

TOWN OF NEW GLARUS

REGULAR TOWN BOARD MEETING

JUNE 9, 2021

AGENDA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Town of New Glarus board, County of Green, will conduct a meeting for the transaction of business as is by law required permitted at such meeting as follows:

LOCATION: Via Zoom
Meeting ID: 988 1173 4836
Password: 501540

DATE: Wednesday, June 9, 2021
TIME: 6 p.m.

All Regular Town Board meetings will be conducted in person or via Zoom until further notice. If you would like to attend, please log on to Zoom and enter the information above.

AGENDA

- 1) Call to Order
- 2) Proof of Posting
- 3) Approve Minutes
 - a) Board of Review – May 12, 2021
 - b) Town Board – May 12, 2021
- 4) Public Comments
- 5) Approve Renewal Alcohol Beverage license for BRV
- 6) Approve Kasten Operator's Permit
- 7) Deliberate on Doll Resolution Removing Building Restriction, CSM 4995
- 8) Discuss possible CUP violation at N9266 State Hwy 69
- 9) Patrolman Report
 - a) Review proposed road maintenance projects
 - b) Update on Durst Rd project
- 10) Clerk-Treasurer Report
 - a) Correspondence – resident request for yard waste drop-off
 - b) Correspondence – satisfaction with waste removal company & possibility of 10-year contract extension
 - c) Approval and Payment of Bills
 - d) Schedule Next Town Board Meeting – Wednesday, July 14, 2021 @ 6 pm
- 11) Chairman Report
 - a) Update on summer help
 - b) Update on Durst Rd financing
 - c) Update on dispersal & use of Local Recovery Funds
- 12) Parks Committee
 - a) May 19, 2021 minutes
- 13) Plan Commission
 - a) May 20, 2021 minutes
- 14) Adjourn

POSTED: New Glarus Town Hall 6/8/21 AMENDED
New Glarus Post Office 6/8/21 AMENDED
Townofnewglarus.com 6/8/21 AMENDED

Chris Narveson
Chairman

Jesse Wahl
Clerk-Treasurer

Persons requiring additional services to participate in a public meeting may contact the Town Clerk for assistance at 527-2390.

Town of New Glarus, Green County
Board of Review (BOR)
12th of May 2021

1. Pursuant to notice duly given for a Board of Review meeting, Deirdre Vanko, Assessor, Chris Narveson, Chairman of Board of Supervisors, Matt Streiff, First Supervisor, Troy Pauli, Second Supervisor, Jim Hoesly, Third Supervisor, and Jesse Wahl, Clerk-Treasurer, convened at 5 pm. on Wednesday, 12th of May 2021, at the New Glarus Town Hall.
2. Roll Call was taken: C. Narveson, present; T. Pauli, present; J. Hoesly, present; M. Streiff, present.
3. Chris Narveson confirmed that the Board of Review meeting was properly noticed.
4. Chris Narveson was appointed as chair for the Board of Review.
5. Troy Pauli was appointed as vice-chair for the Board of Review.
6. The clerk presented proof that Chris Narveson and Troy Pauli completed BOR training in 2020 and Matt Streiff completed BOR training in 2021.
7. The clerk stated that the Town of New Glarus does have on file Ordinance No. July 2020, which states that income and expense information that residents may provide to the assessor shall be kept confidential. Such information must be provided by residents seeking to use the income method of establishing value. The ordinance is required pursuant to Wis. Stat. §70.47(7)(af).
8. Ms. Vanko noted there will be new BOR training requirements beginning in 2022. All BOR members will need to receive yearly training. One must receive training in person; the others may obtain it virtually.
9. Ms. Vanko stated the filing assessment report is no longer used, but the assessment will be in balance.
10. The assessment roll was received from the assessor and accepted by the clerk. No changes from Open Book were noted.
11. The clerk stated that no notices were received prior to BOR. No additional notices were received at BOR.
12. There were no objections to assessment hearings

13. Ms. Vanko offered the Assessment Roll for board review.
14. There were no corrections needed.
15. The assessor verified that if there were open book changes they were included in the assessment role.
16. The board reviewed the assessment roll- there were no other taxpayers present.
17. No additional dates were set for BOR.
18. At 7 pm., the chairman stated that the board of review had been properly assembled and all business was complete. Jim Hoesly made a motion to close the Board of Review for 2021, which was seconded by Troy Pauli. The motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

Submitted on 1st of June 2021

Jesse Wahl
Clerk-Treasurer
Town of New Glarus

Town of New Glarus

TOWN BOARD MEETING

ZOOM MEETING ID 988 1173 4836 PASSWORD 501540

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 2021

MINUTES

ATTENDING – BOARD MEMBERS: Chris Narveson, Matt Streiff (via Zoom), Jim Hoesly, Troy Pauli, Bob Elkins

ALSO ATTENDING: Jesse Wahl – Clerk-Treasurer, Jodi Hoesly

- 1) **Call to Order:** Meeting called to order at 7:04 pm by C. Narveson.
- 2) **Proof of Posting:** J. Wahl attested to proper posting.
- 3) **Approve Minutes:**
 - a) **Annual Meeting – April 20, 2021:** J. Hoesly moves to approve the 2021 Annual Meeting minutes, T. Pauli 2nds. Motion carries unanimously.
 - b) **Town Board – April 20, 2021:** J. Hoesly moves to approve the April 20 Town Board minutes, B. Elkins 2nds. Motion carries unanimously.
 - c) **Joint ETZ Meeting – March 10, 2021:** J. Hoesly moves to approve the March 10 Joint ETZ minutes, B. Elkins 2nds. Motion carries unanimously.
- 4) **Public Comments:** Jodi Hoesly attends the meeting on behalf of the New Glarus Library Board. They are considering the purchase of a land parcel adjacent to Candy Cane Park for the purpose of building a new library. They invite all community members to an open house presentation of the concept on May 22 from 2-5 pm at the potential site. The rain date will be May 23 at the same time. They welcome all feedback.
- 5) **Patrolman's Report:**
 - a) **Update:** C. Narveson reports on the progress of the Durst Rd. project. He is preparing a project budget to present at an upcoming meeting with the possibility of borrowing money in order to finish the project in 2021 before the price of materials go up substantially.
 - b) **Schedule Spring Road Review:** C. Narveson will request a list of trouble spots to be viewed from Patrolman Ron Roesslein & the board members can review on their own time due to COVID concerns.
- 6) **Discuss re-opening of town hall to public & use by outside group:** C. Narveson reports the Bee Club has reached out to the Parks Committee about restarting their monthly meetings, previously held at Town Hall & questions whether Town Hall should reopen to the public. The board expresses concern that it may be too soon. The topic will be revisited in July. No action necessary.
- 7) **Consider purchase of post-mounted radar sign:** C. Narveson presents a quote for a post-mounted radar sign from Tapco. The cost for a new device would be approximately \$9000. It is proposed we get an estimate to fix the portable radar sign currently owned by the town. T. Pauli makes a motion to have the radar fixed if the estimated cost is around \$2500 or less, J. Hoesly 2nds. Motion carries unanimously.
- 8) **Discuss possible room tax for short term rental properties:** Due to the growing number of short-term rental properties in the town the town would like to consider imposing a room tax. The village currently charges one. The revenue would mainly go to a designated tourism bureau, most likely the New Glarus Chamber of Commerce, for efforts to generate more tourism in the New Glarus area. J. Hoesly makes a motion to start a discussion with the village to see if they are interested in partnering on a room tax plan to benefit New Glarus area tourism, T. Pauli 2nds. Motion carries unanimously.
- 9) **Clerk-Treasurer Report**
 - a) **Approval & Payment of Bills:** J. Wahl presents check numbers 20423 – 20441 & various ACH payments. T. Pauli makes a motion to approve the bills as presented, J. Hoesly 2nds. Motion carries.
 - b) **Schedule Next Town Board Meeting:** The next Town Board meeting will be on Wednesday, June 9 at 6 pm. It will be held in-person and via Zoom for those more comfortable attending virtually.
- 10) **Chairman's Report:** None
- 11) **Parks Committee**

- a) **April 21, 2021 minutes:** Presented in the meeting packet. C. Narveson highlights the Parks Committee discussion about holding an electronics recycling event for the town. They also discussed the upcoming Extension Water Testing program.

12) Technical Review Committee:

- a) **April 29, 2021 minutes:** Presented in the meeting packet. C. Narveson reports on the discussion with the Kaisers on the number of potential splits for their property. The Technical Review Committee decided they have 6 possible splits available. There was also discussion about removing town road status from Titus Lane & giving it back to the landowner. The Kaisers will create a concept to present to the Plan Commission at the next meeting.

- 13) Plan Commission:** C. Narveson reports the Plan Commission will be discussing a possible field drive ordinance at the meeting on May 20th.

- 14) Adjourn:** M. Streiff made a motion to adjourn the meeting, T. Pauli 2nd. Motion carries. Meeting adjourned at 8:26 pm.

Renewal Alcohol Beverage License Application

(Submit to municipal clerk. Read instructions on page 3.)

For the license period beginning: 07 01 2021 ending: 06 30 2022
(mm dd yyyy) (mm dd yyyy)

To the Governing Body of the: Town of } New Glarus
 Village of }
 City of }

County of Green Aldermanic Dist. No. _____
 (if required by ordinance)

Check one: Individual Limited Liability Company
 Partnership Corporation/Nonprofit Organization
Changed to S Corp

Complete A or B. All must complete C.

Applicant's Wisconsin Seller's Permit Number 456-1029683101	
FEIN Number 81-4077603	
TYPE OF LICENSE REQUESTED	FEE
<input type="checkbox"/> Class A beer	\$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Class B beer	\$ 100
<input type="checkbox"/> Class C wine	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Class A liquor	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Class A liquor (cider only)	\$ N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> Class B liquor	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Reserve Class B liquor	\$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Class B (wine only) winery	\$ 100
Publication fee	\$ 37
TOTAL FEE	\$ 200

237

A. Individual or Partnership:

Full Name (Last) <u>BRV, INC</u>	(First)	(Middle Name)	Home Address (Street, City or Post Office, & Zip Code)
Full Name (Last)	(First)	(Middle Name)	Home Address (Street, City or Post Office, & Zip Code)
Full Name (Last)	(First)	(Middle Name)	Home Address (Street, City or Post Office, & Zip Code)

B. LLC or Corporation (and Agent):

Full Legal Name of Corporation / Nonprofit Organization / Limited Liability Company <u>Bailey's Run Vineyard</u>	Address of Corporation / Limited Liability Company (if different from licensed premises) <u>N8523 Klitzke Rd, New Glarus, WI 53574</u>
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All corporations/organizations or limited liability companies applying for a license to sell fermented malt beverages and/or intoxicating liquor must appoint an agent.

Agent Last Name <u>Kuehl</u>	(First) <u>Todd</u>	(Middle Name)	Home Address (Street, City or Post Office, & Zip Code) <u>W5857 County Rd NN, New Glarus, WI 53574</u>
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All Officer(s) Director(s) of Corporation and Members / Managers of Limited Liability Company:

President / Member Last Name <u>Kuehl</u>	(First) <u>Todd</u>	(Middle Name)	Home Address (Street, City or Post Office, & Zip Code) <u>W5857 County Rd NN, New Glarus, WI 53574</u>
Vice President / Member Last Name	(First)	(Middle Name)	Home Address (Street, City or Post Office, & Zip Code)
Secretary / Member Last Name	(First)	(Middle Name)	Home Address (Street, City or Post Office, & Zip Code)
Treasurer / Member Last Name	(First)	(Middle Name)	Home Address (Street, City or Post Office, & Zip Code)
Directors / Managers Last Name	(First)	(Middle Name)	Home Address (Street, City or Post Office, & Zip Code)
Directors / Managers Last Name	(First)	(Middle Name)	Home Address (Street, City or Post Office, & Zip Code)


C. Business Information

- Trade Name Bailey's Run Vineyard Business Phone Number 608-496-1966
- Address of Premises N8523 Klitzke Rd Post Office & Zip Code New Glarus 53574
- Does the applicant understand that they must purchase alcohol beverages only from Wisconsin wholesalers, breweries and brewpubs? Yes No
- Premises description: Describe building or buildings where alcohol beverages are to be sold and stored. The applicant must include all rooms including living quarters, if used, for the sales, service, consumption, and/or storage of alcohol beverages and records. (Alcohol beverages may be sold and stored only on the premises described.)

