sequencing for variants); enforcement of public health orders; public communication

efforts; enhancement to health care capacity, including through alternative care facilities; purchases of personal protective equipment; support for prevention, mitigation, or other services in congregate living facilities (e.g., nursing homes, incarceration settings, homeless shelters, group living facilities) and other key settings like schools; ventilation improvements in congregate settings, health care settings, or other key locations; enhancement of public health data systems; and other public health responses. Capital investments in public facilities to meet pandemic operational needs are also eligible, such as physical plant improvements to public hospitals and health clinics or adaptations to public buildings to implement COVID-19 mitigation tactics.

2.2. If a use of funds was allowable under the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) to respond to the public health emergency, may recipients presume it is also allowable under CSFRF/CLFRF?

Generally, funding uses eligible under CRF as a response to the direct public health impacts of COVID-19 will continue to be eligible under CSFRF/CLFRF, with the following two exceptions: (1) the standard for eligibility of public health and safety payrolls has been updated; and (2) expenses related to the issuance of tax-anticipation notes are not an eligible funding use.

2.3. If a use of funds is not explicitly permitted in the Interim Final Rule as a response to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts, does that mean it is prohibited?

The Interim Final Rule contains a non-exclusive list of programs or services that may be funded as responding to COVID-19 or the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency, along with considerations for evaluating other potential uses of Fiscal Recovery Funds not explicitly listed. The Interim Final Rule also provides flexibility for recipients to use Fiscal Recovery Funds for programs or services that are not identified on these non-exclusive lists but which meet the objectives of section 602(c)(1)(A) or 603(c)(1)(A) by responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 or its negative economic impacts.

2.4. May recipients use funds to respond to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts by replenishing state unemployment funds?

Consistent with the approach taken in the CRF, recipients may make deposits into the state account of the Unemployment Trust Fund up to the level needed to restore the pre-pandemic balances of such account as of January 27, 2020, or to pay back advances received for the payment of benefits between January 27, 2020 and the date when the Interim Final Rule is published in the Federal Register.

2.5. What types of services are eligible as responses to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic?

Eligible uses in this category include assistance to households; small businesses and non-profits; and aid to impacted industries.

Assistance to households includes, but is not limited to: food assistance; rent, mortgage, or utility assistance; counseling and legal aid to prevent eviction or homelessness; cash assistance; emergency assistance for burials, home repairs, weatherization, or other needs; internet access or digital literacy assistance; or job training to address negative economic or public health impacts experienced due to a worker's occupation or level of training.

Assistance to small business and non-profits includes, but is not limited to:

- loans or grants to mitigate financial hardship such as declines in revenues or impacts of periods of business closure, for example by supporting payroll and benefits costs, costs to retain employees, mortgage, rent, or utilities costs, and other operating costs;
- Loans, grants, or in-kind assistance to implement COVID-19 prevention or mitigation tactics, such as physical plant changes to enable social distancing, enhanced cleaning efforts, barriers or partitions, or COVID-19 vaccination, testing, or contact tracing programs; and
- Technical assistance, counseling, or other services to assist with business planning needs

2.6. May recipients use funds to respond to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts by providing direct cash transfers to households?

Yes, provided the recipient considers whether, and the extent to which, the household has experienced a negative economic impact from the pandemic. Additionally, cash transfers must be reasonably proportional to the negative economic impact they are intended to address. Cash transfers grossly in excess of the amount needed to address the negative economic impact identified by the recipient would not be considered to be a response to the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative impacts. In particular, when considering appropriate size of permissible cash transfers made in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency, state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments may consider and take guidance from the per person amounts previously provided by the federal government in response to the COVID crisis.

2.7. May funds be used to reimburse recipients for costs incurred by state and local governments in responding to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts prior to passage of the American Rescue Plan?

Use of Fiscal Recovery Funds is generally forward looking. The Interim Final Rule permits funds to be used to cover costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021.

2.8. May recipients use funds for general economic development or workforce development?

Generally, not. Recipients must demonstrate that funding uses directly address a negative economic impact of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including funds used for economic or workforce development. For example, job training for unemployed workers may be used to address negative economic impacts of the public health emergency and be eligible.

2.9. How can recipients use funds to assist the travel, tourism, and hospitality industries?

Aid provided to tourism, travel, and hospitality industries should respond to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic. For example, a recipient may provide aid to support safe reopening of businesses in the tourism, travel and hospitality industries and to districts that were closed during the COVID-19 public health emergency, as well as aid a planned expansion or upgrade of tourism, travel and hospitality facilities delayed due to the pandemic.

Tribal development districts are considered the commercial centers for tribal hospitality, gaming, tourism and entertainment industries.

2.10. May recipients use funds to assist impacted industries other than travel, tourism, and hospitality?

Yes, provided that recipients consider the extent of the impact in such industries as compared to tourism, travel, and hospitality, the industries enumerated in the statute. For example, nationwide the leisure and hospitality industry has experienced an approximately 17 percent decline in employment and 24 percent decline in revenue, on net, due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Recipients should also consider whether impacts were due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as opposed to longer-term economic or industrial trends unrelated to the pandemic.

Recipients should maintain records to support their assessment of how businesses or business districts receiving assistance were affected by the negative economic impacts of the pandemic and how the aid provided responds to these impacts.

2.11. How does the Interim Final Rule help address the disparate impact of COVID-19 on certain populations and geographies?

In recognition of the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 virus on health and economic outcomes in low-income and Native American communities, the Interim Final Rule identifies a broader range of services and programs that are considered to be in response to the public health emergency when provided in these communities. Specifically, Treasury will presume that certain types of services are eligible uses when provided in a Qualified Census Tract (QCT), to families living in QCTs, or when these services are provided by Tribal governments.

Recipients may also provide these services to other populations, households, or geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. In identifying these disproportionately-impacted communities, recipients should be able to support their determination for how the pandemic disproportionately impacted the populations, households, or geographic areas to be served.

Eligible services include:

- Addressing health disparities and the social determinants of health, including: community health workers, public benefits navigators, remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards, and community violence intervention programs;
- Building stronger neighborhoods and communities, including: supportive housing and other services for individuals experiencing homelessness, development of affordable housing, and housing vouchers and assistance relocating to neighborhoods with higher levels of economic opportunity;
- Addressing educational disparities exacerbated by COVID-19, including: early learning services, increasing resources for high-poverty school districts, educational services like tutoring or afterschool programs, and supports for students' social, emotional, and mental health needs; and
- Promoting healthy childhood environments, including: child care, home visiting programs for families with young children, and enhanced services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth.

2.12. May recipients use funds to pay for vaccine incentive programs (e.g., cash or in-kind transfers, lottery programs, or other incentives for individuals who get vaccinated)?

Yes. Under the Interim Final Rule, recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency, including expenses related to COVID-19 vaccination programs. See 31 CFR 35.6(b)(1)(i). Programs that provide incentives reasonably expected to increase the number of people who choose to get vaccinated, or that motivate people to get vaccinated sooner than they otherwise would have, are an allowable use of funds so long as such costs are reasonably proportional to the expected public health benefit.

2.13. May recipients use funds to pay “back to work incentives” (e.g., cash payments for newly employed workers after a certain period of time on the job)? [5/27]

Yes. Under the Interim Final Rule, recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide assistance to unemployed workers. See 31 CFR 35.6(b)(4). This assistance can include job training or other efforts to accelerate rehiring and thus reduce unemployment, such as childcare assistance, assistance with transportation to and from a jobsite or interview, and incentives for newly employed workers.

2.14. The Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) included as an eligible use: "Payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency." What has changed in CSFRF/CLFRF, and what type of documentation is required under CSFRF/CLFRF? [5/27]

Many of the expenses authorized under the Coronavirus Relief Fund are also eligible uses under the CSFRF/CLFRF. However, in the case of payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees (hereafter, public health and safety staff), the CSFRF/CLFRF does differ from the CRF. This change reflects the differences between the ARPA and CARES Act and recognizes that the response to the COVID-19 public health emergency has changed and will continue to change over time. In particular, funds may be used for payroll and covered benefits expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees, including first responders, to the extent that the employee's time that is dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

For administrative convenience, the recipient may consider a public health and safety employee to be entirely devoted to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency, and therefore fully covered, if the employee, or his or her operating unit or division, is primarily dedicated (e.g., more than half of the employee's time is dedicated) to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Recipients may use presumptions for assessing whether an employee, division, or operating unit is primarily dedicated to COVID-19 response. The recipient should maintain records to support its assessment, such as payroll records, attestations from supervisors or staff, or regular work product or correspondence demonstrating work on the COVID-19 response. Recipients need not routinely track staff hours. Recipients should periodically reassess their determinations.

2.15. What staff are included in "public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees"? Would this include, for example, 911 operators, morgue staff, medical examiner staff, or EMS staff? [5/27]

As discussed in the Interim Final Rule, funds may be used for payroll and covered benefits expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees, for the portion of the employee's time that is dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Public safety employees would include police officers (including state police officers), sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, firefighters, emergency medical responders, correctional and detention officers, and those who directly support such employees such as dispatchers and supervisory personnel. Public health employees would include employees involved in providing medical and other health services to patients and supervisory personnel, including medical staff assigned to schools, prisons, and other such institutions, and other

support services essential for patient care (e.g., laboratory technicians, medical examiner or morgue staff) as well as employees of public health departments directly engaged in matters related to public health and related supervisory personnel. Human services staff include employees providing or administering social services; public benefits; child welfare services; and child, elder, or family care, as well as others.

2.16. May recipients use funds to establish a public jobs program? [6/8]

Yes. The Interim Final Rule permits a broad range of services to unemployed or underemployed workers and other individuals that suffered negative economic impacts from the pandemic. That can include public jobs programs, subsidized employment, combined education and on-the-job training programs, or job training to accelerate rehiring or address negative economic or public health impacts experienced due to a worker's occupation or level of training. The broad range of permitted services can also include other employment supports, such as childcare assistance or assistance with transportation to and from a jobsite or interview.

The Interim Final Rule includes as an eligible use re-hiring public sector staff up to the government's level of pre-pandemic employment. "Public sector staff" would not include individuals participating in a job training or subsidized employment program administered by the recipient.

2.17. The Interim Final Rule states that "assistance or aid to individuals or businesses that did not experience a negative economic impact from the public health emergency would not be an eligible use under this category." Are recipients required to demonstrate that each individual or business experienced a negative economic impact for that individual or business to receive assistance? [6/23]

Not necessarily. The Interim Final Rule allows recipients to demonstrate a negative economic impact on a population or group and to provide assistance to households or businesses that fall within that population or group. In such cases, the recipient need only demonstrate that the household or business is within the population or group that experienced a negative economic impact.

