



American Rescue Plan – Dubuque Presentation to Community Leaders

April 29, 2021
NICC Town Clock Center
Presenter: Teri Goodmann



Overview of the American Rescue Plan

American Rescue Plan Act (H.R. 1319)

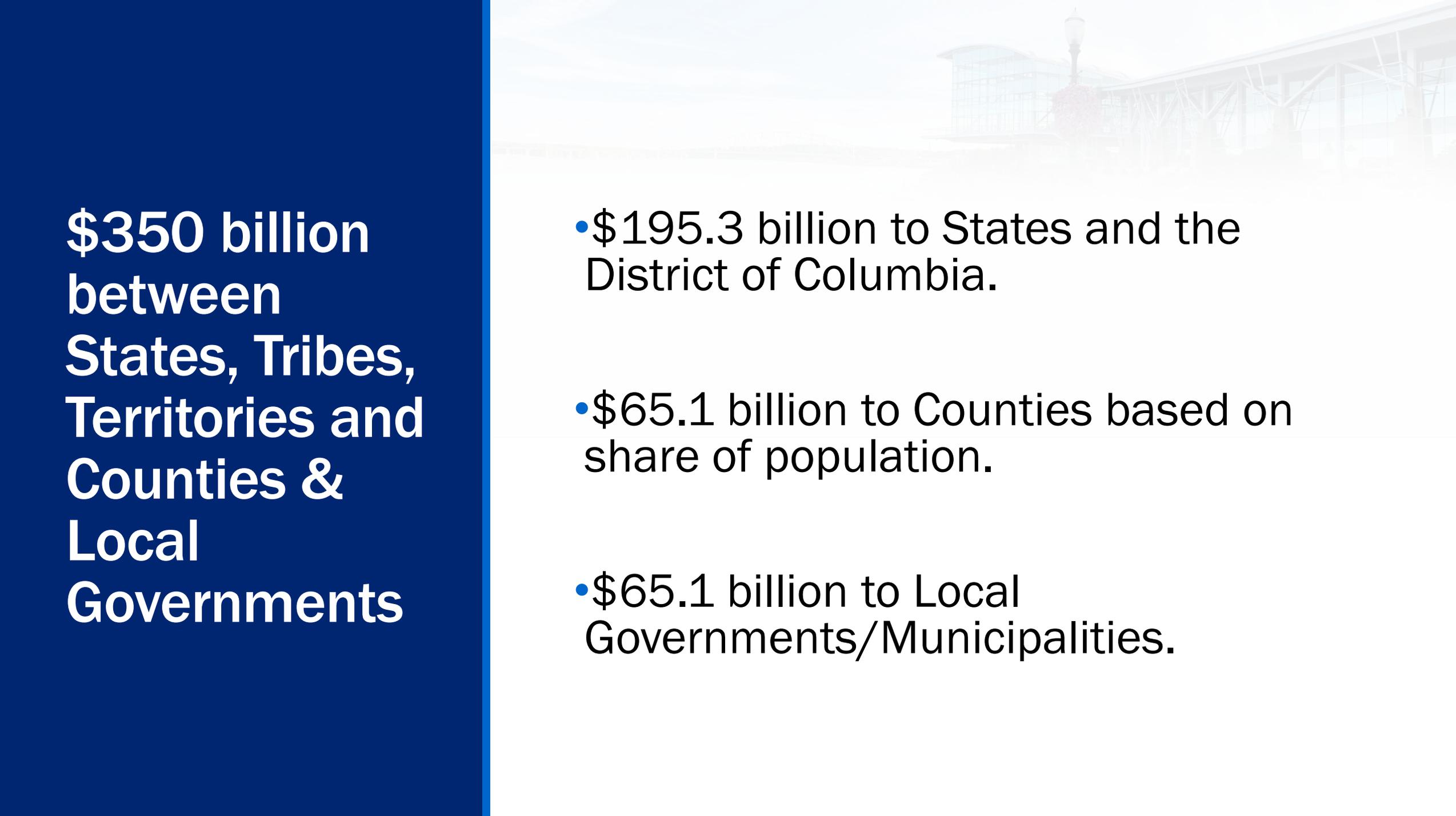
signed into law March 11, 2021

\$1.9 trillion aid package that provides financial aid to families, governments, businesses, schools, non-profits & others impacted by the COVID-19 public health crisis, including:

- \$1,400 direct payments to eligible taxpayers making \$75,000 or less annually.
- Expanded and extended unemployment insurance through September 6, 2021.
- **\$350 billion for state and local governments.**
- \$102 billion for community & economic development, transportation & infrastructure.
- \$47 billion for housing, food security, public health & social services.
- \$165.4 billion to aid our education system.
- \$40 billion for childcare.
- \$52.1 billion in new loans and grants for small businesses.
- \$65.85 billion for coronavirus vaccine and testing activities.



Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund



**\$350 billion
between
States, Tribes,
Territories and
Counties &
Local
Governments**

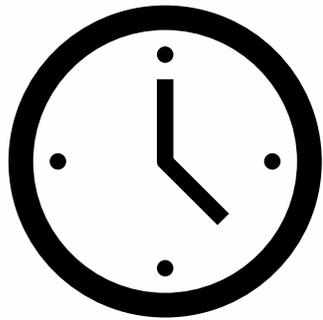
- \$195.3 billion to States and the District of Columbia.
- \$65.1 billion to Counties based on share of population.
- \$65.1 billion to Local Governments/Municipalities.

Local Government/County Shares of Fiscal Recovery Fund

- \$45.57 billion to CDBG entitlement communities and counties using modified CDBG formula (but not subject to CDBG rules).
 - Sent directly from Treasury to locality (Dubuque \$27.43 million).
- \$19.53 billion to non-CDBG entitlement communities .
 - Capped at 75% of the locality's most recent budget as of January 27, 2020.
 - Funds sent via states, with mandatory distribution to localities .

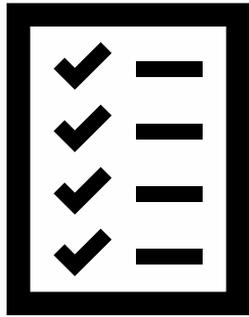
Note that allocations to individual units of local government are not final until Treasury sets them.

Timing of State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funding



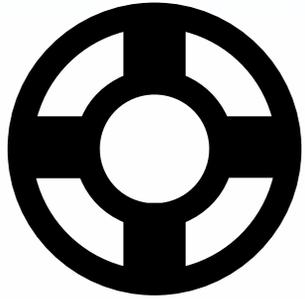
- U.S. Treasury required to pay first tranche to states, counties, and entitlement communities not later than **60-days after enactment (March 11)**, and second payment no earlier than 12 months after first payment.
- All Fiscal Recovery Funds will remain available until **December 31, 2024.**

Eligible Uses of Fiscal Recovery Funding



- To respond to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) or its **negative economic impacts**, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality.
- To respond to **workers performing essential work** during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing **premium pay to eligible workers** of the local government that are performing such essential work, or by providing grants to eligible employers that have eligible workers who perform essential work.
- For the provision of government services to the extent of the **reduction in revenue** of such local government due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the local government; or
- To make necessary investments in **water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure**.

What it means to “respond to negative economic impacts”



- Clear intent is to allow broad and flexible investments, including in tourism, travel, and hospitality sectors.
- Economic Impacts Test: Was the project, program, or organization harmed revenue-wise or otherwise by the economic slowdown caused by COVID?
 - Conduct an internal review.
 - Draft it into a memo for your project files (later, potential reporting or audit).
 - If you can't write memo with a straight face, or project is marginal on this economic impact test – consider investing elsewhere.

Think boldly about catalytic & transformational uses of funds

- If in a fiscal crisis, use the Recovery Fund to make repairs.
- Consider important, catalytic, and transformational projects that can make a lasting, positive difference in our community – as long as the funding meets the basic Rescue Plan Act tests.
- Consider eligible, catalytic projects that are otherwise hard to fund.



Other Resources for Local Governments in the American Rescue Plan Act

Transportation Systems & Infrastructure

Small Business Support

Housing Assistance

Food Security & Public Health

Transportation & Infrastructure

- Community Development:
 - [\\$10 billion in Coronavirus Capital Project Funds.](#)
- Transportation:
 - \$30.5 Billion in Federal Transit Administration [Section 5307](#), [Section 5309](#), [Section 5310](#) and [Section 5311](#) Grants.
 - [\\$8 billion in relief for airports.](#)
- Infrastructure:
 - \$100 million in EPA grants.
 - [\\$50 billion for FEMA Disaster Relief Funds \(DRF\).](#)

\$10 Billion Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund

- Each state will receive a \$100 million minimum payment (see Slide 9 for allocations).
- For “critical capital projects directly enabling work, education, and health monitoring, including remote options, in response to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease” including broadband infrastructure.
- Treasury will establish a process by May 11, 2021.
- States will administer funds.