48x132 Wcaary Building
4x80 Storage building

5. Legal description (omit if street address is given on previous page): _____
6. a. Since filing of the last application, has the named licensee, any member of a partnership licensee, or any member, officer, director, manager or agent for either a limited liability company licensee, or nonprofit organization licensee been **convicted of any offenses** (excluding traffic offenses not related to alcohol) for violation of any federal laws, any Wisconsin laws, any laws of other states, or ordinances of any county or municipality? **If yes, complete page 3** Yes No
- b. Are **charges for any offenses presently pending** (excluding traffic offenses not related to alcohol) against the named licensee or any other persons affiliated with this license? **If yes, explain fully on page 3**. Yes No
7. Except for questions 6a and 6b, have there been any changes in the answers to the questions as submitted by you on your last application for this license? **If yes, explain** Yes No
- _____
- _____
- _____
8. Was the profit or loss from the sale of alcohol beverages for the previous year reported on the Wisconsin Income or Franchise Tax return of the licensee? **If not, explain** Yes No
- _____
- _____
- _____
9. Does the applicant understand they must hold a Wisconsin Seller's Permit? Yes No
[phone (608) 266-2776]
10. Does the applicant understand that alcohol beverage invoices must be kept at the licensed premises for 2 years from the date of invoice and made available for inspection by law enforcement? Yes No
11. Is the applicant indebted to any wholesaler beyond 15 days for beer or 30 days for liquor? Yes No
12. Does the applicant owe municipal property taxes, assessments, or other fees? Yes No
(Note: Renewal of licenses may be denied pursuant to a local ordinance, if the licensee owes municipal taxes, assessments or other fees).

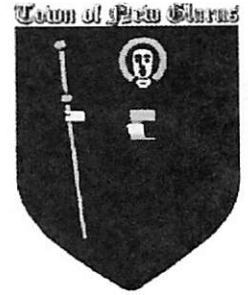
READ CAREFULLY BEFORE SIGNING: Under penalty provided by law, the undersigned states that each of the above questions has been truthfully answered to the best of the knowledge of the signer. The signer agrees that he/she is the person named in the foregoing application; that the applicant has read and made a complete answer to each question, and that the answers in each instance are true and correct. The undersigned further understands that any license issued contrary to Chapter 125 of the Wisconsin Statutes shall be void, and under penalty of state law, the applicant may be prosecuted for submitting false statements and affidavits in connection with this application. Any person who knowingly provides materially false information on this application may be required to forfeit not more than \$1,000.

Contact Person's Name (Last, First, M.I.) TODD KUEHL	Title / Member OWNER	Date 5/4/21
Signature 	Phone Number 608-496-1966	Email Address todd@baileysrunvineyard.com

TO BE COMPLETED BY CLERK

Date received and filed with municipal clerk May 7, 2021	Date reported to council / board June 9, 2021	Date license granted
License number issued	Date license issued	Signature of Clerk / Deputy Clerk

Town of New Glarus
PO Box 448
New Glarus, WI 53574 US
clerk@townofnewglarus.com
townofnewglarus.com



INVOICE 1049

DATE 04/26/2021 TERMS Net 30

DUE DATE 06/25/2021

BILL TO

Bailey's Run Vineyard
N8523 Klitzke Rd
New Glarus, WI 53574

DESCRIPTION	QTY	RATE	AMOUNT
Alcohol Beverage License July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022 Alcohol License	1	200.00	200.00
Alcohol Beverage License Newspaper Publishing Fee	1	37.00	37.00

Please remit payment to: Town of New Glarus, PO Box 448,
New Glarus, WI 53574

TOTAL DUE

\$237.00

pd ck# 2861

FEE: \$20.00 (non-refundable)

APPLICATION FOR OPERATOR'S LICENSE
To Serve Fermented Malt Beverages and Intoxicating Liquors

I, the undersigned, do hereby respectfully make application to the local governing body of the Town of New Glarus, County of Green, Wisconsin for a license to serve, from date hereof to June 30, 2023, inclusive (unless sooner revoked), Fermented Malt Beverages and Intoxicating Liquors, subject to the limitations imposed by Section 125.32(2) and 125.68(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes and all act amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and hereby agree to comply with all laws, resolutions, ordinances and regulations, Federal, State or Local, affecting the sale of such beverages and liquors if a license be granted to me.

I certify that I am 40 years of age.

Krista Kasten
Signature of Applicant

Answer the following questions fully and completely:

Name of Applicant: Krista M. Kasten

Address of Applicant: 326 Garfield Ave
Evansville, WI 53536

Is application new or renewal? New If renewal, was your last license issued in the Town of New Glarus? YES / NO
If not, where? _____

As required by WI Stats. Section 125.17(6), have you completed the alcohol awareness course? YES / NO
If so, where? ervingalcohol.com

Place of Employment: Bailey's Run Vineyard

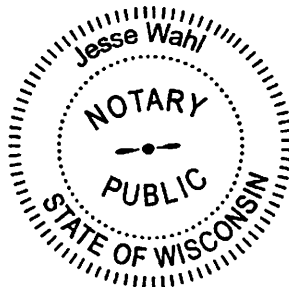
STATE OF WISCONSIN
GREEN COUNTY

Krista Kasten, being first duly sworn on oath says that (s)he is the person who made and signed the foregoing application for an operator's license; that all the statements made by the applicant are true.

Krista Kasten
Signature of Applicant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of June, 2021

Jose Wall
(Clerk / Notary Public)
Green County, WI



APPLICATION FOR OPERATOR'S LICENSE
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

NAME: Krista Marie Kasten
First Middle Last

ADDRESS: 326 Garfield Ave

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Evansville, WI 53536

PHONE NUMBER: 608-345-5285

DATE OF BIRTH: 6/12/1980 DRIVER LICENSE #: K235-5138-0712-06

Previous Address (less than 5 years): _____

Have you ever been convicted of any felony? YES NO

Date of such conviction _____

Name of Court _____

Nature of offense _____

Have you been convicted of any Misdemeanor/Municipal Ordinance within the last 10 years? YES NO

If yes, list convictions:

Date of such conviction _____

Name of Court: _____

Nature of offense: _____

Have you ever been convicted of any Alcohol Related Offenses? YES NO

(i.e. OWI; Absolute Sobriety, Underage Drinking, Open Intoxicants, Procuring)

If yes, list convictions:

Date of such conviction: _____

Name of Court: _____

Nature of offense: _____

Have you been convicted of violating any license law or ordinance regulating the sale of Fermented malt beverages or intoxicating liquors? YES NO

Nature of Violation _____

Are you currently under investigation, or pending charges, for a Felony, Misdemeanor offense, or Municipal violation? YES NO

If yes, explain: _____

Has any license, (Driver's license, Bartender's license, etc.) issued to you ever been suspended, revoked or denied, due to an alcohol or drug related offense or incident? YES NO

If yes, explain: _____

Having read and answered all of the above statements and questions, I hereby consent to investigation of such facts, and certify that all information provided on the application and the background information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that providing false information or failing to disclose information may be grounds for denial of this operator's license as well as denial of the right to apply for a license for a six month period. I understand that the license fee is non-refundable.

Signed: Krista Kasten

Witnessed: [Signature]

POLICE ADMINISTRATION'S REPORT TO Clerk-Treasurer/Town Board

TRAFFIC _____ NCIC _____ CIB _____ LOCAL _____ CCAP/WCCA _____

CRIMINAL HISTORY _____ NOT RUN OTHER: _____

POLICE ADMINISTRATION'S RECOMMENDATION: APPROVE / DENY

If denied, reason:

- Applicant has been convicted of a felony that substantially relates to the licensed activity (unless duly pardoned).
- Applicant has habitually been a law offender (arrest or conviction of at least two offenses which are substantially related to the licensed activity within the five years immediately preceding the license application).
- Applicant did not disclose complete information on application.

BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION COMPLETED BY: _____ DATE: _____

PUBLIC SAFETY DETERMINATION: APPROVE / DENY DATE: _____

If denied, reason: _____

TOWN BOARD DETERMINATION: APPROVE / DENY DATE: _____

If denied, reason: _____

Denial notice sent by certified mail to applicant by Town Clerk: _____
(date)

Renewal Applicant request for Reconsideration Hearing: _____
[Only renewals have right to hearing] (date)

RECONSIDERATION HEARING (by closed session):
[Must be at least 10 days after notice of denial.]

DETERMINATION: AFFIRM / REVERSE DATE: _____

Denial notice sent to applicant by Town Clerk: _____
(date)

NOTE: A renewal applicant who is denied any license upon reconsideration of the matter may apply to the Circuit Court pursuant to § 125.12(2)(d), Wis. Stats., for review.

Serving Alcohol

is proud to present this certificate to

Krista Kasten

for successful completion of the online course

Wisconsin Alcohol Seller/Server Course



PERSONS COMPLETING THIS COURSE HAVE AGREED TO EXECUTE THE FOLLOWING POLICIES TO THE BEST OF THEIR ABILITIES.

- * CARD ANY PERSON 35 YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER
- * OBSERVE AND REPORT ANY CUSTOMER SHOWING SIGNS OF POSSIBLE IMPAIRED BEHAVIOR TO MANAGEMENT
- * RESPOND IMMEDIATELY TO ANY POSSIBLE PROBLEM SITUATION
- * DETERMINE THE PEOPLE ENTERING THE PREMISES TO CONSUME ALCOHOL ARE OF LEGAL ALCOHOL DRINKING AGE AND RECORD THEM IF THERE IS ANY QUESTION ABOUT THEIR AGE
- * ENSURE A PERSON MATCHES THEIR VALID LEGAL IDENTIFICATION

This is a Wisconsin Department of Revenue approved Responsible Beverage Server Training Course in compliance with Sec. 125.17 (6), 134.66 (2m), and 125.04 (5) (a) 5. Wis. Stats.

Verify online at
servingalcohol.com

Verification Code

V5ZttQfKti

Date Issued

Jun 7th, 2021

VALID FOR 2 YEARS

This is not a Wisconsin operators/bartenders license.

This certificate will be requested to obtain a Wisconsin operators/bartenders license from the Wisconsin city clerk's office in the municipality where you are working.

Find your city clerk's office here: <https://elections.wi.gov/clerks/directory>

Wisconsin Alcohol Seller/Server Course

Name: Krista Kasten

Certification Date: Jun 7th, 2021

Certificate Code: V5ZttQfKti

Verify Online: servingalcohol.com

125.17(6), 134.66 (2m), 125.04(5)(a)5 Wis. Stats.

SERVING ALCOHOL INC

VALID FOR 2 YEARS

Learn more about this wallet card at <http://servingalcohol.com/wallet-card>

Resolution No. 09June21
Town Board, Town of New Glarus,
Green County, Wisconsin

APPROVAL OF THE REMOVAL OF BUILDING ENVELOPE RESTRICTIONS AS SET
FORTH ON LOTS 2 AND 3, CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP NUMBER 4995

WHEREAS, Certified Survey Map Number 4995 (CSM 4995), recorded in Volume 23 of Certified Survey Maps, on Pages 28-35, as Document Number 574627, Green County Register of Deeds, depicts a 2.0 acre building envelope on Lot 2 and a 2.0 acre building envelope on Lot 3 (Building Restrictions); and,

WHEREAS, Robert A. Talarczyk, on behalf of Dana D. Doll and Erika L. Doll, has requested that this 2.0 acre building envelope be removed from Lot 2 and this 2.0 acre building envelope be removed from Lot 3; and,

WHEREAS, Chapter 110 (Land Division and Subdivision Ordinance) of the Town of New Glarus Code of Ordinances, requires each lot in a cluster development to have a 2.0 acre building envelope where building envelopes have at least one common lot boundary; and,

WHEREAS, Robert A. Talarczyk, professional land surveyor, on behalf of Dana D. Doll and Erika L. Doll, shall prepare a new Certified Survey Map, reconfiguring Lots 2 and 3 of CSM 4995, on which new 2.0 acre building envelopes will be depicted on two new lots and, once recorded, will nullify and replace Lots 2 and 3 of CSM 4995; and,

WHEREAS, conditioned upon the Town approving the removal of these Building Restrictions, an affidavit correcting said CSM 4995 removing said Building Restrictions shall be recorded subsequent to the recording of this Resolution at the Register of Deeds for Green County, Wisconsin, and the correction instrument shall make direct reference to this resolution and its recording information.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Town Board of the Town of New Glarus, Green County, Wisconsin, that the Building Restrictions are hereby removed from Lots 2 and 3, CSM 4995.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Town Chair, and Town Clerk are hereby authorized to approve and execute the necessary documents to affect the above removal of the Building Restrictions from Lots 2 and 3, CSM 4995.