For assistance to households, the Interim Final Rule states, "In assessing whether a household or population experienced economic harm as a result of the pandemic, a recipient may presume that a household or population that experienced unemployment or increased food or housing insecurity or is low- or moderate-income experienced negative economic impacts resulting from the pandemic." This would allow, for example, an internet access assistance program for all low- or moderate-income households, but would not require the recipient to demonstrate or document that each individual low- or moderate income household experienced a negative economic impact from the COVID-19 public health emergency apart from being low- or moderate income.

For assistance to small businesses, the Interim Final Rule states that assistance may be provided to small businesses, including loans, grants, in-kind assistance, technical

assistance or other services, to respond to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency. In providing assistance to small businesses, recipients must design a program that responds to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including by identifying how the program addresses the identified need or impact faced by small businesses. This can include assistance to adopt safer operating procedures, weather periods of closure, or mitigate financial hardship resulting from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

As part of program design and to ensure that the program responds to the identified need, recipients may consider additional criteria to target assistance to businesses in need, including to small businesses. Assistance may be targeted to businesses facing financial insecurity, with substantial declines in gross receipts (e.g., comparable to measures used to assess eligibility for the Paycheck Protection Program), or facing other economic harm due to the pandemic, as well as businesses with less capacity to weather financial hardship, such as the smallest businesses, those with less access to credit, or those serving disadvantaged communities. For example, a recipient could find based on local data or research that the smallest businesses faced sharply increased risk of bankruptcy and develop a program to respond; such a program would only need to document a population or group-level negative economic impact, and eligibility criteria to limit access to the program to that population or group (in this case, the smallest businesses).

In addition, recognizing the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on disadvantaged communities, the Interim Final Rule also identifies a set of services that are presumptively eligible when provided in a Qualified Census Tract (QCT); to families and individuals living in QCTs; to other populations, households, or geographic areas identified by the recipient as disproportionately impacted by the pandemic; or when these services are provided by Tribal governments. For more information on the set of presumptively eligible services, see the Interim Final Rule section on *Building Stronger Communities through Investments in Housing and Neighborhoods* and FAQ 2.11.

2.18. Would investments in improving outdoor spaces (e.g. parks) be an eligible use of funds as a response to the public health emergency and/or its negative economic impacts? [6/23]

There are multiple ways that investments in improving outdoor spaces could qualify as eligible uses; several are highlighted below, though there may be other ways that a specific investment in outdoor spaces would meet eligible use criteria.

First, in recognition of the disproportionate negative economic impacts on certain communities and populations, the Interim Final Rule identifies certain types of services that are eligible uses when provided in a Qualified Census Tract (QCT), to families and individuals living in QCTs, or when these services are provided by Tribal governments. Recipients may also provide these services to other populations, households, or geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

These programs and services include services designed to build stronger neighborhoods and communities and to address health disparities and the social determinants of health. The Interim Final Rule provides a non-exhaustive list of eligible services to respond to the needs of communities disproportionately impacted by the pandemic, and recipients may identify other uses of funds that do so, consistent with the Rule’s framework. For example, investments in parks, public plazas, and other public outdoor recreation spaces may be responsive to the needs of disproportionately impacted communities by promoting healthier living environments and outdoor recreation and socialization to mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

Second, recipients may provide assistance to small businesses in all communities. Assistance to small businesses could include support to enhance outdoor spaces for COVID-19 mitigation (e.g., restaurant patios) or to improve the built environment of the neighborhood (e.g., façade improvements).

Third, many governments saw significantly increased use of parks during the pandemic that resulted in damage or increased maintenance needs. The Interim Final Rule recognizes that “decrease[s to] a state or local government’s ability to effectively administer services” can constitute a negative economic impact of the pandemic.

2.19. Would expenses to address a COVID-related backlog in court cases be an eligible use of funds as a response to the public health emergency? [6/23]

The Interim Final Rule recognizes that “decrease[s to] a state or local government’s ability to effectively administer services,” such as cuts to public sector staffing levels, can constitute a negative economic impact of the pandemic. During the COVID-19 public health emergency, many courts were unable to operate safely during the pandemic and, as a result, now face significant backlogs. Court backlogs resulting from inability of courts to safely operate during the COVID-19 pandemic decreased the government’s ability to administer services. Therefore, steps to reduce these backlogs, such as implementing COVID-19 safety measures to facilitate court operations, hiring additional court staff or attorneys to increase speed of case resolution, and other expenses to expedite case resolution are eligible uses.

2.20. Can funds be used to assist small business startups as a response to the negative economic impact of COVID-19? [6/23]

As discussed in the Interim Final Rule, recipients may provide assistance to small businesses that responds to the negative economic impacts of COVID-19. The Interim Final Rule provides a non-exclusive list of potential assistance mechanisms, as well as considerations for ensuring that such assistance is responsive to the negative economic impacts of COVID-19.

Treasury acknowledges a range of potential circumstances in which assisting small business startups could be responsive to the negative economic impacts of COVID-19,

including for small businesses and individuals seeking to start small businesses after the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency. For example:

- A recipient could assist small business startups with additional costs associated with COVID-19 mitigation tactics (e.g., barriers or partitions; enhanced cleaning; or physical plant changes to enable greater use of outdoor space).
- A recipient could identify and respond to a negative economic impact of COVID-19 on new small business startups; for example, if it could be shown that small business startups in a locality were facing greater difficulty accessing credit than prior to the pandemic, faced increased costs to starting the business due to the pandemic, or that the small business had lost expected startup capital due to the pandemic.
- The Interim Final Rule also discusses eligible uses that provide support for individuals who have experienced a negative economic impact from the COVID-19 public health emergency, including uses that provide job training for unemployed individuals. These initiatives also may support small business startups and individuals seeking to start small businesses.

2.21. Can funds be used for eviction prevention efforts or housing stability services? [6/24]

Yes. Responses to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic include “rent, mortgage, or utility assistance [and] counseling and legal aid to prevent eviction or homelessness.” This includes housing stability services that enable eligible households to maintain or obtain housing, such as housing counseling, fair housing counseling, case management related to housing stability, outreach to households at risk of eviction or promotion of housing support programs, housing related services for survivors of domestic abuse or human trafficking, and specialized services for individuals with disabilities or seniors that supports their ability to access or maintain housing.

This also includes legal aid such as legal services or attorney’s fees related to eviction proceedings and maintaining housing stability, court-based eviction prevention or eviction diversion programs, and other legal services that help households maintain or obtain housing.

Recipients may transfer funds to, or execute grants or contracts with, court systems, non-profits, and a wide range of other organizations to implement these strategies.

3. Eligible Uses – Revenue Loss

3.1. How is revenue defined for the purpose of this provision? [appendix added 6/23]

The Interim Final Rule adopts a definition of “General Revenue” that is based on, but not identical, to the Census Bureau’s concept of “General Revenue from Own Sources” in the Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances.

General Revenue includes revenue from taxes, current charges, and miscellaneous general revenue. It excludes refunds and other correcting transactions, proceeds from issuance of debt or the sale of investments, agency or private trust transactions, and revenue generated by utilities and insurance trusts. General revenue also includes intergovernmental transfers between state and local governments, but excludes intergovernmental transfers from the Federal government, including Federal transfers made via a state to a locality pursuant to the CRF or the Fiscal Recovery Funds.

Tribal governments may include all revenue from Tribal enterprises and gaming operations in the definition of General Revenue.

Please see the appendix for a diagram of the Interim Final Rule's definition of General Revenue within the Census Bureau's revenue classification structure.

3.2. Will revenue be calculated on an entity-wide basis or on a source-by-source basis (e.g. property tax, income tax, sales tax, etc.)?

Recipients should calculate revenue on an entity-wide basis. This approach minimizes the administrative burden for recipients, provides for greater consistency across recipients, and presents a more accurate representation of the net impact of the COVID-19 public health emergency on a recipient's revenue, rather than relying on financial reporting prepared by each recipient, which vary in methodology used and which generally aggregates revenue by purpose rather than by source.

3.3. Does the definition of revenue include outside concessions that contract with a state or local government?

Recipients should classify revenue sources as they would if responding to the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances. According to the Census Bureau's [Government Finance and Employment Classification manual](#), the following is an example of current charges that would be included in a state or local government's general revenue from own sources: "Gross revenue of facilities operated by a government (swimming pools, recreational marinas and piers, golf courses, skating rinks, museums, zoos, etc.); auxiliary facilities in public recreation areas (camping areas, refreshment stands, gift shops, etc.); lease or use fees from stadiums, auditoriums, and community and convention centers; and rentals from concessions at such facilities."

3.4. What is the time period for estimating revenue loss? Will revenue losses experienced prior to the passage of the Act be considered?

Recipients are permitted to calculate the extent of reduction in revenue as of four points in time: December 31, 2020; December 31, 2021; December 31, 2022; and December 31, 2023. This approach recognizes that some recipients may experience lagged effects of the pandemic on revenues.

Upon receiving Fiscal Recovery Fund payments, recipients may immediately calculate revenue loss for the period ending December 31, 2020.

3.5. What is the formula for calculating the reduction in revenue?

A reduction in a recipient's General Revenue equals:

$$\text{Max} \{ [\text{Base Year Revenue} * (1 + \text{Growth Adjustment})^{\left(\frac{n_t}{12}\right)}] - \text{Actual General Revenue}_t ; 0 \}$$

Where:

Base Year Revenue is General Revenue collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Growth Adjustment is equal to the greater of 4.1 percent (or 0.041) and the recipient's average annual revenue growth over the three full fiscal years prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

n equals the number of months elapsed from the end of the base year to the calculation date.

Actual General Revenue is a recipient's actual general revenue collected during 12-month period ending on each calculation date.

Subscript *t* denotes the calculation date.

3.6. Are recipients expected to demonstrate that reduction in revenue is due to the COVID-19 public health emergency?

In the Interim Final Rule, any diminution in actual revenue calculated using the formula above would be presumed to have been "due to" the COVID-19 public health emergency. This presumption is made for administrative ease and in recognition of the broad-based economic damage that the pandemic has wrought.

3.7. May recipients use pre-pandemic projections as a basis to estimate the reduction in revenue?

No. Treasury is disallowing the use of projections to ensure consistency and comparability across recipients and to streamline verification. However, in estimating the revenue shortfall using the formula above, recipients may incorporate their average annual revenue growth rate in the three full fiscal years prior to the public health emergency.

3.8. Once a recipient has identified a reduction in revenue, are there any restrictions on how recipients use funds up to the amount of the reduction?

The Interim Final Rule gives recipients broad latitude to use funds for the provision of government services to the extent of reduction in revenue. Government services can include, but are not limited to, maintenance of infrastructure or pay-go spending for building new infrastructure, including roads; modernization of cybersecurity, including hardware, software, and protection of critical infrastructure; health services; environmental remediation; school or educational services; and the provision of police, fire, and other public safety services.

However, paying interest or principal on outstanding debt, replenishing rainy day or other reserve funds, or paying settlements or judgments would not be considered provision of a government service, since these uses of funds do not entail direct provision of services to citizens. This restriction on paying interest or principal on any outstanding debt instrument, includes, for example, short-term revenue or tax anticipation notes, or paying fees or issuance costs associated with the issuance of new debt. In addition, the overarching restrictions on all program funds (e.g., restriction on pension deposits, restriction on using funds for non-federal match where barred by regulation or statute) would apply.