\$30.5 Billion in Federal Transit Administration Grants

- Eligible to [Urbanized Area Formula Program](#) (Section 5307), [Capital Investment Grant](#) (5309), [Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities](#) (Section 5310), and [Formula Grants for Rural Areas](#) (Section 5311) recipients.
- Uses:
 - expenses to be included in a transportation improvement program, long-range transportation plan, statewide transportation plan, or statewide transportation improvement plan; or
 - directed to payroll and operations of public transportation (including for private providers of public transportation).
- FTA has no later than 180 days after the date of enactment to issue a NOFO.
- Available until September 30, 2024.

\$8 Billion in Relief for Airports

- \$6.5 billion for primary airports and certain cargo airports and \$100 million for general aviation and commercial service airports for costs related to operations, personnel, cleaning, sanitation, janitorial services, combating the spread of pathogens at the airport, and debt service payments.
- \$608 million to pay 100% share of the costs for any grant awarded in fiscal year 2020 or 2021, which has less than a 100% Federal share, for airport development projects.
- \$800 million for primary airport sponsors to meet rent and other obligations to airport concessionaires.
- Available until September 30, 2024.

\$100 Million in U.S. EPA Grants

- Environmental justice grants.
- To respond to pollution and disparate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- For grants and activities that identify and address disproportionate environmental or public health harms and air, water, or brownfield risks in minority populations or low-income populations.

Small Business & Nonprofit Support

- [\\$3 billion in EDA Economic Adjustment Assistance \(EAA\).](#)
- [\\$7.25 billion plus modifications to the SBA Paycheck Protection Program.](#)
- [\\$1.25 billion in Shuttered Operator Venue Grants.](#)
- [\\$28.6 billion in Restaurant Revitalization Fund Grants.](#)
- [\\$100 million in Community Navigator Pilot Program Grants.](#)
- [\\$15 billion for targeted Economic Injury Disaster Loan \(EIDL\) Advance Payments.](#)
- [\\$135 million for the National Endowment for the Arts.](#)
- [\\$135 million for the National Endowment for the Humanities](#)
- [\\$200 million for the Institute of Museum and Library Services.](#)

\$3 Billion in Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA)

- To prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus and for necessary expenses for responding to economic injury as a result of coronavirus.
- 25% (\$750 million) must be used for assistance to States and communities that have suffered economic injury as a result of job and gross domestic product losses in the travel, tourism, or outdoor recreation sectors.
- EDA CARES Act funding allowed for projects in any census district, and 20% match – may get same under Rescue Plan.
- Available until September 30, 2022.

Modifications to the Paycheck Protection Program

- Additional \$7.25 billion for PPP.
- Makes larger 501(c)(3) organizations, veterans' organizations, and digital news services that do not employ more than 500 employees per physical location eligible for PPP funds.
- Current application deadline: March 31, 2021.



Paycheck Protection Program

\$1.25 Billion in Shuttered Operator Venue Grants

- For live venue operators or promoters, theatrical producers, live performing arts organizations, museum, zoo, and aquarium operators, motion picture theater operators, and talent representatives.
- Uses: payroll costs; rent, utility, scheduled mortgage, and scheduled debt payments; worker protection expenditures, payments to independent contractors; other ordinary and necessary business and administrative costs.
- Eligible applicants may qualify for grants equal to **45% of their gross earned revenue**, with the maximum amount available for a single grant award of \$10 million. **\$2 billion is reserved for eligible applications with up to 50 full-time employees.**
- Allows businesses to apply for both a PPP loan after Dec. 27, 2020, and the SVOG.

\$28.6 Billion Restaurant Revitalization Fund

- To support dining and beverage establishments.
- Uses: payroll costs, mortgage obligations, rent, utilities, maintenance, walls, floors, deck surfaces, furniture, fixtures and equipment, supplies, food and beverage expenses, covered supplier costs, operational expenses, and paid sick leave.
- Limited to \$5 million per physical location of the eligible entity or \$10 million total.