BY ORDER OF THE TOWN BOARD
TOWN OF NEW GLARUS, WISCONSIN

Chris Narveson, Town Chair, Town of New Glarus

ATTEST:

Jesse Wahl, Town Clerk, Town of New Glarus

RESOLUTION

At the Town of New Glarus official meeting held on this 9th day of June, 2021, the following resolution was adopted concerning land in Green County, Wisconsin, described as:

Lots 2 and 3, Certified Survey Map Number 4995, as recorded in Volume 23 of Certified Survey Maps, on Pages 28-35, as Document Number 574627, Green County Register of Deeds.

Chris Narveson, Town Chair
Town of New Glarus, Green County, WI

Date

RETURN TO:

Town of New Glarus
Attn: Jesse Wahl, Clerk-Treasurer
26 5th Avenue
New Glarus, WI 53574

Parcel Identification Numbers
0152.0410 and 0152.0300

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
COUNTY OF GREEN) SS

I, _____, a Notary Public in and for said County in the state aforesaid, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT the above named Chris Narveson, Town Chair, to me known to be the person who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged the same.

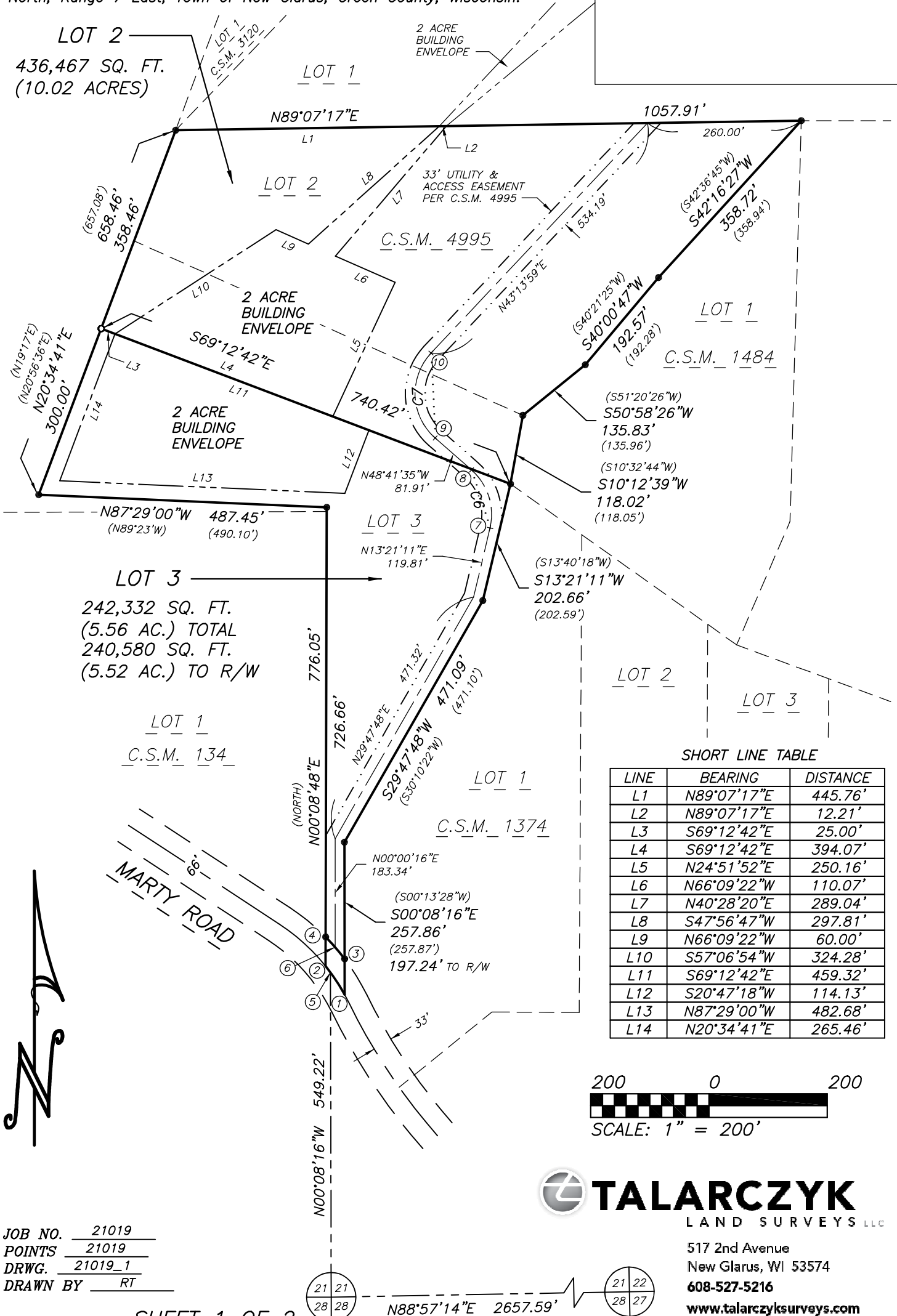
Given under my hand and notarial seal, this _____ day of _____, 20____.

My Commission expires/is permanent _____

Notary Public

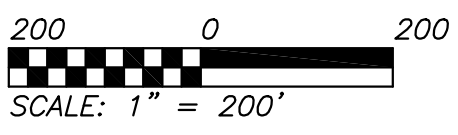
CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP No. _____

Lots 2 and 3 of Certified Survey Map 4995 (Vol. 23, Pages 28-35), being part of the Northwest and Southwest 1/4s of the Southeast 1/4 and the Northeast and Southeast 1/4s of the Southwest 1/4 of Section 21, Town 4 North, Range 7 East, Town of New Glarus, Green County, Wisconsin.



SHORT LINE TABLE

LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	N89°07'17"E	445.76'
L2	N89°07'17"E	12.21'
L3	S69°12'42"E	25.00'
L4	S69°12'42"E	394.07'
L5	N24°51'52"E	250.16'
L6	N66°09'22"W	110.07'
L7	N40°28'20"E	289.04'
L8	S47°56'47"W	297.81'
L9	N66°09'22"W	60.00'
L10	S57°06'54"W	324.28'
L11	S69°12'42"E	459.32'
L12	S20°47'18"W	114.13'
L13	N87°29'00"W	482.68'
L14	N20°34'41"E	265.46'



JOB NO. 21019
 POINTS 21019
 DRWG. 21019_1
 DRAWN BY RT

TALARCZYK
 LAND SURVEYS LLC
 517 2nd Avenue
 New Glarus, WI 53574
 608-527-5216
 www.talarczyk-surveys.com

CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP NO. _____

Lots 2 and 3 of Certified Survey Map 4995 (Vol. 23, Pages 28–35), being part of the Northwest and Southwest 1/4s of the Southeast 1/4 and the Northeast and Southeast 1/4s of the Southwest 1/4 of Section 21, Town 4 North, Range 7 East, Town of New Glarus, Green County, Wisconsin.

I hereby certify that this survey is in compliance with Chap. 236.34 of the Wis. Statutes and the subdivision regulations of Green County and the Town of New Glarus, and that I have surveyed, monumented, and mapped the lands described hereon, and that this map is a correct representation thereof in accordance with the information provided.

May 27, 2021

Robert A. Talarczyk, P.L.S.

COUNTY APPROVAL CERTIFICATE: Approved for recording this _____ day of _____, 20____ by the Green County Land Use & Zoning Department.

Zoning Administrator

TOWNSHIP APPROVAL: Approved for recording this _____ day of _____, 20____ by the Township of New Glarus.

Town Chair

CURVE DATA

CURVE	RADIUS	ARC	DELTA	CHORD	CHORD BEARING	TAN.BEARING-IN	TAN.BEARING-OUT
1-2	339.52'	58.25'	9°49'46"	58.18'	N33°50'07"W	N28°55'14"W	N38°45'00"W
1-5	339.52'	44.76'	7°33'14"	44.73'	N32°41'51"W		
5-2	339.52'	13.48'	2°16'32"	13.48'	N37°36'44"W		
3-4	372.52'	49.10'	7°33'06"	49.06'	N40°53'49"W	N37°07'16"W	N44°40'22"W
3-6	372.52'	25.55'	3°55'48"	25.55'	N39°05'10"W		N41°03'04"W
7-8	100.00'	108.29'	62°02'46"	103.08'	N17°40'12"W		
9-10	100.00'	160.44'	91°55'34"	143.78'	N02°43'48"W		

LEGEND:



Cast aluminum monument found

- 3/4" solid round iron rod found
- 3/4" x 24" solid round iron rod set, weighing 1.5 pounds per lineal foot

NOTES:

- 1.) Bearings are referenced to the Wisconsin County Coordinate System, Green County Zone, NAD83 (2011), in which the South line of the Southeast 1/4 of Section 21 bears S88°57'14"W.
- 2.) Recorded data, when different than measured, is shown in parenthesis.
- 3.) Per Section 110–28 of the Town of New Glarus Land Division and Subdivision Code, when the land included in a subdivision or certified survey map abuts upon or is adjacent to land used for agriculture, farming or grazing purposes, the land divider shall, if requested by adjacent landowners, erect, keep, and maintain partition fences, satisfying the requirements of the Wisconsin Statutes for a legal and sufficient fence, between such land and the adjacent land. A covenant binding the developer, its grantees, heirs, successors, and assigns to erect and maintain such fences, without cost to the adjoining property owners, so long as the land is used for agriculture, farming or grazing purposes.

PREPARED FOR:
Dana & Erika Doll
W6785 Rothenbuehler Road
Monroe, WI 53566



517 2nd Avenue
New Glarus, WI 53574
608-527-5216
www.talarczyk-surveys.com

JOB NO. 21019
POINTS 21019
DRWG. 21019_1
DRAWN BY RT

TOWN OF NEW GLARUS
PLAN COMMISSION MEETING
THURSDAY, MAY 20, 2021
Meeting Minutes

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Town of New Glarus Plan Commission, County of Green, may take action on the following matters if any required public hearing has been held:

LOCATION: Plan Commission meetings will take place via Zoom until further notice due to risks associated with COVID-19.

Zoom Meeting

Meeting ID: 998 4822 3424

Password: 347806

New Glarus Town Hall DATE: Thursday, May 20, 2021 26 5th Avenue TIME: 7:00 p.m.