3.9. How do I know if a certain type of revenue should be counted for the purpose of computing revenue loss? [5/27]

As discussed in FAQ #3.1, the Interim Final Rule adopts a definition of “General Revenue” that is based on, but not identical, to the Census Bureau’s concept of “General Revenue from Own Sources” in the Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances.

Recipients should refer to the definition of “General Revenue” included in the Interim Final Rule. See 31 CFR 35.3. If a recipient is unsure whether a particular revenue source is included in the Interim Final Rule’s definition of “General Revenue,” the recipient may consider the classification and instructions used to complete the Census Bureau’s Annual Survey.

For example, parking fees would be classified as a Current Charge for the purpose of the Census Bureau’s Annual Survey, and the Interim Final Rule’s concept of “General Revenue” includes all Current Charges. Therefore, parking fees would be included in the Interim Final Rule’s concept of “General Revenue.”

The Census Bureau’s Government Finance and Employment Classification manual is available [here](#).

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

Where audited data is not available, recipients are not required to obtain audited data. Treasury expects all information submitted to be complete and accurate. See 31 CFR 35.4(c).

3.11. In calculating revenue loss, should recipients use their own data, or Census data? [6/8]

Recipients should use their own data sources to calculate general revenue, and do not need to rely on published revenue data from the Census Bureau. Treasury acknowledges that due to differences in timing, data sources, and definitions, recipients' self-reported general revenue figures may differ somewhat from those published by the Census Bureau.

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

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

3.13. In identifying intergovernmental revenue for the purpose of calculating General Revenue, should recipients exclude all federal funding, or just federal funding related to the COVID-19 response? How should local governments treat federal funds that are passed through states or other entities, or federal funds that are intermingled with other funds? [6/23]

In calculating General Revenue, recipients should exclude all intergovernmental transfers from the federal government. This includes, but is not limited to, federal transfers made via a state to a locality pursuant to the Coronavirus Relief Fund or Fiscal Recovery Funds. To the extent federal funds are passed through states or other entities or intermingled with other funds, recipients should attempt to identify and exclude the federal portion of those funds from the calculation of General Revenue on a best-efforts basis.

4. Eligible Uses – General

4.1. May recipients use funds to replenish a budget stabilization fund, rainy day fund, or similar reserve account?

No. Funds made available to respond to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts are intended to help meet pandemic response needs and provide immediate stabilization for households and businesses. Contributions to rainy day funds and similar reserves funds would not address these needs or respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency, but would rather be savings for future spending needs. Similarly, funds made available for the provision of governmental services (to the extent of reduction in revenue) are intended to support direct provision of services to citizens. Contributions to rainy day funds are not considered provision of government services, since such expenses do not directly relate to the provision of government services.

4.2. May recipients use funds to invest in infrastructure other than water, sewer, and broadband projects (e.g. roads, public facilities)?

Under 602(c)(1)(C) or 603(c)(1)(C), recipients may use funds for maintenance of infrastructure or pay-go spending for building of new infrastructure as part of the general provision of government services, to the extent of the estimated reduction in revenue due to the public health emergency.

Under 602(c)(1)(A) or 603(c)(1)(A), a general infrastructure project typically would not be considered a response to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts unless the project responds to a specific pandemic-related public health need (e.g., investments in facilities for the delivery of vaccines) or a specific negative economic impact of the pandemic (e.g., affordable housing in a Qualified Census Tract).

4.3. May recipients use funds to pay interest or principal on outstanding debt?

No. Expenses related to financing, including servicing or redeeming notes, would not address the needs of pandemic response or its negative economic impacts. Such expenses would also not be considered provision of government services, as these financing expenses do not directly provide services or aid to citizens.

This applies to paying interest or principal on any outstanding debt instrument, including, for example, short-term revenue or tax anticipation notes, or paying fees or issuance costs associated with the issuance of new debt.

4.4. May recipients use funds to satisfy nonfederal matching requirements under the Stafford Act? May recipients use funds to satisfy nonfederal matching requirements generally?

Fiscal Recovery Funds are subject to pre-existing limitations in other federal statutes and regulations and may not be used as non-federal match for other Federal programs whose statute or regulations bar the use of Federal funds to meet matching requirements. For example, expenses for the state share of Medicaid are not an eligible use. For information on FEMA programs, please [see here](#).

4.5. Are governments required to submit proposed expenditures to Treasury for approval? [5/27]

No. Recipients are not required to submit planned expenditures for prior approval by Treasury. Recipients are subject to the requirements and guidelines for eligible uses contained in the Interim Final Rule.

4.6. How do I know if a specific use is eligible? [5/27]

Fiscal Recovery Funds must be used in one of the four eligible use categories specified in the American Rescue Plan Act and implemented in the Interim Final Rule:

- a) To respond to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;
- b) To respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers;
- c) For the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the COVID–19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the emergency; and
- d) To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

Recipients should consult Section II of the Interim Final Rule for additional information on eligible uses. For recipients evaluating potential uses under (a), the Interim Final Rule contains a non-exclusive list of programs or services that may be funded as responding to COVID-19 or the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency, along with considerations for evaluating other potential uses of Fiscal Recovery Funds not explicitly listed. See Section II of the Interim Final Rule for additional discussion.

For recipients evaluating potential uses under (c), the Interim Final Rule gives recipients broad latitude to use funds for the provision of government services to the extent of reduction in revenue. See FAQ #3.8 for additional discussion.

For recipients evaluating potential uses under (b) and (d), see Sections 5 and 6.

4.7. Do restrictions on using Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to cover costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021 apply to costs incurred by the recipient (e.g., a State, local, territorial, or Tribal government) or to costs incurred by households, businesses, and individuals benefiting from assistance provided using Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds? [6/8]

The Interim Final Rule permits funds to be used to cover costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021. This limitation applies to costs incurred by the recipient (i.e., the state, local, territorial, or Tribal government receiving funds). However, recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide assistance to households, businesses, and individuals within the eligible use categories described in the Interim Final Rule for economic harms experienced by those households, businesses, and individuals prior to March 3, 2021. For example,

- Public Health/Negative Economic Impacts – Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide assistance to households – such as rent, mortgage, or utility assistance – for economic harms experienced or costs incurred by the household prior to March 3, 2021 (e.g., rental arrears from

preceding months), provided that the cost of providing assistance to the household was not incurred by the recipient prior to March 3, 2021.

- Premium Pay – Recipients may provide premium pay retrospectively for work performed at any time since the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency. Such premium pay must be “in addition to” wages and remuneration already received and the obligation to provide such pay must not have been incurred by the recipient prior to March 3, 2021.
- Revenue Loss – The Interim Final Rule gives recipients broad latitude to use funds for the provision of government services to the extent of reduction in revenue. The calculation of lost revenue begins with the recipient’s revenue in the last full fiscal year prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency and includes the 12-month period ending December 31, 2020. However, use of funds for government services must be forward looking for costs incurred by the recipient after March 3, 2021.
- Investments in Water, Sewer, and Broadband – Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to make necessary investments in water, sewer, and broadband. See FAQ Section 6. Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to cover costs incurred for eligible projects planned or started prior to March 3, 2021, provided that the project costs covered by the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds were incurred after March 3, 2021.

4.8. How can I use CSFRF/CLFRF funds to prevent and respond to crime, and support public safety in my community? [6/23]

Under Treasury’s Interim Final Rule, there are many ways in which the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (“Funds”) under the American Rescue Plan Act can support communities working to reduce and respond to increased violence due to the pandemic. Among the eligible uses of the Funds are restoring of public sector staff to their pre-pandemic levels and responses to the public health crisis and negative economic impacts resulting from the pandemic. The Interim Final Rule provides several ways for recipients to “respond to” this pandemic-related gun violence, ranging from community violence intervention programs to mental health services to hiring of public safety personnel.

Below are some examples of how Fiscal Recovery Funds can be used to address public safety:

- In all communities, recipients may use resources to rehire police officers and other public servants to restore law enforcement and courts to their pre-pandemic levels. Additionally, Funds can be used for expenses to address COVID-related court backlogs, including hiring above pre-pandemic levels, as a response to the public health emergency. See FAQ 2.19.
- In communities where an increase in violence or increased difficulty in accessing or providing services to respond to or mitigate the effects of violence, is a result of the pandemic they may use funds to address that harm. This spending may include:

- Hiring law enforcement officials – even above pre-pandemic levels – or paying overtime where the funds are directly focused on advancing community policing strategies in those communities experiencing an increase in gun violence associated with the pandemic
- Community Violence Intervention (CVI) programs, including capacity building efforts at CVI programs like funding and training additional intervention workers
- Additional enforcement efforts to reduce gun violence exacerbated by the pandemic, including prosecuting gun traffickers, dealers, and other parties contributing to the supply of crime guns, as well as collaborative federal, state, and local efforts to identify and address gun trafficking channels
- Investing in technology and equipment to allow law enforcement to more efficiently and effectively respond to the rise in gun violence resulting from the pandemic

As discussed in the Interim Final Rule, uses of CSFRF/CLFRF funds that respond to an identified harm must be related and reasonably proportional to the extent and type of harm experienced; uses that bear no relation or are grossly disproportionate to the type or extent of harm experienced would not be eligible uses.

- Recipients may also use funds up to the level of revenue loss for government services, including those outlined above.

Recognizing that the pandemic exacerbated mental health and substance use disorder needs in many communities, eligible public health services include mental health and other behavioral health services, which are a critical component of a holistic public safety approach. This could include:

- Mental health services and substance use disorder services, including for individuals experiencing trauma exacerbated by the pandemic, such as:
 - Community-based mental health and substance use disorder programs that deliver evidence-based psychotherapy, crisis support services, medications for opioid use disorder, and/or recovery support
 - School-based social-emotional support and other mental health services
- Referrals to trauma recovery services for crime victims.

Recipients also may use Funds to respond to the negative economic impacts of the public health emergency, including:

- Assistance programs to households or populations facing negative economic impacts of the public health emergency, including:
 - Assistance to support economic security, including for the victims of crime;
 - Housing assistance, including rent, utilities, and relocation assistance;
 - Assistance with food, including Summer EBT and nutrition programs; and
 - Employment or job training services to address negative economic or public health impacts experienced due to a worker's occupation or level of training.
- Assistance to unemployed workers, including:

- Subsidized jobs, including for young people. Summer youth employment programs directly address the negative economic impacts of the pandemic on young people and their families and communities;
- Programs that provide paid training and/or work experience targeted primarily to (1) formerly incarcerated individuals, and/or (2) communities experiencing high levels of violence exacerbated by the pandemic;
- Programs that provide workforce readiness training, apprenticeship or pre-apprenticeship opportunities, skills development, placement services, and/or coaching and mentoring; and
- Associated wraparound services, including for housing, health care, and food.