[Sign up to receive email alerts from SBA as additional information becomes available.](#)

\$100 Million for the Community Navigation Pilot Program

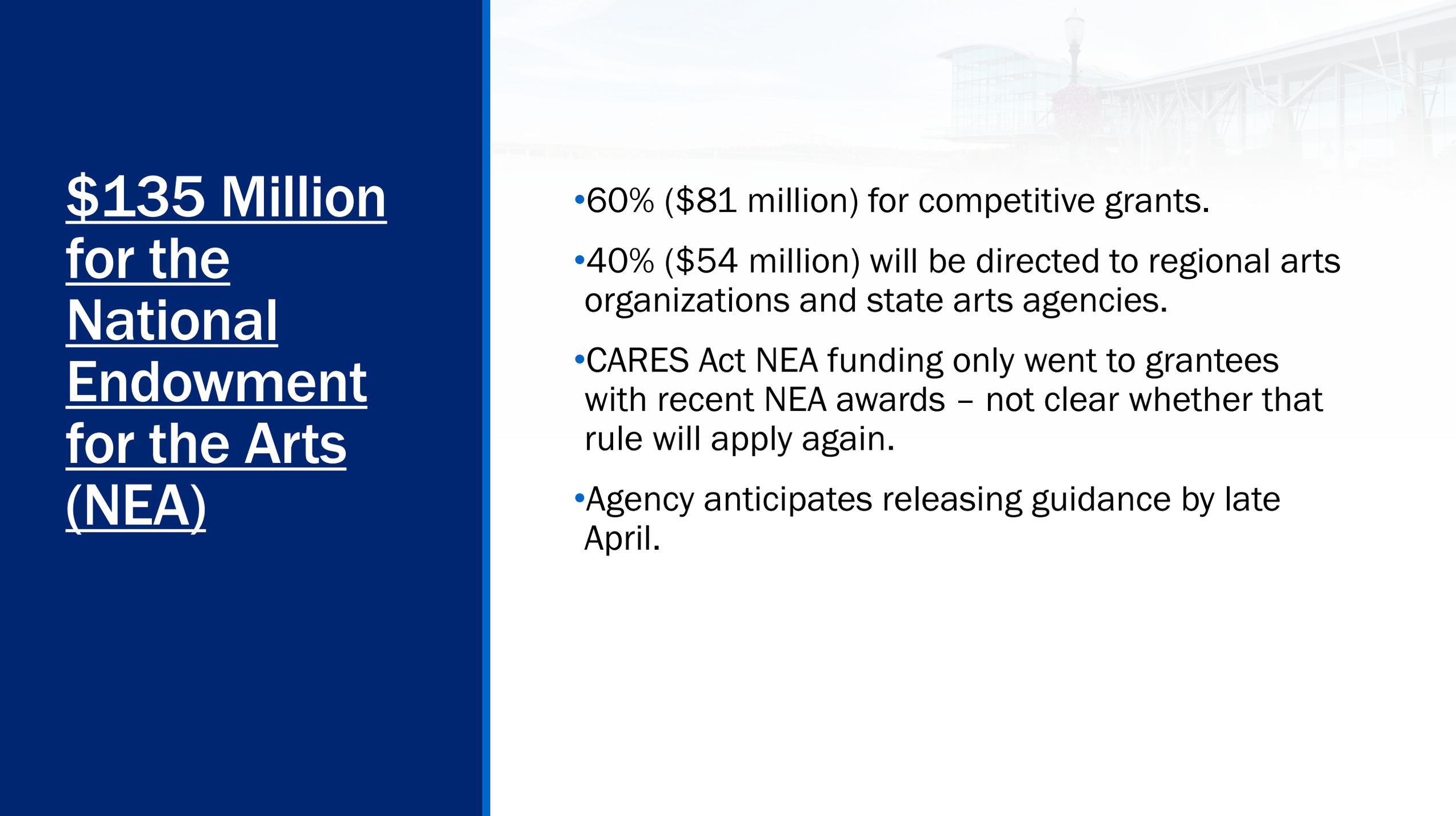
- For outreach, education, and technical assistance provided by community navigators (community organization, community financial institution, or other private nonprofit organization) that target eligible businesses to increase awareness of, and participation in, SBA programs.
- Targeted towards socially and economically disadvantaged small businesses.

[Sign up to receive email alerts from SBA as additional information becomes available.](#)



\$15 Billion for
Targeted
Economic
Injury Disaster
Loan (EIDL)
Advance
Payments

- Provides economic relief to small businesses and nonprofit organizations that are experiencing a temporary loss of revenue.
- Including **NEW** \$5 billion for supplemental Targeted EIDL Advance payments for those hardest hit— suffered an economic loss of greater than 50% and employs no more than 10 individuals.