New Glarus, WI 53574

Attendance: Chris Narveson, Craig Galhouse, Reg Reis, John Ott, John Freitag, & Mark Pernitz, In person
Tim Schleeper, Virtual
Bob Talarczyk, Virtual
Dana Doll, Virtual
Dan and Julie Kaiser, virtual

AGENDA

- 1) Call to Order – meeting was called to order at 7:09 by C. Narveson
- 2) Proof of Posting - C. Narveson attested to proof of posting
- 2) Approve Minutes a) April 15, 2021
 - a. Minutes were deferred to next meeting.
- 3) Public Comments
 - a. None
- 4) Review Doll Preliminary CSM
 - a. T. Schleeper summarized the proposed CSM revisions and draft motion provided in the PC packet. Maintenance of the existing agricultural easement was discussed and the
 - b. J. Freitag motioned to approve the CSM with the conditions of approval proposed by T. Schleeper in the PC packet with the understanding that the easement width provided is 33' versus the 66' required by current driveway requirement because the parcel was split pre-ordinance. Seconded by J. Ott. Motion Approved.
 - c. The Doll's would like to start the driveway as soon as possible. T. Schleeper indicated they would need to provide the plan and exhibits per the recommendation and that the Town would move as expeditiously as possible.
- 5) Review Kaiser Land Division proposal
 - a. C. Narveson provided an initial review of the potential density and development available.
 - b. T. Schleeper reviewed the recommendation for the Town Board regarding future actions.
 - c. It was discussed that the Kaisers should limit the current proposal to 3 clustered lots in order to preserve future development rights (3 additional clustered lots). The Kaisers were open to this possibility.
 - d. C. Narveson reviewed the work that had been done to date on Titus Lane and discussed future potential work that may be needed in order to improve the road to an acceptable level of service.
 - e. J. Ott motioned to approve the draft motion presented by T. Schleeper as presented. C. Galhouse seconded.
 - f. Motion carried.

- 6) Discuss possible field drive ordinance
 - a. Discussion was regarding the need for an ordinance and how it would be enforced.
 - b. T. Schleeper recommended the Town Attorney be contacted with regard to how repairs for damage to the public road could be brought against adjacent landowners.
 - c. No Action.

- 7) Schedule Next Meeting Date as needed, currently listed for June 17, 2021
 - a. Discussion was made to move the meeting time to 6:00pm

- 9) Adjourn J. Ott, J. Freitag

DRAFT



Annual Pricing Options – Every Other Week Recycling

Pricing per household is indicated below as a monthly cost. The Town of New Glarus will be invoiced monthly based on our 'current' billing cycle. For example, we bill on July 1st for July's service and the bill is due July 31st. The below costs include all current government surcharges/landfill fees as of October 5, 2020 any new government fees thereafter will be passed through. Any new households built will be billed on the invoice following the delivery of new carts

FEE SCHEDULE- 5YR & 10YR Options:

**AUTOMATED MONTHLY COST PER HOUSEHOLD
BASE RATE 95 GAL TRASH, 95 GAL RECYCLING
Weekly Trash and Every Other Week Recycling**

	5 YR TR	5 YR RC	TOTAL	10 YR TR	10 YR RC	TOTAL
2021	\$ 10.90	\$ 4.85	\$ 15.75	\$ 10.43	\$ 4.47	\$ 14.90
2022	\$ 11.22	\$ 5.00	\$ 16.22	\$ 10.69	\$ 4.58	\$ 15.27
2023	\$ 11.56	\$ 5.15	\$ 16.71	\$ 10.96	\$ 4.69	\$ 15.65
2024	\$ 11.91	\$ 5.30	\$ 17.21	\$ 11.23	\$ 4.81	\$ 16.04
2025	\$ 12.27	\$ 5.46	\$ 17.73	\$ 11.51	\$ 4.93	\$ 16.44
2026				\$ 11.79	\$ 5.06	\$ 16.85
2027				\$ 12.09	\$ 5.18	\$ 17.27
2028				\$ 12.39	\$ 5.31	\$ 17.70
2029				\$ 12.70	\$ 5.44	\$ 18.14
2030				\$ 13.01	\$ 5.58	\$ 18.59

Options that impact the rates listed above are as follows:

The Town has the option to go from a 5-year term to the 10-year term within the first 18 months of the contract.

Above pricing includes the cost of one 30-gal roll-off container load per year for the Town's use. Please see attached list of materials that are not accepted.

The resident's annual charge for a second trash or recycling cart is currently \$99.00 annually, subject to annual escalators, and the resident will be invoiced directly in advance for this additional service.

Should the Town desire, we can offer one free site shred event, per year, for the residents of the Town of New Glarus. This would be held on a weekday in either May or June at a specified location during the afternoon or early evening. The Town would be responsible for promoting the event and would need to provide staff to aid in the handling of material. Requests for the event will need to be made 8 weeks in advance to reserve/secure an on-site data destruction truck and give sufficient time to promote the event to the residents.

Town of New Glarus

Bills and Applied Payments

May 27 - June 9, 2021

DATE	TRANSACTION TYPE	MEMO/DESCRIPTION	NUM	AMOUNT
Associated Appraisal Consultants				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20450	-625.00
06/01/2021	Bill	June 2021	154652	625.00
Bjoin Limestone				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20451	-1,100.26
06/03/2021	Bill	8.63 6-8" limestone 6-1 41.96 3/4" clear limestone 6-1 21.33 3/4" clear limeston 6-2		555.22
05/31/2021	Bill	9.06 6-8" limestone	82787	137.71
05/26/2021	Bill	limestone	82615	407.33
C. Narveson				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20452	-126.59
06/07/2021	Bill			126.59
CNA Surety				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20454	-164.00
05/18/2021	Bill	WI PEFPBP #4 bond \$20,000	Bond	164.00
Computer Know How				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20453	-87.50
06/07/2021	Bill	June Microsoft O365	June365	87.50
Green County Extension				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20455	-21.00
05/27/2021	Bill	balance for water testing incorrect pymt amts	water test balance	21.00
Helen Beck				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20468	-100.00
06/01/2021	Bill	June Cleaning	June	100.00
Kasieta Legal Group				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20456	-450.00
04/30/2021	Bill	elections request review, work comp review	11650	450.00
Keith & Kelli Schneider				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20463	-500.00
06/07/2021	Bill	Return driveway deposit for N8455 Marty Rd		500.00
M&D Truck and Equipment Sales				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20457	-13,519.00

Town of New Glarus

Bills and Applied Payments

May 27 - June 9, 2021

DATE	TRANSACTION TYPE	MEMO/DESCRIPTION	NUM	AMOUNT
05/14/2021	Bill	Equipment Rental - excavator, frost tooth attachment	24891	7,105.00
05/26/2021	Bill	Equipment Rental - Excavator & ripper attachment	24968	2,275.00
05/14/2021	Bill	Equipment Rental - compactor	24890	4,139.00
Mona Sue French				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20469	-25.00
06/01/2021	Bill	reimburse for 176th anniversary parade entry fee	parade	25.00
New Glarus Utilities				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20458	-253.87
06/01/2021	Bill	May electric	May	253.87
News Publishing Co., Inc				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20460	-24.78
05/31/2021	Bill	Shared Weed Notice/BRV renewal notice		24.78
Paul Klassy JR				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20459	-50.00
05/10/2021	Bill	2 bundles lathe durst rd project	03-2021	50.00
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20472	-50.00
06/09/2021	Bill	2 bundles lathe durst rd project	04-2021	50.00
Pellitteri Waste Systems				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20461	-9,027.71
05/31/2021	Bill	539 trash/540 recycling units	2003963	9,027.71
Postal Connections				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20462	-550.14
05/20/2021	Bill	parks water testing mailer printing & postage	461	550.14
Securian Financial Group, Inc				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20465	-127.20
05/31/2021	Bill	July Life Insurance	July21	127.20
Total Inspection Services, LLC				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20464	-646.00
05/12/2021	Bill	Apr Inspections	1043	646.00
Vierbicher				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20466	-7,520.00
05/10/2021	Bill	Kaiser - review of CSM & Tech Review meeting	34	450.00
05/10/2021	Bill	Durst Road Survey - plan adjustment, staking, easement docs	11	5,870.00

Town of New Glarus

Bills and Applied Payments

May 27 - June 9, 2021

DATE	TRANSACTION TYPE	MEMO/DESCRIPTION	NUM	AMOUNT
05/10/2021	Bill	Argue Rd Development Review	32	150.00
05/10/2021	Bill	April Plan Admin	33	1,050.00
Viking Hardware				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20467	-57.91
05/31/2021	Bill	marking paint, batteries for Durst Exterior keys for town hall		57.91
Visa				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20470	-27.60
06/01/2021	Bill	Jesse - Zoom subscription, CSM for CNTY NN Trail project	June	27.60
Yahara Materials				
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)		20471	-29,777.77
05/31/2021	Bill	21.95 rip rap 21.95 ton shotrock 2821.89 ton 1 1/4" W-F	117912	17,983.96
05/15/2021	Bill	41.87 ton 3/4" W-F 34.28 ton 3" W-F 1239.35 ton shotrock 1136.35 ton 1 1/4" W-F	117652	11,793.81

Town of New Glarus

Transaction List by Date May 13 - June 9, 2021

DATE	TRANSACTION TYPE	NUM	POSTING	NAME	MEMO/DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT	SPLIT	AMOUNT
05/14/2021	Payroll Check	DD	Yes	Jesse M. Wahl	Pay Period: 04/24/2021-05/07/2021	Direct Deposit Payable	-Split-	674.59
05/14/2021	Payroll Check	DD	Yes	Jesse M. Wahl	Pay Period: 04/24/2021-05/07/2021	11010 Checking (2306)	Direct Deposit Payable	-674.59
05/14/2021	Payroll Check	20440	Yes	Miles Narveson	Pay Period: 04/24/2021-05/07/2021	11010 Checking (2306)	-Split-	-1,766.87
05/14/2021	Payroll Check	DD	Yes	Ron D. Roesslein	Pay Period: 04/24/2021-05/07/2021	Direct Deposit Payable	-Split-	1,807.14
05/14/2021	Payroll Check	DD	Yes	Ron D. Roesslein	Pay Period: 04/24/2021-05/07/2021	11010 Checking (2306)	Direct Deposit Payable	-1,807.14
05/14/2021	Transfer		Yes		TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY A TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY ACCOUNT XXXXXX1623	11010-05 Repurchase Agreement (1623)	11010 Checking (2306)	-3,000.00
05/14/2021	Bill	24891	Yes	M&D Truck and Equipment Sales	Equipment Rental - excavator, frost tooth attachment	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	53315 Vierbecher (Road & Highway Construction):53315-03 Durst Road Reconstruction	7,105.00
05/14/2021	Bill	24890	Yes	M&D Truck and Equipment Sales	Equipment Rental - compactor	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	53315 Vierbecher (Road & Highway Construction):53315-03 Durst Road Reconstruction	4,139.00
05/15/2021	Bill	117652	Yes	Yahara Materials	41.87 ton 3/4" W-F 34.28 ton 3" W-F 1239.35 ton shotrock 1136.35 ton 1 1/4" W-F	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-Split-	11,793.81
05/18/2021	Sales Receipt	1057	Yes	Corey Pope & Brittany Disch		Undeposited Funds	44210 Dog License Fee IN/OUT	9.00
05/18/2021	Invoice	1058	Yes	Brian Schneider	Vierbicher - April development doc review & meeting attendance	13000 Accounts Receivable (A/R)	53315 Vierbecher (Road & Highway Construction)	150.00
05/18/2021	Bill	Bond	Yes	CNA Surety	WI PEFPBP #4 bond \$20,000	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	51938 Bonds - Clerk, Blanket, Notary	164.00
05/18/2021	Transfer		Yes		TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY A TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY ACCOUNT XXXXXX1623	11010-05 Repurchase Agreement (1623)	11010 Checking (2306)	- 21,000.00
05/19/2021	Tax Payment		Yes	WI Department of Revenue	Tax Payment for Period: 04/01/2021-04/30/2021	11010 Checking (2306)	21513 State Withholding Taxes Payable	-482.99
05/19/2021	Transfer		Yes		TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY A TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY ACCOUNT XXXXXX1623	11010-05 Repurchase Agreement (1623)	11010 Checking (2306)	-2,000.00
05/20/2021	Check	20442	Yes	Eric Zielinski	1st Place Photo Contest Winner	11010 Checking (2306)	57620 Parks Per Diem:57620-13 Parks Photo Contest	-200.00
05/20/2021	Check	20443	Yes	Kaylie Clark	2nd Place Photo Contest Winner	11010 Checking (2306)	57620 Parks Per Diem:57620-13 Parks Photo Contest	-100.00
05/20/2021	Check	20444	Yes	Alice Neton	3rd Place Photo Contest Winner	11010 Checking (2306)	57620 Parks Per Diem:57620-13 Parks Photo Contest	-50.00
05/20/2021	Sales Receipt	1059	Yes	Travis Jordan	Building Permit - Jordan N8490 Ashley Ln pool/garage	Undeposited Funds	44310 Building Permits	321.25
05/20/2021	Bill	461	Yes	Postal Connections	parks water testing mailer printing & postage	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-Split-	550.14
05/21/2021	Transfer		Yes		TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY A TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY ACCOUNT XXXXXX1623	11010-05 Repurchase Agreement (1623)	11010 Checking (2306)	-1,000.00
05/21/2021	Expense		Yes	Alliant Energy	Alliant - WPL PAYMENT 3936450000	11010 Checking (2306)	53420 Street Lighting	-12.49
05/21/2021	Expense		Yes	Alliant Energy	Alliant - WPL PAYMENT 2725610000	11010 Checking (2306)	53420 Street Lighting	-20.69
05/24/2021	Sales Receipt	1060	Yes	Paul Shoener		Undeposited Funds	44310 Building Permits	266.80
05/25/2021	Bill	PILT2020	Yes	New Glarus School District	PILT 2020	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	24610 Due to New Glarus School District	3,297.93
05/25/2021	Bill	PILT2020	Yes	Madison Area Technical College	PILT 2020	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	24631 Due to Madison College	244.99
05/25/2021	Sales Receipt	1061	Yes	Ekum Title & Abstract		Undeposited Funds	46900 Other Public Charges for Services:46900-01 Special Assessment Search	12.00
05/25/2021	Sales Receipt	1062	Yes	State of WI - DOA		Undeposited Funds	43545 State Grant - Recycling	1,004.10
05/26/2021	Deposit		Yes			11010 Checking (2306)	-Split-	1,613.15
05/26/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20446	Yes	Madison Area Technical College		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-244.99
05/26/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20447	Yes	New Glarus School District		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-3,297.93
05/26/2021	Bill	24968	Yes	M&D Truck and Equipment Sales	Equipment Rental - Excavator & ripper attachment	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	53315 Vierbecher (Road & Highway Construction):53315-03 Durst Road Reconstruction	2,275.00
05/26/2021	Bill	82615	Yes	Bjoin Limestone	limestone	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-Split-	407.33
05/26/2021	Transfer		Yes		TRANSFER TO MUNICIPAL LEGACY ACC TRANSFER TO MUNICIPAL LEGACY ACCOUNT XXXXXX1623	11010 Checking (2306)	11010-05 Repurchase Agreement (1623)	-3,000.00
05/26/2021	Transfer		Yes		TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY A TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY ACCOUNT XXXXXX1623	11010-05 Repurchase Agreement (1623)	11010 Checking (2306)	-1,000.00
05/27/2021	Check	20448	Yes	County Materials	concrete pipe	11010 Checking (2306)	53315 Vierbecher (Road & Highway Construction):53315-03 Durst Road Reconstruction	- 16,048.00
05/27/2021	Bill	water test balance	Yes	Green County Extension	balance for water testing incorrect pymt amts	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	57620 Parks Per Diem	21.00
05/27/2021	Transfer		Yes		TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY A TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY ACCOUNT XXXXXX1623	11010-05 Repurchase Agreement (1623)	11010 Checking (2306)	-1,000.00