Recognizing the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on certain communities, a broader range of services are eligible in those communities than would otherwise be available in communities not experiencing a pandemic-related increase in crime or gun violence. These eligible uses aim to address the pandemic's exacerbation of public health and economic disparities and include services to address health and educational disparities, support neighborhoods and affordable housing, and promote healthy childhood environments. The Interim Final Rule provides a non-exhaustive list of eligible services in these categories.

These services automatically qualify as eligible uses when provided in Qualified Census Tracts (QCTs), low-income areas designated by HUD; to families in QCTs; or by Tribal governments. Outside of these areas, recipient governments can also identify and serve households, populations, and geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

Services under this category could include:

- Programs or services that address or mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency on education, childhood health and welfare, including:
 - Summer education and enrichment programs in these communities, which include many communities currently struggling with high levels of violence;
 - Programs that address learning loss and keep students productively engaged;
 - Enhanced services for foster youths and home visiting programs; and
 - Summer camps and recreation.
- Programs or services that provide or facilitate access to health and social services and address health disparities exacerbated by the pandemic. This includes Community Violence Intervention (CVI) programs, such as:
 - Evidence-based practices like focused deterrence, street outreach, violence interrupters, and hospital-based violence intervention models, complete with wraparound services such as behavioral therapy, trauma recovery, job training, education, housing and relocation services, and financial assistance; and,
 - Capacity-building efforts at CVI programs like funding more intervention workers; increasing their pay; providing training and professional development for intervention workers; and hiring and training workers to administer the programs.

Please refer to Treasury's Interim Final Rule for additional information.

5. Eligible Uses – Premium Pay

5.1. What criteria should recipients use in identifying essential workers to receive premium pay?

Essential workers are those in critical infrastructure sectors who regularly perform in-person work, interact with others at work, or physically handle items handled by others.

Critical infrastructure sectors include healthcare, education and childcare, transportation, sanitation, grocery and food production, and public health and safety, among others, as provided in the Interim Final Rule. Governments receiving Fiscal Recovery Funds have the discretion to add additional sectors to this list, so long as the sectors are considered critical to protect the health and well-being of residents.

The Interim Final Rule emphasizes the need for recipients to prioritize premium pay for lower income workers. Premium pay that would increase a worker's total pay above 150% of the greater of the state or county average annual wage requires specific justification for how it responds to the needs of these workers.

5.2. What criteria should recipients use in identifying third-party employers to receive grants for the purpose of providing premium pay to essential workers?

Any third-party employers of essential workers are eligible. Third-party contractors who employ essential workers in eligible sectors are also eligible for grants to provide premium pay. Selection of third-party employers and contractors who receive grants is at the discretion of recipients.

To ensure any grants respond to the needs of essential workers and are made in a fair and transparent manner, the rule imposes some additional reporting requirements for grants to third-party employers, including the public disclosure of grants provided.

5.3. May recipients provide premium pay retroactively for work already performed?

Yes. Treasury encourages recipients to consider providing premium pay retroactively for work performed during the pandemic, recognizing that many essential workers have not yet received additional compensation for their service during the pandemic.

6. Eligible Uses – Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure

6.1. What types of water and sewer projects are eligible uses of funds?

The Interim Final Rule generally aligns eligible uses of the Funds with the wide range of types or categories of projects that would be eligible to receive financial assistance

through the Environmental Protection Agency’s Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).

Under the DWSRF, categories of [eligible projects](#) include: treatment, transmission and distribution (including lead service line replacement), source rehabilitation and decontamination, storage, consolidation, and new systems development.

Under the CWSRF, categories of [eligible projects](#) include: construction of publicly-owned treatment works, nonpoint source pollution management, national estuary program projects, decentralized wastewater treatment systems, stormwater systems, water conservation, efficiency, and reuse measures, watershed pilot projects, energy efficiency measures for publicly-owned treatment works, water reuse projects, security measures at publicly-owned treatment works, and technical assistance to ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act.

As mentioned in the Interim Final Rule, eligible projects under the DWSRF and CWSRF support efforts to address climate change, as well as to meet cybersecurity needs to protect water and sewer infrastructure. Given the lifelong impacts of lead exposure for children, and the widespread nature of lead service lines, Treasury also encourages recipients to consider projects to replace lead service lines.

6.2. May construction on eligible water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure projects continue past December 31, 2024, assuming funds have been obligated prior to that date?

Yes. Treasury is interpreting the requirement that costs be incurred by December 31, 2024 to only require that recipients have obligated the funds by such date. The period of performance will run until December 31, 2026, which will provide recipients a reasonable amount of time to complete projects funded with Fiscal Recovery Funds.

6.3. May recipients use funds as a non-federal match for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)?

Recipients may not use funds as a state match for the CWSRF and DWSRF due to prohibitions in utilizing federal funds as a state match in the authorizing statutes and regulations of the CWSRF and DWSRF.

6.4. Does the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) apply to eligible infrastructure projects?

NEPA does not apply to Treasury’s administration of the Funds. Projects supported with payments from the Funds may still be subject to NEPA review if they are also funded by other federal financial assistance programs.

6.5. What types of broadband projects are eligible?

The Interim Final Rule requires eligible projects to reliably deliver minimum speeds of 100 Mbps download and 100 Mbps upload. In cases where it is impracticable due to geography, topography, or financial cost to meet those standards, projects must reliably deliver at least 100 Mbps download speed, at least 20 Mbps upload speed, and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download speed and 100 Mbps upload speed.

Projects must also be designed to serve unserved or underserved households and businesses, defined as those that are not currently served by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed.

6.6. For broadband investments, may recipients use funds for related programs such as cybersecurity or digital literacy training?

Yes. Recipients may use funds to provide assistance to households facing negative economic impacts due to Covid-19, including digital literacy training and other programs that promote access to the Internet. Recipients may also use funds for modernization of cybersecurity, including hardware, software, and protection of critical infrastructure, as part of provision of government services up to the amount of revenue lost due to the public health emergency.

6.7. How do I know if a water, sewer, or broadband project is an eligible use of funds? Do I need pre-approval? [6/8]

Recipients do not need approval from Treasury to determine whether an investment in a water, sewer, or broadband project is eligible under CSFRF/CLFRF. Each recipient should review the Interim Final Rule (IFR), along with the preamble to the Interim Final Rule, in order to make its own assessment of whether its intended project meets the eligibility criteria in the IFR. A recipient that makes its own determination that a project meets the eligibility criteria as outlined in the IFR may pursue the project as a CSFRF/CLFRF project without pre-approval from Treasury. Local government recipients similarly do not need state approval to determine that a project is eligible under CSFRF/CLFRF. However, recipients should be cognizant of other federal or state laws or regulations that may apply to construction projects independent of CSFRF/CLFRF funding conditions and that may require pre-approval.

For water and sewer projects, the IFR refers to the EPA [Drinking Water](#) and [Clean Water](#) State Revolving Funds (SRFs) for the categories of projects and activities that are eligible for funding. Recipients should look at the relevant federal statutes, regulations, and guidance issued by the EPA to determine whether a water or sewer project is eligible. Of note, the IFR does not incorporate any other requirements contained in the federal statutes governing the SRFs or any conditions or requirements that individual states may place on their use of SRFs.

6.8. For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement that infrastructure “be designed to” provide service to unserved or underserved households and businesses mean? [6/17]

Designing infrastructure investments to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses means prioritizing deployment of infrastructure that will bring service to households or businesses that are not currently serviced by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed. To meet this requirement, states and localities should use funds to deploy broadband infrastructure projects whose objective is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. These unserved or underserved households or businesses do not need to be the only ones in the service area funded by the project.

6.9. For broadband infrastructure to provide service to “unserved or underserved households or businesses,” must every house or business in the service area be unserved or underserved? [6/17]

No. It suffices that an objective of the project is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. Doing so may involve a holistic approach that provides service to a wider area in order, for example, to make the ongoing service of unserved or underserved households or businesses within the service area economical. Unserved or underserved households or businesses need not be the *only* households or businesses in the service area receiving funds.

6.10. May recipients use payments from the Funds for “middle mile” broadband projects? [6/17]

Yes. Under the Interim Final Rule, recipients may use payments from the Funds for “middle-mile projects,” but Treasury encourages recipients to focus on projects that will achieve last-mile connections—whether by focusing on funding last-mile projects or by ensuring that funded middle-mile projects have potential or partnered last-mile networks that could or would leverage the middle-mile network.

6.11. For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement to “reliably” meet or exceed a broadband speed threshold mean? [6/17]

In the Interim Final Rule, the term “reliably” is used in two places: to identify areas that are eligible to be the subject of broadband infrastructure investments and to identify expectations for acceptable service levels for broadband investments funded by the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. In particular:

- The IFR defines “unserved or underserved households or businesses” to mean one or more households or businesses that are not currently served by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speeds and 3 Mbps of upload speeds.
- The IFR provides that a recipient may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to make investments in broadband infrastructure that are designed to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses and that are designed to, upon completion: (i) reliably meet or exceed

symmetrical 100 Mbps download speed and upload speeds; or (ii) in limited cases, reliably meet or exceed 100 Mbps download speed and between 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speed and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download and upload speeds.

The use of “reliably” in the IFR provides recipients with significant discretion to assess whether the households and businesses in the area to be served by a project have access to wireline broadband service that can actually and consistently meet the specified thresholds of at least 25Mbps/3Mbps—i.e., to consider the actual experience of current wireline broadband customers that subscribe to services at or above the 25 Mbps/3 Mbps threshold. Whether there is a provider serving the area that advertises or otherwise claims to offer speeds that meet the 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload speed thresholds is not dispositive.

When making these assessments, recipients may choose to consider any available data, including but not limited to documentation of existing service performance, federal and/or state-collected broadband data, user speed test results, interviews with residents and business owners, and any other information they deem relevant. In evaluating such data, recipients may take into account a variety of factors, including whether users actually receive service at or above the speed thresholds at all hours of the day, whether factors other than speed such as latency or jitter, or deterioration of the existing connections make the user experience unreliable, and whether the existing service is being delivered by legacy technologies, such as copper telephone lines (typically using Digital Subscriber Line technology) or early versions of cable system technology (DOCSIS 2.0 or earlier).

The IFR also provides recipients with significant discretion as to how they will assess whether the project itself has been designed to provide households and businesses with broadband services that meet, or even exceed, the speed thresholds provided in the rule.

6.12. May recipients use Funds for pre-project development for eligible water, sewer, and broadband projects? [6/23]

Yes. To determine whether Funds can be used on pre-project development for an eligible water or sewer project, recipients should consult whether the pre-project development use or cost is eligible under the Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRF and DWSRF, respectively). Generally, the CWSRF and DWSRF often allow for pre-project development costs that are tied to an eligible project, as well as those that are reasonably expected to lead to a project. For example, the DWSRF [allows](#) for planning and evaluations uses, as well as numerous pre-project development costs, including costs associated with obtaining project authorization, planning and design, and project start-up like training and warranty for equipment. Likewise, the CWSRF [allows](#) for broad pre-project development, including planning and assessment activities, such as cost and effectiveness analyses, water/energy audits and conservation plans, and capital improvement plans.