\$135 Million
for the
National
Endowment
for the Arts
(NEA)

- 60% (\$81 million) for competitive grants.
- 40% (\$54 million) will be directed to regional arts organizations and state arts agencies.
- CARES Act NEA funding only went to grantees with recent NEA awards – not clear whether that rule will apply again.
- Agency anticipates releasing guidance by late April.



\$135 Million
for the
National
Endowment
for the
Humanities

- 60% (\$81 million) for competitive grants to pandemic-impacted cultural organizations such as museums, libraries, historic sites, archives, and educational institutions.
- Uses: wide range of humanities initiatives including costs such as personnel, technology, training, materials, supplies, equipment, and indirect costs.
- 40% (\$54 million), directly to NEH's local affiliates, the state and jurisdictional humanities councils, to allow for accelerated distribution of funds to local humanities organizations and programs.



\$200 Million for the Institute of Museum and Library Services

- Provides critical funding to State Library Administrative Agencies (SLAAs), located in every state and territory and with reach into local communities across the U.S.
- IMLS will also offer grants to museums, libraries, and Native American and Native Hawaiian communities, so that they may continue to respond to the COVID-19 health emergency.

[For more details about the SLAA funding, please see the state allotment tables.](#)

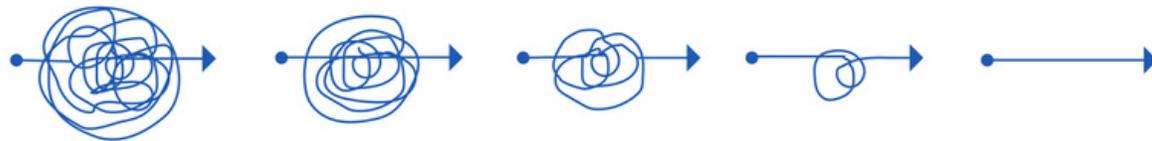
Housing Assistance

- [\\$21.5 billion in Emergency Rental Assistance.](#)
- \$5 billion in Emergency Housing Vouchers.
- [\\$4.5 billion in the Low-Income Home Emergency Assistance Program.](#)

Food Security & Public Health

- [\\$1.1 billion in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance.](#)
- \$47.8 billion for COVID-19 testing, contact tracing, and mitigation activities.
- \$7.66 billion for the public health workforce.
- \$7.6 billion for Community Health Centers and community care.
- \$80 million for mental health and substance use disorder training for health care professionals and public safety officers.
- \$30 Million Community-Based Funding for Local Substance Use Disorder Services.
- \$50 million for community-based funding for local behavioral health needs.

Looking Forward & Additional Resources



Earmarks – now known as “Community Projects”

- Conducted from the 1st U.S. Congress in 1789 through 2010, then put on moratorium.
- Requested by Members of Congress and Senators in the Appropriations Committees.
- Congressionally directed grant from within existing agency programs/funding.
- Often more flexible and larger funding amounts than agency programs.
- In early 2021, [House Appropriations Committee Democrats announced](#) return of earmarks as “community projects,” and set up rules for Members of Congress.
 - Key rule: only 10 total requests per Representative.
- In mid-March, House Republican caucus voted to drop earmark moratorium.
- Senate Appropriations Committee leadership still seeking bipartisan agreement on earmarks but Democratic majority will proceed one way or another.
- Our locality’s job – convince Members that our project is a priority.
- **House deadlines in April!** Members of Congress must submit by April 30. Senate deadlines will not be far behind.

FAST Act Reauthorization

- The [Moving Forward Act](#) (HR. 2), is a \$1.5 trillion bill currently moving into consideration in both House, soon to be followed by Senate.
- Includes not only roads, bridges and transit systems, but also schools, housing, broadband access, electrical and smart grid, brownfields, and more.
- This “all infrastructure” bill will likely be bundled into the Biden Build Back Better Recovery Plan infrastructure package.
- Will also be earmarked.

Effectively Leveraging Available Resources

- 1) Organize a task force, and a lead POC, to coordinate local needs, resources, and messaging.
- 2) Track local resources dedicated to COVID-19 response and economic recovery, and calculate lost revenues (taxes, service charges, fees).
- 3) Identify top priority funding needs & projects, evaluate shovel-readiness, confirm costs and timelines.
- 4) Align priority projects and funding needs with available resources.
- 5) Create a “Resource Roadmap” to confirm priorities, needs & targets – and determine sources of match (consider Fiscal Recovery Funds).
- 6) Engage with congressional & agency officials.



Questions & Discussion