Town of New Glarus

Transaction List by Date May 13 - June 9, 2021

DATE	TRANSACTION TYPE	NUM	POSTING	NAME	MEMO/DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT	SPLIT	AMOUNT
05/28/2021	Payroll Check	20445	Yes	Miles Narveson	Pay Period: 05/08/2021-05/21/2021	11010 Checking (2306)	-Split-	-2,107.31
05/28/2021	Payroll Check	DD	Yes	Jesse M. Wahl	Pay Period: 05/08/2021-05/21/2021 BOR/TB May 12	Direct Deposit Payable	-Split-	773.12
05/28/2021	Payroll Check	DD	Yes	Jesse M. Wahl	Pay Period: 05/08/2021-05/21/2021 BOR/TB May 12	11010 Checking (2306)	Direct Deposit Payable	-773.12
05/28/2021	Payroll Check	DD	Yes	Ron D. Roesslein	Pay Period: 05/08/2021-05/21/2021	Direct Deposit Payable	-Split-	2,183.95
05/28/2021	Payroll Check	DD	Yes	Ron D. Roesslein	Pay Period: 05/08/2021-05/21/2021	11010 Checking (2306)	Direct Deposit Payable	-2,183.95
05/28/2021	Transfer		Yes		TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY A TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY ACCOUNT XXXXXX1623	11010-05 Repurchase Agreement (1623)	11010 Checking (2306)	-5,000.00
05/28/2021	Expense		Yes	Wisconsin Retirement System	EMPLOYE TRUST FU WRS REMIT 08800 EMPLOYE TRUST FU WRS REMIT 0880000	11010 Checking (2306)	21520 Retirement Deductions Payable (WRS)	-1,314.02
05/28/2021	Deposit		Yes		INTEREST	11320 Savings (6651)	48110 Interest Income	19.18
05/28/2021	Deposit		Yes		Interest	11010-05 Repurchase Agreement (1623)	48110 Interest Income	192.63
05/28/2021	Deposit		Yes		INTEREST	11010-04 Impact Fees (4612)	48110 Interest Income	24.51
05/28/2021	Deposit		Yes		Interest	11010-01 Town Park/Trail (5284)	48110 Interest Income	4.31
05/28/2021	Deposit		Yes		INTEREST	11010-02 Community Partners (2132)	48110 Interest Income	3.14
05/31/2021	Bill		Yes	News Publishing Co., Inc	Shared Weed Notice/BRV renewal notice	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	51100 Legislative (board):51100-02 Printing & Publication	24.78
05/31/2021	Bill	2003963	Yes	Pellitteri Waste Systems	539 trash/540 recycling units	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-Split-	9,027.71
05/31/2021	Bill		Yes	Viking Hardware	marking paint, batteries for Durst Exterior keys for town hall	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-Split-	57.91
05/31/2021	Bill	82787	Yes	Bjoin Limestone	9.06 6-8" limestone	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	53315 Vierbecher (Road & Highway Construction):53315-03 Durst Road Reconstruction	137.71
05/31/2021	Bill	July21	Yes	Securian Financial Group, Inc	July Life Insurance	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-Split-	127.20
05/31/2021	Bill	117912	Yes	Yahara Materials	21.95 rip rap 21.95 ton shotrock 2821.89 ton 1 1/4" W-F	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-Split-	17,983.96
06/01/2021	Bill	154652	Yes	Associated Appraisal Consultants	June 2021	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	51530 Assessor Salary/Contract	625.00
06/01/2021	Bill	parade	Yes	Mona Sue French	reimburse for 176th anniversary parade entry fee	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	57620 Parks Per Diem	25.00
06/01/2021	Bill	June	Yes	Helen Beck	June Cleaning	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	51535 Other Financial Expenses:51600-03 Town Hall Maintenance	100.00
06/01/2021	Expense		Yes	Delta Dental	Delta Dental WI Premium	11010 Checking (2306)	21530 Health Insurance Deductions Payable:21530-01 Health Insurance Deductions - Supp Dental	-51.30
06/01/2021	Check		Yes		CHECK 20448 CHECK	11010 Checking (2306)	53315 Vierbecher (Road & Highway Construction):53315-03 Durst Road Reconstruction	-
06/01/2021	Transfer		Yes		TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY A TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY ACCOUNT XXXXXX1623	11010-05 Repurchase Agreement (1623)	11010 Checking (2306)	-
06/01/2021	Bill	May	Yes	New Glarus Utilities	May electric	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-Split-	253.87
06/01/2021	Bill	June	Yes	Visa	Jesse - Zoom subscription, CSM for CNTY NN Trail project	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-Split-	27.60
06/03/2021	Sales Receipt	1063	Yes	Ekum Title & Abstract		Undeposited Funds	46900 Other Public Charges for Services:46900-01 Special Assessment Search	12.00
06/03/2021	Sales Receipt	1064	Yes	Tory Hutchison		Undeposited Funds	44310 Building Permits	622.40
06/03/2021	Bill		Yes	Bjoin Limestone	8.63 6-8" limestone 6-1 41.96 3/4" clear limestone 6-1 21.33 3/4" clear limeston 6-2	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-Split-	555.22
06/03/2021	Transfer		Yes		TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY A TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY ACCOUNT XXXXXX1623	11010-05 Repurchase Agreement (1623)	11010 Checking (2306)	-3,000.00
06/03/2021	Expense		Yes	Wi Department of Employee Trust Funds	Group Insurance ETFPay WS2GPC006 Group Insurance ETFPay WS2GPC006791656	11010 Checking (2306)	21530 Health Insurance Deductions Payable	-3,637.64
06/07/2021	Bill		Yes	Keith & Kelli Schneider	Return driveway deposit for N8455 Marty Rd	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	21200 Accrued Payroll:21200-04 Driveway Deposit	500.00
06/07/2021	Payment	3003	Yes	Brian Schneider		Undeposited Funds	13000 Accounts Receivable (A/R)	150.00
06/07/2021	Bill	June365	Yes	Computer Know How	June Microsoft O365	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	51400 General Administrative:51400-03 Software Maintenance Agreements	87.50
06/07/2021	Bill		Yes	C. Narveson		21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	53315 Vierbecher (Road & Highway Construction):53315-03 Durst Road Reconstruction	126.59
06/08/2021	Tax Payment		Yes	IRS	Tax Payment for Period: 05/01/2021-05/31/2021	11010 Checking (2306)	21512 Federal Withholding Taxes Payable	-2,889.27
06/08/2021	Sales Receipt	1065	Yes	Krista Kasten	Operators license 2021-2023	Undeposited Funds	44110 Liquor, Beer, Malt, & Cigarette License	20.00
06/08/2021	Transfer		Yes		TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY A TRANSFER FROM MUNICIPAL LEGACY ACCOUNT XXXXXX1623	11010-05 Repurchase Agreement (1623)	11010 Checking (2306)	-8,000.00

Town of New Glarus

Transaction List by Date

May 13 - June 9, 2021

DATE	TRANSACTION TYPE	NUM	POSTING	NAME	MEMO/DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT	SPLIT	AMOUNT
06/08/2021	Expense		Yes	Spectrum	CHARTER COMMUNIC CHARTER CO XXXX CHARTER COMMUNIC CHARTER CO XXXXXX2753 SPA	11010 Checking (2306)	51535 Other Financial Expenses:51600-02 Town Hall Utilities	-242.95
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20450	Yes	Associated Appraisal Consultants		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-625.00
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20451	Yes	Bjoin Limestone		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-1,100.26
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20452	Yes	C. Narveson		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-126.59
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20453	Yes	Computer Know How		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-87.50
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20454	Yes	CNA Surety		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-164.00
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20455	Yes	Green County Extension		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-21.00
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20456	Yes	Kasieta Legal Group		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-450.00
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20457	Yes	M&D Truck and Equipment Sales		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20458	Yes	New Glarus Utilities		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	13,519.00
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20459	Yes	Paul Klassy JR		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-253.87
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20460	Yes	Paul Klassy JR		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-50.00
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20461	Yes	News Publishing Co., Inc		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-24.78
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20462	Yes	Pellitteri Waste Systems		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-9,027.71
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20463	Yes	Postal Connections		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-550.14
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20464	Yes	Keith & Kelli Schneider		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-500.00
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20465	Yes	Total Inspection Services, LLC		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-646.00
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20466	Yes	Securian Financial Group, Inc		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-127.20
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20467	Yes	Vierbicher		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-7,520.00
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20468	Yes	Viking Hardware		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-57.91
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20469	Yes	Helen Beck		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-100.00
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20470	Yes	Mona Sue French		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-25.00
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20471	Yes	Visa		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-27.60
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20472	Yes	Yahara Materials		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-
06/09/2021	Bill	04-2021	Yes	Paul Klassy JR	2 bundles lathe durst rd project	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	53315 Vierbecher (Road & Highway Construction):53315-03 Durst Road Reconstruction	29,777.77
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20472	Yes	Paul Klassy JR		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	50.00
06/09/2021	Bill Payment (Check)	20472	Yes	Paul Klassy JR		11010 Checking (2306)	21000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	-50.00

TOWN OF NEW GLARUS

PARKS COMMITTEE MEETING MAY 19TH, 2021 MINUTES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Town of New Glarus Parks Commission, County of Green, will conduct a meeting for the transaction of business as is by law required permitted at such meeting as follows:

LOCATION: Due to COVID-19 High Risk status in Green County, Town of New Glarus Parks Commission meetings will be held virtually until further notice.