Similarly, pre-project development uses and costs for broadband projects should be tied to an eligible broadband project or reasonably expected to lead to such a project. For example, pre-project costs associated with planning and engineering for an eligible broadband infrastructure build-out is considered an eligible use of funds, as well as technical assistance and evaluations that would reasonably be expected to lead to commencement of an eligible project (e.g., broadband mapping for the purposes of finding an eligible area for investment).

All funds must be obligated within the statutory period between March 3, 2021 and December 31, 2024, and expended to cover such obligations by December 31, 2026.

7. Non-Entitlement Units (NEUs)

Answers to frequently asked questions on distribution of funds to NEUs can be found in this [FAQ supplement](#), which is regularly updated.

8. Ineligible Uses

8.1. What is meant by a pension “deposit”? Can governments use funds for routine pension contributions for employees whose payroll and covered benefits are eligible expenses?

Treasury interprets “deposit” in this context to refer to an extraordinary payment into a pension fund for the purpose of reducing an accrued, unfunded liability. More specifically, the interim final rule does not permit this assistance to be used to make a payment into a pension fund if both: (1) the payment reduces a liability incurred prior to the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency, and (2) the payment occurs outside the recipient’s regular timing for making such payments.

Under this interpretation, a “deposit” is distinct from a “payroll contribution,” which occurs when employers make payments into pension funds on regular intervals, with contribution amounts based on a pre-determined percentage of employees’ wages and salaries. In general, if an employee’s wages and salaries are an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds, recipients may treat the employee’s covered benefits as an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds.

8.2. May recipients use Fiscal Recovery Funds to fund Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)? [6/8]

OPEB refers to benefits other than pensions (see, e.g., [Governmental Accounting Standards Board, “Other Post-Employment Benefits”](#)). Treasury has determined that Sections 602(c)(2)(B) and 603(c)(2), which refer only to pensions, do not prohibit CSFRF/CLFRF recipients from funding OPEB. Recipients of either the CSFRF/CLFRF may use funds for eligible uses, and a recipient seeking to use CSFRF/CLFRF funds for

OPEB contributions would need to justify those contributions under one of the four eligible use categories.

9. Reporting

On June 17, 2021, Treasury released [Guidance on Recipient Compliance and Reporting Responsibilities for the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds](#). Recipients should consult this guidance for additional detail and clarification on recipients' compliance and reporting responsibilities. A users' guide will be provided with additional information on how and where to submit required reports.

9.1. What records must be kept by governments receiving funds?

Financial records and supporting documents related to the award must be retained for a period of five years after all funds have been expended or returned to Treasury, whichever is later. This includes those which demonstrate the award funds were used for eligible purposes in accordance with the ARPA, Treasury's regulations implementing those sections, and Treasury's guidance on eligible uses of funds.

9.2. What reporting will be required, and when will the first report be due?

Recipients will be required to submit an interim report, quarterly project and expenditure reports, and annual Recovery Plan Performance Reports as specified below, regarding their utilization of Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.

Interim reports: States (defined to include the District of Columbia), territories, metropolitan cities, counties, and Tribal governments will be required to submit one interim report. The interim report will include a recipient's expenditures by category at the summary level and for states, information related to distributions to non-entitlement units of local government must also be included in the interim report. The interim report will cover activity from the date of award to July 31, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by August 31, 2021. Non-entitlement units of local government are not required to submit an interim report.

Quarterly Project and Expenditure reports: State (defined to include the District of Columbia), territorial, metropolitan city, county, and Tribal governments will be required to submit quarterly project and expenditure reports. This report will include financial data, information on contracts and subawards over \$50,000, types of projects funded, and other information regarding a recipient's utilization of award funds. Reports will be required quarterly with the exception of non-entitlement units, which will report annually. An interim report is due on August 31, 2021. The reports will include the same general data as those submitted by recipients of the Coronavirus Relief Fund, with some modifications to expenditure categories and the addition of data elements related to specific eligible uses. The initial quarterly Project and Expenditure report will cover two calendar quarters from the date of award to September 30, 2021 and must be submitted to

Treasury by October 31, 2021. The subsequent quarterly reports will cover one calendar quarter and must be submitted to Treasury within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter.

Non-entitlement units of local government will be required to submit the project and expenditure report annually. The initial annual Project and Expenditure report for non-entitlement units of local government will cover activity from the date of award to September 30, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by October 31, 2021. The subsequent annual reports must be submitted to Treasury by October 31 each year.

Recovery Plan Performance Reports: States (defined to include the District of Columbia), territories, metropolitan cities, and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents will also be required to submit an annual Recovery Plan Performance Report to Treasury. This report will include descriptions of the projects funded and information on the performance indicators and objectives of each award, helping local residents understand how their governments are using the substantial resources provided by Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds program. The initial Recovery Plan Performance Report will cover activity from date of award to July 31, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by August 31, 2021. Thereafter, the Recovery Plan Performance Reports will cover a 12-month period and recipients will be required to submit the report to Treasury within 30 days after the end of the 12-month period. The second Recovery Plan Performance Report will cover the period from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 and must be submitted to Treasury by July 31, 2022. Each annual Recovery Plan Performance Report must be posted on the public-facing website of the recipient. Local governments with fewer than 250,000 residents, Tribal governments, and non-entitlement units of local government are not required to develop a Recovery Plan Performance Report.

Please see the [Guidance on Recipient Compliance and Reporting Responsibilities](#) for more information.

9.3. What provisions of the Uniform Guidance for grants apply to these funds? Will the Single Audit requirements apply?

Most of the provisions of the Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200) apply to this program, including the Cost Principles and Single Audit Act requirements. Recipients should refer to the Assistance Listing for detail on the specific provisions of the Uniform Guidance that do not apply to this program. The Assistance Listing will be available on beta.SAM.gov.

9.4. Once a recipient has identified a reduction in revenue, how will Treasury track use of funds for the provision of government services? [6/8]

The ARPA establishes four categories of eligible uses and further restrictions on the use of funds to ensure that Fiscal Recovery Funds are used within the four eligible use categories. The Interim Final Rule implements these restrictions, including the scope of

the eligible use categories and further restrictions on tax cuts and deposits into pensions. Reporting requirements will align with this structure.

Consistent with the broad latitude provided to recipients to use funds for government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue, recipients will be required to submit a description of services provided. As discussed in IFR, these services can include a broad range of services but may not be used directly for pension deposits, contributions to reserve funds, or debt service. Recipients may use sources of funding other than Fiscal Recovery Funds to make deposits to pension funds, contribute to reserve funds, and pay debt service, including during the period of performance for the Fiscal Recovery Fund award.

For recipients using Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide government services to the extent of reduction in revenue, the description of government services reported to Treasury may be narrative or in another form, and recipients are encouraged to report based on their existing budget processes and to minimize administrative burden. For example, a recipient with \$100 in revenue replacement funds available could indicate that \$50 were used for personnel costs and \$50 were used for pay-go building of sidewalk infrastructure.

In addition to describing the government services provided to the extent of reduction in revenue, all recipients will also be required to indicate that Fiscal Recovery Funds are not used directly to make a deposit in a pension fund. Further, recipients subject to the tax offset provision will be required to provide information necessary to implement the Interim Final Rule, as described in the Interim Final Rule. Treasury does not anticipate requiring other types of reporting or recordkeeping on spending in pensions, debt service, or contributions to reserve funds.

These requirements are further detailed in the guidance on reporting requirements for the Fiscal Recovery Funds available [here](#).

9.5. What is the Assistance Listing and Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number for the program? [6/8]

The [Assistance Listing](#) for the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLFRF) was published May 28, 2021 on SAM.gov. This includes the final CFDA Number for the program, 21.027.

The assistance listing includes helpful information including program purpose, statutory authority, eligibility requirements, and compliance requirements for recipients. The CFDA number is the unique 5-digit code for each type of federal assistance, and can be used to search for program information, including funding opportunities, spending on [usaspending.gov](#), or audit results through the Federal Audit Clearinghouse.

To expedite payments and meet statutory timelines, Treasury issued initial payments under an existing CFDA number. If you have already received funds or captured the

initial CFDA number in your records, please update your systems and reporting to reflect the final CFDA number 21.027. **Recipients must use the final CFDA number for all financial accounting, audits, subawards, and associated program reporting requirements.**

To ensure public trust, Treasury expects all recipients to serve as strong stewards of these funds. This includes ensuring funds are used for intended purposes and recipients have in place effective financial management, internal controls, and reporting for transparency and accountability.

Please see [Treasury's Interim Final Rule](#) and the [Guidance on Recipient Compliance and Reporting Responsibilities](#) for more information.

10. Miscellaneous

10.1. May governments retain assets purchased with Fiscal Recovery Funds? If so, what rules apply to the proceeds of disposition or sale of such assets?

Yes, if the purchase of the asset was consistent with the limitations on the eligible use of funds. If such assets are disposed of prior to December 31, 2024, the proceeds would be subject to the restrictions on the eligible use of payments.

10.2. Can recipients use funds for administrative purposes?

Recipients may use funds to cover the portion of payroll and benefits of employees corresponding to time spent on administrative work necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and its negative economic impacts. This includes, but is not limited to, costs related to disbursing payments of Fiscal Recovery Funds and managing new grant programs established using Fiscal Recovery Funds.

10.3. Are recipients required to remit interest earned on CSFRF/CLFRF payments made by Treasury? [5/27]

No. CSFRF/CLFRF payments made by Treasury to states, territories, and the District of Columbia are not subject to the requirement of the Cash Management Improvement Act and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 CFR part 205 to remit interest to Treasury. CSFRF/CLFRF payments made by Treasury to local governments and Tribes are not subject to the requirement of 2 CFR 200.305(b)(8)-(9) to maintain balances in an interest-bearing account and remit payments to Treasury.

10.4. Is there a deadline to apply for funds? [5/27]

The Interim Final Rule requires that costs be incurred by December 31, 2024. Direct recipients are encouraged to apply as soon as possible. For direct recipients other than Tribal governments, there is not a specific application deadline.

Tribal governments do have deadlines to complete the application process and should visit www.treasury.gov/SLFRPTribal for guidance on applicable deadlines.

Non-entitlement units of local government should contact their state government for information on applicable deadlines.

10.5. May recipients use funds to cover the costs of consultants to assist with managing and administering the funds? [6/8]

Yes. Recipients may use funds for administering the CSFRF/CLFRF program, including costs of consultants to support effective management and oversight, including consultation for ensuring compliance with legal, regulatory, and other requirements.