Microsoft Teams meeting

Join on your computer or mobile app

[Click here to join the meeting](#)

Or call in (audio only)

[+1 872-215-6818..236288609#](#) United States, Chicago

Phone Conference ID: 365 122 609#

[Find a local number](#) | [Reset PIN](#)

[Learn More](#) | [Meeting options](#)

Attendance: Harry Pulliam, Mona Sue French, Mark Pernitz, Chris Narveson, Jason Neton (Teams), Dana Emmerton (Teams); Kim Tschudy, Alison Winters Hanson (Teams), Ben Neff (Teams) and Beth Blahut (Teams).

- 1) **Call to Order:** Pulliam called the meeting to order at 6:25 pm.
- 2) **Proof of Posting:** Narveson attested to proof of posting.
- 3) **Approval of Minutes:** Motion by French to approve the April 2021 minutes; second by Emmerton. Motion passed.
- 4) **Introduction of Beth Blahut & Ben Neff of Friends of NG Woods:** Neff stated that the Friends group is excited to partner with the Town to pursue common goals on a number of issues affecting the Park including the Town's new recreational trail and relocation of CTH NN. The Park's updated master plan is being finalized and should be final in late summer. Based upon public comments to the draft plan, relocation of CTH NN, a connector trail to the Town trail, additional and improved facilities, and mountain biking trails are likely to be included in the final master plan. The commission and the Friends group will continue to communicate on these issues.

Narveson reported that he has been communicating with John Arthur of the DNR regarding engineering fees for relocation CTH NN.

- 5) **2020 Photo Contest:** After a discussion of the judges' votes, the commission agreed to the following awards: 1st-- EZNG (Tractor); 2nd- KCNG (Misty); 3rd-ANNG (Milky Way). Winters Hanson will set up an awards presentation at school and Pulliam and Tschudy will attend. Pulliam and Narveson will arrange for award checks and certificates with the Town clerk. The Town will do a press release and the Town and school district will post results on their websites and Facebook pages.

There was a discussion of the next photo contest, potentially the fall 2021 as we missed this spring's contest.

- 6) **Bluebird Ridge:** Pulliam reported that the prairie burn was done this spring. Pulliam will mark trees to be removed this fall and the Town patrolman will remove them after Durst Road is completed.
- 7) **Beekeepers:** Pulliam reported the Beekeepers group has asked to use the Town hall for their meetings as they have in the past. Narveson reported that the Town board will decide in July whether to allow the public in the Town hall. Pulliam will let the Beekeepers know about this.

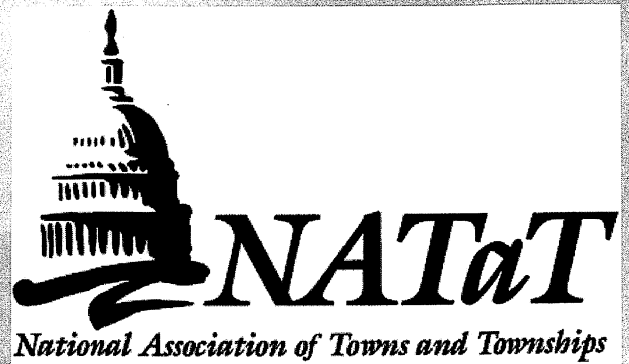
- 8) **Village of NG Request...:** Narveson requested a joint meeting with the Village. We are waiting to hear from the Village
- 9) **2021 Budget:** Narveson will provide updated numbers at the next meeting.
- 10) **Well water testing:** The commission discussed who will be helping each day and coordinating keys for the Town hall.
- 11) **Public comments:**
 - a) **Campbell property:** Narveson reported that the National Historical Society did not accept the request regarding the Campbell property. Tschudy reported that this property has 1 of 2 remaining two story log cabins in Green County. Narveson will schedule a meeting of the Town Historical Society. Tschudy will contact the State Historical Society architect.
 - b) **175th Anniversary:** There will be a parade on July 31. The Town may provide an antique car for the parade. French has several available options.
 - c) **ARPR Rescue Plan Survey:** There was a discussion regarding the County's request that the Town do a survey of its residents on how the Town's stimulus money should be spent. No action was taken as this is a Town board issue.
- 12) **Recycling...:** Narveson reported he located a potential vendor who will help with a recycling event in the fall.
- 13) **Trail grant:** Pernitz provided an update on the status of easements for the project. Plan is to do construction in the fall after Durst Road is completed.
- 14) **Next meeting:** June 16, 2021 at 6:00 pm in person at Town hall.
- 15) **Adjourn:** Motion to adjourn by Pernitz; second by French. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 8:19 pm.

Harry Pulliam, Chair
New Glarus Parks Commission

Minutes prepared by Mark Pernitz

Posted by Jesse Wahl, Clerk-Treasurer

Pursuant to applicable law, notice is hereby given that a quorum or a majority of the New Glarus Town Board or Plan Commission Members may attend this meeting. Information presented at this meeting may help form the rationale behind future actions that may be taken by the Town of New Glarus Board. Persons requiring additional services to participate in a public meeting may contact the Town Clerk for assistance at 527-2390.



Special Report

Eligible Uses of Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

May 14, 2021

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Introduction

On March 11, 2021, President Joe Biden signed into law the \$1.9 trillion **American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA)** (P.L. 117-2). Section 9901 of ARPA established the \$350 billion **Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (Fiscal Recovery Funds)**, providing federal payments to all state, local, tribal, and territorial governments in the United States. The law provides a total of **\$195.3 billion** to the 50 states and the District of Columbia; **\$65.1 billion** to county governments; **\$45.57 billion** to “metropolitan cities” (with populations generally above 50,000); **\$19.53 billion** to “non-entitlement communities” (with populations generally less than 50,000); **\$20 billion** to tribal governments; and **\$4.5 billion** to the five U.S. territories.

In general, ARPA provides four eligible uses of Fiscal Recovery Funds. They are:

- Respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency and its negative economic impacts
- Provide premium pay to essential workers or grants to employers with essential workers
- Replace lost, delayed, or decreased revenue
- Make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure

On May 10, 2021, the U.S. Department of the Treasury released a 151-page Interim Final Rule providing guidance on the eligible uses of the Fiscal Recovery Funds. All payments are to remain available until **December 31, 2024**, with funded projects completed no later than **December 31, 2026**. Amounts not spent or used for ineligible purposes will be repaid to Treasury.

Upon publication of the Interim Final Rule in the Federal Register (which is likely to occur during the week of May 17, 2021), Treasury encourages stakeholders to submit public comments on the Interim Final Rule at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov). The public comment period will be open for 60 days after publication in the Federal Register (i.e., until mid-July 2021). NATaT will provide additional information regarding commenting on the Interim Final Rule.

On May 10, 2021, the Treasury Department also released additional Fiscal Recovery Funds-related documents, including:

- [Fact Sheet](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions document](#) (Treasury will be updating this document periodically in response to questions received from stakeholders)
- [Quick Reference Guide](#)
- [Allocations for Counties](#)
- [Allocation Methodology for Counties](#)
- [Allocations for Metropolitan Cities](#)
- [Allocation Methodology for Metropolitan Cities](#)
- [Allocations for Non-entitlement Communities \(aggregate state totals\)](#)
- [Allocation Methodology for Non-entitlement Communities \(aggregate state totals\)](#)
- [Allocations for States](#)
- [Allocation Methodology for States](#)
- [Allocation Methodology for Tribal Governments](#)

How much money will I receive?

The Treasury Department released funding allocations for state, territorial, metropolitan city, county, and Tribal governments on May 10, 2021. The following links will take you directly to specific allocation tables and methodology explanatory material.

- [Allocations for Counties](#)
- [Allocation Methodology for Counties](#)
- [Allocations for Metropolitan Cities](#)
- [Allocation Methodology for Metropolitan Cities](#)
- [Allocations for States](#)
- [Allocation Methodology for States](#)
- [Allocation Methodology for Tribal Governments](#)

At this time, funding amounts for non-entitlement units of local government (NEUs) are available only [in aggregate](#) at the state level. Treasury expects to provide further guidance on distributions to NEUs in the coming days. Additional information for NEUs can be found [here](#).

The Interim Rule also allows Fiscal Recovery Funds recipients to transfer funds to private nonprofit groups, special purpose units of state or local governments (or special districts), or public benefit corporations involved in the transportation of passengers or cargo. Recipients are also authorized to transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to other constituent units of government (e.g., a county can transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to a city, town, or school district within it) or to private entities. ARPA also provides for transfers by a local government to its State or territory.

How do I access the funding?

Metropolitan cities, counties, and Tribal governments

As of May 10, metropolitan cities, counties, and Tribal governments may request their allocation of Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds through the [Treasury Submission Portal](#).

To complete a submission on behalf of your jurisdiction, you will be asked to provide the following information:

- Jurisdiction name and address, taxpayer ID number, DUNS Number, and SAM.gov account (Note: non-entitlement units of local government are not required to have a SAM.gov account.)
- Authorized representative name, title, and email
- Contact person name, title, phone, and email
- Fund transfer information, including recipient's financial institution, address, phone, routing number, and account number
- Completed certification document (to be signed by the authorized representative)

Jurisdictions must submit a request to receive funding even if they have previously applied for other programs through the Treasury Submission Portal. Eligible jurisdictions will receive further communication regarding the status of their submission via the email address provided in the Treasury Submission Portal.

Non-entitlement units of government

NEUs (generally local governments with populations of less than 50,000) do not request their allocation through the Treasury Submission Portal. Instead, NEUs will receive their allocations through their state governments. State governments will be responsible for disbursing these funds to NEUs within their states, without additional restrictions or conditions applied by the states.

NEUs will be required to provide the following to their states for disbursement:

- DUNS number
- Authorized representative name, title, and email
- Fund transfer information, including recipient's financial institution, address, phone, routing number, and account number

Treasury will disburse NEUs' allocations to states following the release of further guidance. States are required to distribute funds to NEUs within 30 days unless granted an extension by Treasury. States are required to ensure that the allocation to a NEU does not exceed 75% of the NEU's most recent annual budget (defined as the most recent annual total operating budget, including general fund and other funds, as of January 27, 2020).

NEUs with further questions should contact their state government once Treasury has issued further guidance on distributions.

DUNS and SAM

All recipients must obtain a DUNS number. An entity that does not have a valid DUNS number should visit <https://fedgov.dnb.com/webform/> or call 1-866-705-5711 to begin the registration process.

Next, all recipients, except NEUs, must have an active registration with the System for Award Management (SAM) database at [SAM.gov](https://sam.gov). SAM is the official government-wide database with which to register in order to do business with the federal government. All federal financial assistance recipients must register on SAM.gov and renew their SAM registration annually to maintain an active status to be eligible to receive federal financial assistance. There is no charge to register or maintain an entity's SAM registration. An entity that does not have an active SAM registration should visit SAM.gov to begin the entity registration or renewal process. Please note that completing a new SAM.gov registration can take up to three weeks.

How can I spend the funding?

Within the categories of eligible uses, recipients have broad flexibility to decide how best to use this funding to meet the needs of their communities. Recipients may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to:

- **Support public health expenditures** by funding COVID-19 mitigation efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and certain public health and safety staff; or **address negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency**, including economic harm to workers, households, small businesses, impacted industries, and the public sector.
- **Replace lost public sector revenue**, using recovery funds to provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic.