11. Operations

11.1. How do I know if my entity is eligible?

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 set forth the jurisdictions eligible to receive funds under the program, which are:

- States and the District of Columbia
- Territories
- Tribal governments
- Counties
- Metropolitan cities (typically, but not always, those with populations over 50,000)
- Non-entitlement units of local government, or smaller local governments (typically, but not always, those with populations under 50,000)

11.2. How does an eligible entity request payment?

Eligible entities (other than non-entitlement units) must submit their information to the [Treasury Submission Portal](#). Please visit the [Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund website](#) for more information on the submission process.

11.3. I cannot log into the Treasury Submission Portal or am having trouble navigating it. Who can help me?

If you have questions about the Treasury Submission Portal or for technical support, please email covidreliefitsupport@treasury.gov.

11.4. What do I need to do to receive my payment?

All eligible payees are required to have a DUNS Number previously issued by Dun & Bradstreet (<https://www.dnb.com/>).

All eligible payees are also required to have an active registration with the System for Award Management (SAM) (<https://www.sam.gov>).

And eligible payees must have a bank account enabled for Automated Clearing House (ACH) direct deposit. Payees with a Wire account are encouraged to provide that information as well.

More information on these and all program pre-submission requirements can be found on the [Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund website](#).

11.5. Why is Treasury employing id.me for the Treasury Submission Portal?

ID.me is a trusted technology partner to multiple government agencies and healthcare providers. It provides secure digital identity verification to those government agencies and healthcare providers to make sure you're you – and not someone pretending to be you – when you request access to online services. All personally identifiable information provided to ID.me is encrypted and disclosed only with the express consent of the user. Please refer to ID.me Contact Support for assistance with your ID.me account. Their support website is <https://help.id.me>.

11.6. Why is an entity not on the list of eligible entities in Treasury Submission Portal?

The ARPA statute lays out which governments are eligible for payments. The list of entities within the Treasury Submission Portal includes entities eligible to receive a direct payment of funds from Treasury, which include states (defined to include the District of Columbia), territories, Tribal governments, counties, and metropolitan cities.

Eligible non-entitlement units of local government will receive a distribution of funds from their respective state government and should not submit information to the Treasury Submission Portal.

If you believe an entity has been mistakenly left off the eligible entity list, please email SLFRP@treasury.gov.

11.7. What is an Authorized Representative?

An Authorized Representative is an individual with legal authority to bind the government entity (e.g., the Chief Executive Officer of the government entity). An Authorized Representative must sign the Acceptance of Award terms for it to be valid.

11.8. How does a Tribal government determine their allocation?

Tribal governments will receive information about their allocation when the submission to the Treasury Submission Portal is confirmed to be complete and accurate.

11.9. How do I know the status of my request for funds (submission)?

Entities can check the status of their submission at any time by logging into [Treasury Submission Portal](#).

11.10. My Treasury Submission Portal submission requires additional information/correction. What is the process for that?

If your Authorized Representative has not yet signed the award terms, you can edit your submission with in the into [Treasury Submission Portal](#). If your Authorized Representative has signed the award terms, please email SLFRP@treasury.gov to request assistance with updating your information.

11.11. My request for funds was denied. How do I find out why it was denied or appeal the decision?

Please check to ensure that no one else from your entity has applied, causing a duplicate submission. Please also review the list of all eligible entities on the [Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund website](#).

If you still have questions regarding your submission, please email SLFRP@treasury.gov.

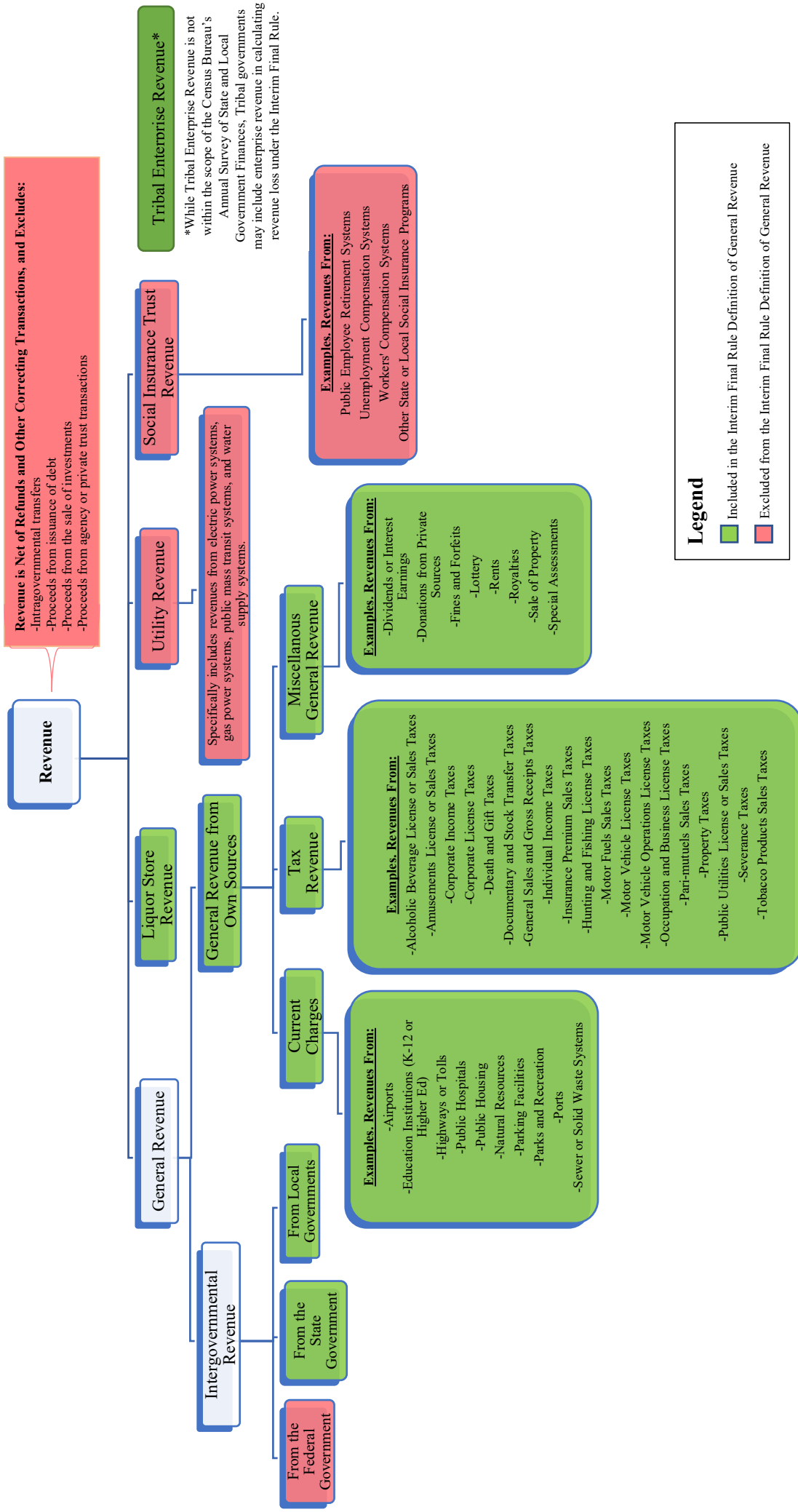
11.12. When will entities get their money?

Before Treasury is able to execute a payment, a representative of an eligible government must submit the government's information for verification through the [Treasury Submission Portal](#). The verification process takes approximately four business days. If any errors are identified, the designated point of contact for the government will be contacted via email to correct the information before the payment can proceed. Once verification is complete, the designated point of contact of the eligible government will receive an email notifying them that their submission has been verified. Payments are generally scheduled for the next business day after this verification email, though funds may not be available immediately due to processing time of their financial institution.

11.13. How does a local government entity provide Treasury with a notice of transfer of funds to its State?

For more information on how to provide Treasury with notice of transfer to a state, please email SLRedirectFunds@treasury.gov.

Appendix: Interim Final Rule Definition of General Revenue Within the Census Bureau Classification Structure of Revenue



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual, 2006; Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances

Name	County	Estimated Allocation
Abbot town	Piscataquis	\$ 71,497.59
Acton town	York	\$ 276,802.34
Addison town	Washington	\$ 132,434.24
Albion town	Kennebec	\$ 221,146.17
Alexander town	Washington	\$ 50,692.53
Alfred town	York	\$ 334,042.66
Allagash town	Aroostook	\$ 22,917.25
Alna town	Lincoln	\$ 77,517.33
Alton town	Penobscot	\$ 90,612.90
Amherst town	Hancock	\$ 27,141.63
Amity town	Aroostook	\$ 22,917.25
Andover town	Oxford	\$ 87,761.44
Anson town	Somerset	\$ 251,772.90
Appleton town	Knox	\$ 144,473.71
Arrowsic town	Sagadahoc	\$ 48,685.95
Arundel town	York	\$ 464,047.88
Ashland town	Aroostook	\$ 128,526.69
Athens town	Somerset	\$ 103,391.64
Augusta city	Kennebec	\$ 1,974,579.70
Aurora town	Hancock	\$ 11,722.65
Avon town	Franklin	\$ 46,256.93
Baileyville town	Washington	\$ 152,816.86
Baldwin town	Cumberland	\$ 171,298.51
Bar Harbor town	Hancock	\$ 587,082.88
Baring plantation	Washington	\$ 25,029.44
Bath city	Sagadahoc	\$ 880,571.51
Beals town	Washington	\$ 52,593.50
Beaver Cove town	Piscataquis	\$ 12,250.70
Beddington town	Washington	\$ 5,069.25
Belfast city	Waldo	\$ 705,365.45
Belgrade town	Kennebec	\$ 332,564.13
Belmont town	Waldo	\$ 96,421.42
Benton town	Kennebec	\$ 286,518.41
Berwick town	York	\$ 831,357.51
Bethel town	Oxford	\$ 289,158.65
Bingham town	Somerset	\$ 95,048.50
Blaine town	Aroostook	\$ 70,863.93
Blue Hill town	Hancock	\$ 280,076.23
Boothbay Harbor town	Lincoln	\$ 233,713.69
Boothbay town	Lincoln	\$ 335,098.75
Bowdoin town	Sagadahoc	\$ 339,111.91
Bowdoinham town	Sagadahoc	\$ 322,742.45
Bowerbank town	Piscataquis	\$ 11,828.26
Bradford town	Penobscot	\$ 129,688.39
Bradley town	Penobscot	\$ 157,146.85
Bremen town	Lincoln	\$ 85,226.82