- **Provide premium pay for essential workers**, offering additional support to those who have borne and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical sectors.
- **Invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure**, making necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water, support vital wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, and to expand access to broadband internet.

The Interim Final Rule clearly states that certain uses that may not be within the scope of one of the categories listed above may be eligible under another eligible use categories.

Respond to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts

Support public health expenditures

Recipients may utilize Fiscal Recovery Funds to meet and address emergent public health needs, including undertaking measures to counter the spread of COVID-19, through the provision of care for those impacted by the virus, and through programs or services that address disparities in public health that have been exacerbated by the pandemic. The Interim Final Rule identifies a non-exclusive list of eligible uses of funding to respond to the public health emergency. Eligible uses build and expand upon permissible expenditures under the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF). If not on the list, the guidance recommends recipients assess whether additional uses would be eligible under this category by (1) identifying an effect of COVID-19 on public health, including either or both of immediate effects or effects that may manifest over months or years, and (2) assess how the use would respond to or address the identified need. The non-exclusive list of uses includes:

- **COVID-19 Mitigation and Prevention:** Mitigation and prevention efforts for COVID-19 including vaccination programs; medical care; testing; contact tracing; support for isolation or quarantine; support for vulnerable populations to access medical or public health services; public health orders enforcement; public communication efforts; and purchase of personal protective equipment. Also included are capital investments in public facilities to meet pandemic operational needs, such as physical plant improvements to public hospitals and health clinics or adaptations to public buildings to implement COVID-19 mitigation tactics.
- **Medical Expenses:** Funds may be used to continue to provide care and services to address near- and long-term needs resulting from the COVID-19 public health emergency. This includes actions to better understand the potentially serious and long-term effects of the virus, including symptoms like shortness of breath, multi-organ impacts, or for post-intensive care syndrome.
- **Behavioral Health Care:** These services include mental health treatment, substance misuse treatment, other behavioral health services – including access to services for victims of domestic violence, hotlines or warmlines, crisis intervention, overdose intervention, infectious disease prevention, and services or outreach to promote access to physical or behavioral health primary care and preventative medicine.
- **Public Health and Safety Staff:** Funds may be used for payroll and covered benefits expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees, to the extent that their services are devoted to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. For administrative convenience, the guidance allows recipients to consider public health and safety

- employees to be entirely devoted to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency, and therefore fully covered.
- **Expenses to Improve the Design and Execution of Health and Public Health Programs:** Funds may be used to engage in planning and analysis to improve programs addressing the COVID-19 pandemic, including using targeted consumer outreach, improvements to data or technology infrastructure, impact evaluations, and data analysis.

Address negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency

Fiscal Recovery Funds enable governments to provide a wide range of assistance to individuals and households, small businesses, and impacted industries, in addition to enabling governments to rehire public sector staff and rebuild capacity.

Where there has been a negative economic impact resulting from the public health emergency, governments have broad latitude to choose whether and how to use the Fiscal Recovery Funds to respond to and address the negative economic impact. If not specifically listed below, the guidance informs recipients to (1) assess whether, and the extent to which, there has been economic harm (like loss of earnings or revenue) resulting from the pandemic; and (2) whether the use would respond to or address the harm. Responses must be related and reasonably proportional to the extent and type of harm experience. The guidance cautions that uses that bear no relation or are grossly disproportionate to the type or extent of harm experienced would not be eligible.

Households and Individuals

Fiscal Recovery Funds can be used to deliver assistance to workers and families, including:

- Assistance to unemployed workers, including services like job training. These services may extend to workers unemployed due to the pandemic or the resulting recession, or who were already unemployed when the pandemic began and remain so due to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic.
- Assistance to households, including:
 - 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
 - Job training to address negative economic or public health impacts experienced due to a worker's occupation or level of training
 - Providing survivor's benefits to surviving family members of COVID-19 victims, or cash assistance to widows, widowers, and dependents of eligible COVID-19 victims.

Small Businesses

Fiscal Recovery Funds can be used to support small businesses and non-profits, including:

- 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.
- Technical assistance, counseling, or other services to assist with business planning needs.
- Loan, grant, in-kind assistance, and counseling programs to enable small businesses to rebound from the downturn.

Impacted Industries

Fiscal Recovery Funds can be used to support the recovery of the tourism, travel, and hospitality sectors, including:

- Assistance to implement COVID-19 mitigation and infection prevention measures to enable safe resumption of tourism, travel, and hospitality services.
- Improvements to ventilation, physical barriers or partitions, signage to facilitate social distancing, provision of masks or personal protective equipment, or consultation with infection prevention professionals to develop safe reopening plans.
- Aid to support safe reopening of businesses in the tourism, travel, and hospitality industries and to business districts that were closed during the COVID-19 public health emergency, as well as aid for a planned expansion or upgrade of tourism, travel, and hospitality facilities delayed due to the pandemic.

Rebuilding Public Sector Capacity

Fiscal Recovery Funds can be used to rebuild public sector capacity, including:

- Payroll, covered benefits, and other costs associated with rehiring public sector staff, up to the pre-pandemic staffing level of the government.
- Replenishing Unemployment Insurance (UI) trust funds up to pre-pandemic levels.
- Improving the efficacy of programs addressing negative economic impacts, including through use of data analysis, targeted consumer outreach, improvements to data or technology infrastructure, and impact evaluations.

Hardest Hit Communities

In addition to the uses of funding described above, recipients may utilize Fiscal Recovery Funds to address the disproportionate public health and economic impacts of the crisis on the hardest-hit communities, populations, and households. Governments may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to support the additional services described below if they are provided:

- Within a Qualified Census Tract¹

¹ The definition of a Qualified Census Tract is contained within 26 U.S.C. 42(d)(5)(B)(ii)(I): *The term "qualified census tract" means any census tract which is designated by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and, for the most recent year for which census data are available on household income in such tract, either in which 50 percent or more of the households have an income which is less than 60 percent of the area median gross income for such year or which has a poverty rate of at least 25 percent. If the Secretary of Housing and*

- By a Tribal government; or,
- 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 that the pandemic resulted in disproportionate public health or economic outcomes to the specific populations, households, or geographic areas to be served.

Eligible services available to the hardest hit communities include:

- **Addressing health disparities and the social determinants of health**, such as:
 - Funding community health workers to help community members access health services and services to address the social determinants of health.
 - Funding public benefits navigators to assist community members with navigating and applying for available Federal, State, and local public benefits or services.
 - Housing services to support healthy living environments and neighborhoods conducive to mental and physical wellness.
 - Remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards to reduce risk of elevated blood lead levels among children.
 - Evidence-based community violence intervention programs to prevent violence and mitigate the increase in violence during the pandemic.
- **Investments in housing and neighborhoods**, including:
 - Services to address homelessness such as supportive housing, and to improve access to stable, affordable housing among unhoused individuals.
 - Affordable housing development to increase supply of affordable and high-quality living units.
 - Housing vouchers, residential counseling, or housing navigation assistance to facilitate household moves to neighborhoods with high levels of economic opportunity and mobility for low-income residents, to help residents increase their economic opportunity and reduce concentrated areas of low economic opportunity.
- **Addressing educational disparities**, including:
 - New, expanded, or enhanced early learning services, including pre-kindergarten, Head Start, or partnerships between pre-kindergarten programs and local education authorities, or administration of those services.
 - Providing assistance to high-poverty school districts to advance equitable funding across districts and geographies.
 - Evidence-based educational services and practices to address the academic needs of students, including tutoring, summer, afterschool, and other extended learning and enrichment programs.
 - Evidence-based practices to address the social, emotional, and mental health needs of students.
- **Promoting healthy childhood environments**, including:
 - New or expanded high-quality childcare to provide safe and supportive care for children.
 - Home visiting programs to provide structured visits from healthcare, parent educators, and social service professionals to pregnant women or families with young children to offer

- education and assistance navigating resources for economic support, health needs, or child development.
- Enhanced services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth to provide support and training on child development, positive parenting, coping skills, or recovery for mental health and substance use challenges.

Replace lost public sector revenue

Public sector “general revenue” may be replaced with Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide government services. This amount is limited to the amount of revenue lost as a result of the pandemic. There is a formula outlined below that must be utilized to determine the amount of lost general revenue.

General Revenue Defined

“General revenue” is defined broadly, allowing recipients to calculate revenue by summing across many revenue streams. General revenues also include intergovernmental transfers between State and local governments; this provision recognizes the importance of State transfers for local government revenue. Excluded revenue includes proceeds from the issuance of debt or the sale of investments, and revenue generated by utilities. Intergovernmental transfers from the federal government are also excluded.

In line with the broad definition of “general revenue,” sources such as outside concessions that contract with the recipient may be covered. For example, revenues from swimming pools, recreational marinas, golf courses, museums, and zoos are likely covered by the definition, as are auxiliary facilities in public recreation areas, such as refreshment stands and gift shops. Also, leases or use fees from stadiums, auditoriums, and community and convention centers are also likely covered under the definition. In addition to Fiscal Recovery Funds, the federal government also has a grant program specifically aimed at closed venue relief; please contact us if you have questions regarding this grant program.

Loss Calculation

Revenue loss is determined by comparing (a) actual pandemic-era revenue, to (b) an estimate of revenue if the pandemic had not occurred.

To determine estimated revenue, recipients may use either a formula based upon their average annual revenue growth OR 4.1%, whichever is higher. ARPA recipients may *presume* that any loss using this formula is due to the COVID-19 public health emergency; in other words, recipients need not demonstrate that reduction in revenue is due to the public health emergency.

Some ARPA recipients have or will experience revenue losses later than others, and ARPA allows recipients to re-calculate revenue loss at several points through the program to account for variations in the timing of economic impact. Importantly, once a shortfall in revenue is identified, recipients will have broad latitude to use this funding to support government services, up to the amount of lost revenue.

Recipients should calculate the extent of the reduction in revenue as of four points in time: December 31, 2020; December 31, 2021; December 31, 2022; and December 31, 2023.

There is the four-step process ARPA recipients will use to determine the amount of revenue loss:

Step 1: Identify revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to January 27, 2020, called the base year revenue.

Step 2: Estimate “counterfactual revenue” (i.e., revenue reasonably expected to have been realized absent the pandemic). Counterfactual revenue is equal to base year revenue. Base year revenue is $[(1 + \text{growth adjustment}) ^ (n/12)]$, where “n” is the number of months elapsed since the end of the base year to the calculation date, and growth adjustment is the greater of 4.1 percent and the recipient’s average annual revenue growth in the three full fiscal years prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Step 3: Identify actual revenue, which equals revenues collected over the past twelve months as of the calculation date.

Step 4: Subtract the actual revenue from the counterfactual revenue to determine the extent of the reduction in revenue. If actual revenue exceeds counterfactual revenue, the extent of the reduction in revenue is set to zero for that calculation date.

Eligible Uses

Generally, recipients have broad latitude to use funds for the provision of government services. Eligible uses include, for example, maintenance of infrastructure or pay-go spending² for building new infrastructure, including roads, modernization of cybersecurity, health services, environmental remediation, school or educational services, and the provision of public safety services (e.g., police and fire).

However, there are some restrictions on uses. For instance, paying interest on principal on outstanding debt, replenishing rainy day funds, or paying settlements or judgments are not eligible. A general infrastructure project typically would *not* be considered a response to the COVID emergency *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). ARPA funds may not be used as a non-federal match for other federal programs if the program bars the use of federal funds to meet matching requirements.

Provide premium pay for essential workers

Fiscal Recovery Fund payments may be used by recipients to provide premium pay to eligible workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency or to provide grants to third-party employers with eligible workers performing essential work. These are workers who have been and continue to be relied on to maintain continuity of operations of essential critical infrastructure sectors, including those who are critical to protecting the health and wellbeing of their communities. Such workers include:

- Staff at nursing homes, hospitals, and home care settings
- Workers at farms, food production facilities, grocery stores, and restaurants
- Janitors and sanitation workers
- Truck drivers, transit staff, and warehouse workers
- Public health and safety staff

² Pay-go infrastructure funding is funding capital projects with cash-on-hand and not borrowed funds.