Brewer city	Penobscot	\$	954,181.29
Bridgewater town	Aroostook	\$	59,352.51
Bridgton town	Cumberland	\$	573,881.70
Brighton plantation	Somerset	\$	7,075.83
Bristol town	Lincoln	\$	294,333.51
Brooklin town	Hancock	\$	85,754.87
Brooks town	Waldo	\$	119,655.50
Brooksville town	Hancock	\$	96,421.42
Brownfield town	Oxford	\$	173,516.31
Brownville town	Piscataquis	\$	125,358.41
Brunswick town	Cumberland	\$	2,168,689.85
Buckfield town	Oxford	\$	215,548.87
Bucksport town	Hancock	\$	520,126.49
Burlington town	Penobscot	\$	48,263.51
Burnham town	Waldo	\$	130,005.22
Buxton town	York	\$	879,409.81
Byron town	Oxford	\$	15,735.81
Calais city	Washington	\$	317,356.37
Cambridge town	Somerset	\$	47,735.47
Camden town	Knox	\$	505,129.95
Canaan town	Somerset	\$	229,172.48
Canton town	Oxford	\$	115,959.16
Cape Elizabeth town	Cumberland	\$	982,590.23
Caratunk town	Somerset	\$	6,864.61
Caribou city	Aroostook	\$	801,892.48
Carmel town	Penobscot	\$	300,458.86
Carrabassett Valley town	Franklin	\$	83,114.63
Carroll plantation	Penobscot	\$	15,418.98
Carthage town	Franklin	\$	57,240.32
Casco town	Cumberland	\$	414,833.88
Castine town	Hancock	\$	104,764.56
Castle Hill town	Aroostook	\$	41,504.51
Caswell town	Aroostook	\$	29,781.86
Chapman town	Aroostook	\$	46,996.20
Charleston town	Penobscot	\$	181,331.41
Charlotte town	Washington	\$	33,478.19
Chebeague Island town	Cumberland	\$	36,540.87
Chelsea town	Kennebec	\$	290,425.96
Cherryfield town	Washington	\$	122,612.56
Chester town	Penobscot	\$	55,444.96
Chesterville town	Franklin	\$	142,572.74
China town	Kennebec	\$	454,331.81
Clifton town	Penobscot	\$	95,576.54
Clinton town	Kennebec	\$	354,214.06
Codyville plantation	Washington	\$	2,429.02
Columbia Falls town	Washington	\$	56,078.61
Columbia town	Washington	\$	49,002.78

Cooper town	Washington	\$	15,313.37
Coplin plantation	Franklin	\$	16,791.90
Corinna town	Penobscot	\$	226,109.81
Corinth town	Penobscot	\$	296,128.87
Cornish town	York	\$	150,071.01
Cornville town	Somerset	\$	145,741.03
Cranberry Isles town	Hancock	\$	14,574.10
Crawford town	Washington	\$	10,138.51
Crystal town	Aroostook	\$	26,191.14
Cumberland town	Cumberland	\$	866,842.28
Cushing town	Knox	\$	157,886.11
Cutler town	Washington	\$	53,966.42
Cyr plantation	Aroostook	\$	9,927.29
Dallas plantation	Franklin	\$	31,260.39
Damariscotta town	Lincoln	\$	227,165.91
Danforth town	Washington	\$	60,936.65
Dayton town	York	\$	219,878.85
Deblois town	Washington	\$	5,702.91
Dedham town	Hancock	\$	176,367.76
Deer Isle town	Hancock	\$	201,291.59
Denmark town	Oxford	\$	121,556.47
Dennistown plantation	Somerset	\$	3,273.89
Dennysville town	Washington	\$	34,639.90
Detroit town	Somerset	\$	87,339.01
Dexter town	Penobscot	\$	391,388.58
Dixfield town	Oxford	\$	262,545.07
Dixmont town	Penobscot	\$	118,916.23
Dover-Foxcroft town	Piscataquis	\$	426,345.31
Dresden town	Lincoln	\$	177,212.64
Drew plantation	Penobscot	\$	3,907.55
Durham town	Androscoggin	\$	421,698.49
Dyer Brook town	Aroostook	\$	20,488.23
Eagle Lake town	Aroostook	\$	84,804.38
East Machias town	Washington	\$	137,081.05
East Millinocket town	Penobscot	\$	171,826.56
Eastbrook town	Hancock	\$	44,039.14
Easton town	Aroostook	\$	124,724.75
Eastport city	Washington	\$	133,595.94
Eddington town	Penobscot	\$	233,185.64
Edgecomb town	Lincoln	\$	133,279.11
Edinburg town	Penobscot	\$	13,201.18
Eliot town	York	\$	729,550.01
Ellsworth city	Hancock	\$	863,885.22
Embden town	Somerset	\$	100,328.97
Enfield town	Penobscot	\$	162,216.10
Etna town	Penobscot	\$	126,625.72
Eustis town	Franklin	\$	65,266.63

Exeter town	Penobscot	\$	115,747.95
Fairfield town	Somerset	\$	691,953.05
Falmouth town	Cumberland	\$	1,300,263.42
Farmingdale town	Kennebec	\$	308,907.61
Farmington town	Franklin	\$	819,740.47
Fayette town	Kennebec	\$	122,823.78
Fort Fairfield town	Aroostook	\$	346,927.01
Fort Kent town	Aroostook	\$	407,230.00
Frankfort town	Waldo	\$	125,569.62
Franklin town	Hancock	\$	164,645.12
Freedom town	Waldo	\$	76,461.23
Freeport town	Cumberland	\$	903,805.59
Frenchboro town	Hancock	\$	6,230.96
Frenchville town	Aroostook	\$	109,516.99
Friendship town	Knox	\$	119,761.10
Frye Island town	Cumberland	\$	1,372.92
Fryeburg town	Oxford	\$	364,458.18
Gardiner city	Kennebec	\$	597,010.16
Garfield plantation	Aroostook	\$	7,815.10
Garland town	Penobscot	\$	111,101.13
Georgetown town	Sagadahoc	\$	112,896.49
Gilead town	Oxford	\$	21,544.33
Glenburn town	Penobscot	\$	481,895.87
Glenwood plantation	Aroostook	\$	316.83
Gorham town	Cumberland	\$	1,898,646.51
Gouldsboro town	Hancock	\$	183,866.03
Grand Isle town	Aroostook	\$	45,412.06
Grand Lake Stream plantation	Washington	\$	10,983.38
Gray town	Cumberland	\$	868,426.42
Great Pond town	Hancock	\$	5,914.13
Greenbush town	Penobscot	\$	159,787.08
Greene town	Androscoggin	\$	458,239.36
Greenville town	Piscataquis	\$	169,397.54
Greenwood town	Oxford	\$	85,226.82
Guilford town	Piscataquis	\$	152,922.47
Hallowell city	Kennebec	\$	251,456.08
Hamlin town	Aroostook	\$	21,438.72
Hammond town	Aroostook	\$	11,617.04
Hampden town	Penobscot	\$	782,777.17
Hancock town	Hancock	\$	256,736.55
Hanover town	Oxford	\$	27,669.67
Harmony town	Somerset	\$	94,837.28
Harpswell town	Cumberland	\$	519,387.23
Harrington town	Washington	\$	101,807.50
Harrison town	Cumberland	\$	295,706.43
Hartford town	Oxford	\$	128,209.86
Hartland town	Somerset	\$	182,070.67

Haynesville town	Aroostook	\$	11,828.26
Hebron town	Oxford	\$	149,859.80
Hermon town	Penobscot	\$	637,141.75
Hersey town	Aroostook	\$	7,920.71
Highland plantation	Somerset	\$	7,392.66
Hiram town	Oxford	\$	173,410.70
Hodgdon town	Aroostook	\$	133,807.16
Holden town	Penobscot	\$	327,811.70
Hollis town	York	\$	501,328.01
Hope town	Knox	\$	178,163.13
Houlton town	Aroostook	\$	607,465.50
Howland town	Penobscot	\$	127,048.16
Hudson town	Penobscot	\$	159,787.08
Industry town	Franklin	\$	98,322.39
Island Falls town	Aroostook	\$	82,164.14
Isle au Haut town	Knox	\$	7,075.83
Islesboro town	Waldo	\$	59,246.90
Jackman town	Somerset	\$	86,071.69
Jackson town	Waldo	\$	61,781.52
Jay town	Franklin	\$	488,232.44
Jefferson town	Lincoln	\$	259,271.17
Jonesboro town	Washington	\$	61,992.74
Jonesport town	Washington	\$	139,087.63
Kenduskeag town	Penobscot	\$	144,156.89
Kennebunk town	York	\$	1,227,709.74
Kennebunkport town	York	\$	385,580.07
Kingfield town	Franklin	\$	102,863.59
Kingsbury plantation	Piscataquis	\$	2,851.45
Kittery town	York	\$	1,036,979.09
Knox town	Waldo	\$	83,325.85
Lagrange town	Penobscot	\$	71,708.81
Lake View plantation	Piscataquis	\$	8,976.80
Lakeville town	Penobscot	\$	10,666.55
Lamoine town	Hancock	\$	179,852.88
Lebanon town	York	\$	674,949.93
Lee town	Penobscot	\$	92,302.65
Leeds town	Androscoggin	\$	244,380.24
Levant town	Penobscot	\$	314,821.74
Liberty town	Waldo	\$	102,229.94
Limerick town	York	\$	319,151.73
Limestone town	Aroostook	\$	229,489.31
Limington town	York	\$	413,777.79
Lincoln plantation	Oxford	\$	4,646.82
Lincoln town	Penobscot	\$	513,473.10
Lincolnton town	Waldo	\$	235,086.61
Linneus town	Aroostook	\$	96,104.59
Lisbon town	Androscoggin	\$	951,013.01

Litchfield town	Kennebec	\$	386,319.33
Littleton town	Aroostook	\$	104,447.74
Livermore Falls town	Androscoggin	\$	333,409.00
Livermore town	Androscoggin	\$	223,786.40
Long Island town	Cumberland	\$	25,135.05
Lovell town	Oxford	\$	119,761.10
Lowell town	Penobscot	\$	38,230.62
Lubec town	Washington	\$	132,856.68
Ludlow town	Aroostook	\$	38,864.27
Lyman town	York	\$	477,037.84
Machias town	Washington	\$	214,070.33
Machiasport town	Washington	\$	100,012.14
Macwahoc plantation	Aroostook	\$	7,815.10
Madawaska town	Aroostook	\$	394,451.26
Madison town	Somerset	\$	487,915.61
Magalloway plantation	Oxford	\$	4,752.42
Manchester town	Kennebec	\$	269,937.73
Mapleton town	Aroostook	\$	193,687.71
Mariaville town	Hancock	\$	56,817.88
Mars Hill town	Aroostook	\$	155,140.27
Marshfield town	Washington	\$	54,072.03
Masardis town	Aroostook	\$	23,973.34
Matinicus Isle plantation	Knox	\$	7,603.88
Mattawamkeag town	Penobscot	\$	68,751.75
Maxfield town	Penobscot	\$	10,349.73
Mechanic Falls town	Androscoggin	\$	314,610.52
Meddybemps town	Washington	\$	15,524.59
Medford town	Piscataquis	\$	25,451.88
Medway town	Penobscot	\$	138,348.37
Mercer town	Somerset	\$	67,273.21
Merrill town	Aroostook	\$	26,402.36
Mexico town	Oxford	\$	277,647.22
Milbridge town	Washington	\$	136,658.62
Milford town	Penobscot	\$	314,716.13
Millinocket town	Penobscot	\$	449,051.34
Milo town	Piscataquis	\$	241,317.57
Minot town	Androscoggin	\$	273,106.01
Monhegan plantation	Lincoln	\$	7,181.44
Monmouth town	Kennebec	\$	436,800.64
Monroe town	Waldo	\$	99,589.70
Monson town	Piscataquis	\$	69,174.18
Monticello town	Aroostook	\$	78,256.59
Montville town	Waldo	\$	114,797.46
Moose River town	Somerset	\$	21,755.54
Moro plantation	Aroostook	\$	3,696.33
Morrill town	Waldo	\$	93,886.79
Moscow town	Somerset	\$	53,332.77