- Childcare workers, educators, and other school staff
- Social service and human services staff

To ensure that premium pay is targeted to workers that faced or face heightened risks due to the character of their work, the Rule defines essential work as work involving regular in-person interactions or regular physical handling of items that were also handled by others. A worker would not be engaged in essential work, and accordingly may not receive premium pay, for telework performed from a residence.

ARPA defines premium pay to mean an amount of **up to \$13 per hour** in addition to wages or remuneration the worker otherwise receives in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$25,000 per eligible worker. Any premium pay or grants provided using Fiscal Recovery Funds should prioritize compensation of those lower income eligible workers that perform essential work.

If premium pay would increase a worker's total pay above **150 percent** of their residing state's average annual wage for all occupations or their residing county's average annual wage, whichever is higher, on an annual basis, the local government must provide Treasury a written justification of how the premium pay or grant is responsive to workers performing essential work during the public health emergency.

Premium pay may also be provided **retrospectively** for work performed at any time since the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency, where those workers have yet to be compensated adequately for work previously performed. Treasury encourages recipients to prioritize providing retrospective premium pay where possible. Essential workers who have already earned premium pay for essential work performed during the public health emergency remain eligible for additional payments, and an essential worker may receive both retrospective premium pay for prior work as well as prospective premium pay for current or ongoing work.

Invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure

Water and Sewer

Recipients may use the Fiscal Recovery Funds to make necessary investments in water and sewer infrastructure. The Interim Final Rule explains that “[b]y permitting funds to be used for water and sewer infrastructure needs, Congress recognized the critical role that clean drinking water and services for the collection and treatment of wastewater and stormwater play in protecting public health.”

The Interim Final Rule provides important details on how the funds should be used for water and sewer projects:

- In the rule, Treasury aimed to give governments “wide latitude to identify investments in water and sewer infrastructure that are of the highest priority for their own communities.” The rule does this by aligning eligible uses of the Fiscal Recovery Funds with the wide range of project types that would be eligible to receive assistance through the EPA’s Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).
- As a reminder, the types of projects eligible for assistance under the CWSRF include projects to construct, improve, and repair wastewater treatment plants, control non-point sources of pollution, improve resilience of infrastructure to severe weather events, create green infrastructure, and protect waterbodies from pollution. A full list of eligible CWSRF project categories can be found [here](#).

- For the DWSRF, a wide range of water infrastructure capital improvements are eligible, including the installation and replacement of treatment and distribution systems, storage, replacement of lead service lines, development of new water sources, wells, aquifer storage and recovery, and consolidation projects, among others. A full list of eligible DWSRF project categories can be found [here](#).
- Funds may be used for cybersecurity needs to protect water or sewer infrastructure, such as developing effective cybersecurity practices and measures at drinking water systems and publicly owned treatment works.
- Treasury encourages investment in several types of projects, including the replacement of lead service lines and projects that address climate change. Climate change-related projects are those that reduce the energy required to treat water by managing potential sources of pollution and projects that conserve or reuse water are eligible. In addition, Treasury encourages recipients to consider green infrastructure investments and projects to improve resilience. Green infrastructure projects that support stormwater system resiliency could include rain gardens that provide water storage and filtration benefits, and green streets, where vegetation, soil, and engineered systems are combined to direct and filter rainwater from impervious surfaces.
- In cases of a natural disaster, recipients may also use Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide relief, such as interconnecting water systems or rehabilitating existing wells during an extended drought.
- Projects on privately-owned infrastructure are eligible.
- Treasury encourages recipients to ensure that water and sewer projects use strong labor standards, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions, “not only to promote effective and efficient delivery of high-quality infrastructure projects but also to support the economic recovery through strong employment opportunities for workers.”
- Regarding reporting, the rule states, “[t]o provide public transparency on whether projects are using practices that promote on-time and on-budget delivery, Treasury will seek information from recipients on their workforce plans and practices related to water [and] sewer...projects undertaken with Fiscal Recovery Funds. Treasury will provide additional guidance and instructions on the reporting requirements at a later date.”

Broadband

Recognizing the acute need in certain communities, Treasury’s Interim Final Rule provides that investments in broadband be made in areas that are currently unserved or underserved—in other words, lacking a wireline connection that reliably delivers minimum speeds of 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload. The Interim Final Rule provides award recipients with flexibility to identify the specific locations within their communities to be served and to otherwise design the project. Treasury recognized that different communities and their residents may have a broad range of internet needs and that those needs may change over time. Additionally, Treasury is encouraging recipients to prioritize support for broadband networks owned, operated by, or affiliated with local governments, non-profits, and co-operatives—providers with less pressure to turn profits and with a commitment to serving entire communities.

The Interim Final Rule provides important details on how the funds should be used for broadband projects:

- Using these funds, recipients are encouraged to prioritize projects that achieve last-mile connections to households and businesses.

- Recipients generally should build broadband infrastructure with modern technologies in mind and are encouraged to prioritize fiber optic investments.
- Projects should deliver services offering reliable 100 Mbps download and 100 Mbps upload speeds, unless impracticable due to topography, geography, or financial cost.
- In those instances when not practicable, the affected project would be expected to be designed to deliver, upon project completion, service that reliably meets or exceeds 100 Mbps download and between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speeds and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps symmetrical for download and upload speeds.
- In selecting an area to be served by a project, recipients are encouraged to avoid investing in locations that have existing agreements to build reliable wireline service with minimum speeds of 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload by December 31, 2024, to avoid duplication of efforts and resources.
- Treasury encourages recipients to ensure that broadband projects use strong labor standards, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions.

Treasury recommended the speed thresholds to ensure that broadband infrastructure is sufficient to enable users to generally meet household needs, including the ability to support the simultaneous use of work, education, and health applications, and sufficiently robust to meet increasing household demands for bandwidth.

In view of the wide disparities in broadband access, assistance to households to support internet access or digital literacy is an eligible use to respond to the public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic, as detailed above.

Environmental Review for Infrastructure Projects

It is important to note the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) does not apply to Treasury's administration of funds for infrastructure projects under ARPA. However, if those projects are also funded by other federal programs, a NEPA review will still apply.

Is there anything I can't spend the funding on?

To ensure that resources provided by the Fiscal Recovery Fund are being used for their intended purpose, the American Rescue Plan also identified ineligible uses of funds.

Treasury has primarily highlighted that states and **territories may not use funds to directly or indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue** due to a change in law from March 3, 2021, through the last day of the fiscal year in which the funds provided have been spent. ARPA ensures that funds needed to provide vital services and support public employees, small businesses, and families struggling to make it through the pandemic are not used to fund a reduction in net tax revenue.

If a state or territory cuts taxes, they **must demonstrate how they paid for the tax cuts** from sources other than Local Recovery Funds – by enacting policies to raise other sources of revenue by cutting spending or

through higher revenue due to economic growth. If funds provided have been used to offset tax cuts, the amount used for this purpose must be paid back to Treasury.

Additionally, **no recipient may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to make deposits to a pension fund.** The Interim Final Rule defines a "deposit" as an extraordinary contribution to a pension fund to reduce an accrued, unfunded liability. While pension deposits are prohibited, recipients may use funds for routine payroll contributions for employees whose wages and salaries are an eligible use of funds.

Other ineligible uses include **funding debt services, legal settlements or judgments, and deposits to rainy day funds or financial reserves.** General infrastructure spending is not covered as an eligible use outside of waters, sewer, and broadband investments or above the amount allocated under the revenue loss provision. While the program offers broad flexibility to recipients to address local conditions, these restrictions will help ensure that funds are used to augment activities and address pressing needs.

What are the reporting requirements?

Treasury's Interim Rule also established required reporting mechanisms for the use of funding administered from the ARPA. These requirements include:

- Direct recipients must submit one Interim Report and thereafter quarterly Project and Expenditure reports through December 31, 2026 (the end of the award period).
- Direct recipients with a population more than 250,000 will also be required to submit an annual Recovery Performance Plan to Treasury.
- NEUs are not required to submit an Interim Report or Recovery Performance Report. However, NEUs will be required to submit annual Project and Expenditure reports through December 31, 2026.
- Financial records and supporting documents must be kept for five years after all funds are expended.

When will we receive our funds?

Treasury's Submission Portal is now open for direct recipients. Once a recipient's representative provides the required information, Treasury will take approximately four business days to verify. After verification is complete, the recipient's point of contact will receive an email that their submission has been verified and payments will generally be scheduled for the next business day.

NEUs must wait for further guidance from Treasury. However, once allocations and guidance are released, states will have 30 days to release payments to NEUs unless an extension is granted by the Secretary of Treasury.

Finally, unless a State has elevated unemployment, allocations will be made in two tranches. The first half of a recipient's allocation will be available upon certification and the second half will be released twelve months thereafter. The reasoning is to encourage recipients to adapt to new developments that may arise over the next year as the recovery evolves. If economic recovery is faster than expected, a recipient may want to dedicate funds to long-term investments. If economic recovery is slower than expected, then a recipient may choose to use additional funds for near-term stimulus.

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Frequently Asked Questions

AS OF MAY 27, 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]”)

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?

\$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 7, 2021.

In late-May or shortly after completing the initial request for funds, 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. The deadline to confirm employment numbers is June 21, 2021. Treasury will calculate each Tribal government's pro rata share of the Employment Allocation for those Tribal governments that confirmed or submitted amended employment numbers. In late-June, 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 nonentitlement 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 nonentitlement units of local government. However, based on the statutory definitions, some of these local governments should have been classified as metropolitan cities.

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 forthcoming 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 forthcoming 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.

3. Eligible Uses – Revenue Loss

3.1. How is revenue defined for the purpose of this provision?

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.

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 forthcoming 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](#).

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 2 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.

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.

7. Non-Entitlement Units (NEUs)

7.1. Can states impose requirements or conditions on the transfer of funds to NEUs?

As the statute requires states to make distributions based on population, states may not place additional conditions or requirements on distributions to NEUs, beyond those required by the ARPA and Treasury's implementing regulations and guidance.

For example, states may not impose stricter limitations than permitted by statute or Treasury regulations or guidance on an NEU's use of Fiscal Recovery Funds based on the NEU's proposed spending plan or other policies, nor permitted to offset any debt owed by the NEU against its payment. Further, states may not provide funding on a reimbursement basis (e.g., requiring NEUs to pay for project costs up front before being reimbursed with Fiscal Recovery Fund payments), because this approach would not comport with the statutory requirement that states make distributions to NEUs within the statutory timeframe.

7.2. Can states transfer additional funds to local governments beyond amount allocated to NEUs?

Yes. The Interim Final Rule permits states, territories, and Tribal governments to transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to other constituent units of government or private entities beyond those specified in the statute, as long as the transferee abides by the transferor's eligible use and other requirements. Similarly, local governments are authorized to transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to other constituent units of government (e.g., a county is able to transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to a city, town or school district within it).

7.3. What is the definition of "budget" for the purpose of the 75 percent cap on NEU payments, and who is responsible for enforcing this cap?

States are responsible for enforcing the "75 percent cap" on NEU payments, which is a statutory requirement that distributions to NEUs not exceed 75 percent of the NEU's most recent budget. Treasury interprets the most recent budget as the NEU's most recent annual total operating budget, including its general fund and other funds, as of January 27, 2020. States may rely for this determination on a certified top-line budget total from the NEU. Funding amounts in excess of such cap must be returned to Treasury.

7.4. May states use funds to pay for the administrative costs of allocating and distributing money to the NEUs?

Yes. If necessary, states may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to support the administrative costs of allocating and distributing money to NEUs, as disbursing these funds itself is a response to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts.

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.

9. Reporting

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 nonentitlement 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. Nonentitlement 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 nonentitlement 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.

Nonentitlement units of local government will be required to submit the project and expenditure report annually. The initial annual Project and Expenditure report for nonentitlement 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 nonentitlement units of local government are not required to develop a Recovery Plan Performance report.

Treasury will provide further guidance and instructions on the reporting requirements for program at a later date.

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.

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. Eligible recipients are encouraged to apply as soon as possible. For 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.