Mount Chase town	Penobscot	\$	20,382.62
Mount Desert town	Hancock	\$	223,152.75
Mount Vernon town	Kennebec	\$	178,585.56
Naples town	Cumberland	\$	419,163.87
Nashville plantation	Aroostook	\$	4,435.60
New Canada town	Aroostook	\$	31,894.05
New Gloucester town	Cumberland	\$	613,802.06
New Limerick town	Aroostook	\$	50,164.48
New Portland town	Somerset	\$	72,659.29
New Sharon town	Franklin	\$	149,437.36
New Sweden town	Aroostook	\$	60,091.77
New Vineyard town	Franklin	\$	82,269.75
Newburgh town	Penobscot	\$	160,420.74
Newcastle town	Lincoln	\$	186,611.88
Newfield town	York	\$	167,390.96
Newport town	Penobscot	\$	345,659.70
Newry town	Oxford	\$	37,280.13
Nobleboro town	Lincoln	\$	174,572.40
Norridgewock town	Somerset	\$	340,273.62
North Berwick town	York	\$	499,321.43
North Haven town	Knox	\$	37,491.35
North Yarmouth town	Cumberland	\$	408,074.88
Northfield town	Washington	\$	14,785.32
Northport town	Waldo	\$	166,968.52
Norway town	Oxford	\$	527,096.71
Oakfield town	Aroostook	\$	71,603.20
Oakland town	Kennebec	\$	666,289.96
Ogunquit town	York	\$	98,111.17
Old Orchard Beach town	York	\$	952,069.10
Old Town city	Penobscot	\$	784,783.75
Orient town	Aroostook	\$	14,785.32
Orland town	Hancock	\$	230,334.19
Orono town	Penobscot	\$	1,140,476.34
Orrington town	Penobscot	\$	389,487.61
Osborn town	Hancock	\$	6,970.22
Otis town	Hancock	\$	69,596.62
Otisfield town	Oxford	\$	190,730.65
Owls Head town	Knox	\$	169,291.93
Oxford town	Oxford	\$	432,576.27
Palermo town	Waldo	\$	160,631.96
Palmyra town	Somerset	\$	208,578.64
Paris town	Oxford	\$	544,099.83
Parkman town	Piscataquis	\$	83,959.50
Parsonsfield town	York	\$	207,205.72
Passadumkeag town	Penobscot	\$	37,808.18
Patten town	Penobscot	\$	102,441.16
Pembroke town	Washington	\$	83,220.24

Penobscot town	Hancock	\$	129,054.74
Perham town	Aroostook	\$	38,547.45
Perry town	Washington	\$	97,899.95
Peru town	Oxford	\$	159,575.86
Phillips town	Franklin	\$	107,932.85
Phippsburg town	Sagadahoc	\$	239,522.21
Pittsfield town	Somerset	\$	421,804.10
Pittston town	Kennebec	\$	288,841.82
Pleasant Ridge plantation	Somerset	\$	9,399.24
Plymouth town	Penobscot	\$	142,572.74
Poland town	Androscoggin	\$	596,376.51
Portage Lake town	Aroostook	\$	39,286.71
Porter town	Oxford	\$	160,526.35
Pownal town	Cumberland	\$	163,589.02
Presque Isle city	Aroostook	\$	951,224.23
Princeton town	Washington	\$	83,642.68
Prospect town	Waldo	\$	78,784.64
Randolph town	Kennebec	\$	180,486.53
Rangeley plantation	Franklin	\$	19,115.31
Rangeley town	Franklin	\$	121,978.90
Raymond town	Cumberland	\$	477,671.50
Readfield town	Kennebec	\$	271,521.87
Reed plantation	Aroostook	\$	15,207.76
Richmond town	Sagadahoc	\$	366,464.76
Ripley town	Somerset	\$	49,742.05
Robbinston town	Washington	\$	59,035.68
Rockland city	Knox	\$	756,691.64
Rockport town	Knox	\$	355,164.55
Rome town	Kennebec	\$	106,348.71
Roque Bluffs town	Washington	\$	31,260.39
Roxbury town	Oxford	\$	38,125.01
Rumford town	Oxford	\$	606,620.62
Sabattus town	Androscoggin	\$	531,849.14
Saco city	York	\$	2,108,386.86
Sandy River plantation	Franklin	\$	13,518.01
Sanford city	York	\$	2,241,349.14
Sangerville town	Piscataquis	\$	134,018.38
Scarborough town	Cumberland	\$	2,216,847.75
Searsmont town	Waldo	\$	149,648.58
Searsport town	Waldo	\$	278,175.26
Sebago town	Cumberland	\$	193,159.67
Sebec town	Piscataquis	\$	62,520.79
Seboeis plantation	Penobscot	\$	3,590.72
Sedgwick town	Hancock	\$	124,196.70
Shapleigh town	York	\$	290,848.40
Sherman town	Aroostook	\$	82,164.14
Shirley town	Piscataquis	\$	23,762.12

Sidney town	Kennebec	\$	471,862.98
Skowhegan town	Somerset	\$	870,116.18
Smithfield town	Somerset	\$	106,559.92
Smyrna town	Aroostook	\$	44,144.75
Solon town	Somerset	\$	113,635.76
Somerville town	Lincoln	\$	59,669.33
Sorrento town	Hancock	\$	28,303.33
South Berwick town	York	\$	798,935.41
South Bristol town	Lincoln	\$	92,725.09
South Thomaston town	Knox	\$	170,453.64
Southport town	Lincoln	\$	63,365.66
Southwest Harbor town	Hancock	\$	189,252.12
Springfield town	Penobscot	\$	44,884.01
St. Agatha town	Aroostook	\$	75,299.53
St. Albans town	Somerset	\$	207,100.11
St. Francis town	Aroostook	\$	46,679.37
St. George town	Knox	\$	271,838.70
St. John plantation	Aroostook	\$	26,296.75
Stacyville town	Penobscot	\$	40,448.42
Standish town	Cumberland	\$	1,066,549.73
Starks town	Somerset	\$	67,167.60
Stetson town	Penobscot	\$	125,675.23
Steuben town	Washington	\$	119,549.89
Stockholm town	Aroostook	\$	24,501.39
Stockton Springs town	Waldo	\$	171,720.95
Stoneham town	Oxford	\$	26,191.14
Stonington town	Hancock	\$	108,988.94
Stow town	Oxford	\$	48,157.90
Strong town	Franklin	\$	122,506.95
Sullivan town	Hancock	\$	133,701.55
Sumner town	Oxford	\$	97,055.08
Surry town	Hancock	\$	158,625.38
Swans Island town	Hancock	\$	34,217.46
Swanville town	Waldo	\$	142,678.35
Sweden town	Oxford	\$	43,299.87
Talmadge town	Washington	\$	6,442.18
Temple town	Franklin	\$	54,600.08
The Forks plantation	Somerset	\$	3,696.33
Thomaston town	Knox	\$	289,897.91
Thorndike town	Waldo	\$	94,309.23
Topsfield town	Washington	\$	23,762.12
Topsham town	Sagadahoc	\$	937,600.61
Tremont town	Hancock	\$	168,869.49
Trenton town	Hancock	\$	164,539.51
Troy town	Waldo	\$	110,573.08
Turner town	Androscoggin	\$	617,392.79
Union town	Knox	\$	238,149.29

Unity town	Waldo	\$	225,264.94
Upton town	Oxford	\$	11,617.04
Van Buren town	Aroostook	\$	211,113.27
Vanceboro town	Washington	\$	14,046.06
Vassalboro town	Kennebec	\$	461,302.03
Veazie town	Penobscot	\$	193,476.49
Verona Island town	Hancock	\$	58,402.02
Vienna town	Kennebec	\$	60,514.21
Vinalhaven town	Knox	\$	119,021.84
Wade town	Aroostook	\$	27,775.28
Waite town	Washington	\$	10,032.90
Waldo town	Waldo	\$	91,246.56
Waldoboro town	Lincoln	\$	535,334.25
Wales town	Androscoggin	\$	170,770.46
Wallagrass town	Aroostook	\$	55,444.96
Waltham town	Hancock	\$	35,801.60
Warren town	Knox	\$	511,572.13
Washburn town	Aroostook	\$	162,744.15
Washington town	Knox	\$	159,892.69
Waterboro town	York	\$	841,601.63
Waterford town	Oxford	\$	167,919.01
Waterville city	Kennebec	\$	1,748,681.11
Wayne town	Kennebec	\$	122,084.51
Webster plantation	Penobscot	\$	8,554.36
Weld town	Franklin	\$	44,039.14
Wellington town	Piscataquis	\$	25,874.31
Wells town	York	\$	1,127,380.77
Wesley town	Washington	\$	9,821.68
West Bath town	Sagadahoc	\$	203,192.56
West Forks plantation	Somerset	\$	6,125.35
West Gardiner town	Kennebec	\$	355,270.16
West Paris town	Oxford	\$	178,585.56
Westbrook city	Cumberland	\$	2,014,394.46
Westfield town	Aroostook	\$	53,755.20
Westmanland town	Aroostook	\$	6,019.74
Weston town	Aroostook	\$	22,177.98
Westport Island town	Lincoln	\$	77,094.89
Whitefield town	Lincoln	\$	240,789.52
Whiting town	Washington	\$	50,692.53
Whitneyville town	Washington	\$	21,544.33
Willimantic town	Piscataquis	\$	14,890.93
Wilton town	Franklin	\$	418,213.38
Windham town	Cumberland	\$	1,957,999.02
Windsor town	Kennebec	\$	275,535.03
Winn town	Penobscot	\$	42,877.43
Winslow town	Kennebec	\$	804,532.71
Winter Harbor town	Hancock	\$	53,966.42

Winterport town	Waldo	\$	420,853.62
Winterville plantation	Aroostook	\$	21,861.15
Winthrop town	Kennebec	\$	632,917.37
Wiscasset town	Lincoln	\$	397,408.32
Woodland town	Aroostook	\$	120,711.59
Woodstock town	Oxford	\$	136,869.83
Woodville town	Penobscot	\$	24,923.83
Woolwich town	Sagadahoc	\$	335,943.63
Yarmouth town	Cumberland	\$	907,079.48
York town	York	\$	1,403,549.46
ALL NEUs		\$	119,223,764.00