

City of Cleveland **Recovery Plan**

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

2022 Recovery Plan Performance Report



CITY OF CLEVELAND
Mayor Justin M. Bibb

City of Cleveland
2022 Recovery
Plan

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1. Executive Summary

As a part of the transparency and accountability requirements from the U.S. Department of the Treasury, all states, territories, cities and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents that are recipients Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (“SLFRF”) are required to produce a Recovery Plan Performance Report (the “Recovery Plan”). This Recovery Plan provides information on any projects or programs funded by the City using SLFRF, how the community has been engaged in the process, how the City is ensuring program outcomes are achieved in an effective and equitable manner, and how the City is tracking and reporting programmatic success and outcomes.

The COVID-19 pandemic has profoundly shaped communities around the nation. Like many others, the City of Cleveland (the “City”) has seen substantial impacts on the health of residents, the quality of life in neighborhoods, and the overall functioning of the local economy. To help turn the tide on the pandemic, address the negative economic consequences that have resulted, and begin on the path toward a productive, substantial and equitable economic recovery, the City was allocated \$511,721,590 in SLFRF from the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) of which all the funds have been deposited into the City’s accounts. This total funding amount is the eighth largest award in the nation and presents a unique opportunity for the City to not only recover from the negative effects of the pandemic, but also emerge a stronger, healthier, and more equitable community.

To this end, the City has developed a comprehensive strategic framework – Mayor Justin M. Bibb’s Rescue & Transformation Plan (the “Rescue & Transformation Plan”) – for the how to best utilize its SLFRF allocation, attached as **Exhibit A**. This framework was developed and implemented in the first and second quarters of 2022, and is the successor to the prior administration’s *RestartCLE* Plan, attached as **Exhibit B**. As the City began its initial reopening and recovery process, the *RestartCLE* Plan established a framework based on three high-level, overriding principles to support decision-making about program and policy changes, as well as current and future recovery spending. These principles are to:

- Minimize the suffering and burden of the people and businesses in our community that have been impacted by the coronavirus;
- Better position all people and businesses in our community to be ready for and take advantage of the recovery; and
- Make sure all people and businesses are better off as a result of the recovery efforts we undertake so that we can become a more equitable community.

These principles guided the spending of Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding, as well as other stimulus funding awarded to the City, and guided the City’s decisions about how best to utilize its SLFRF allocation under the prior (Mayor Frank Jackson) administration. In transitioning from the *RestartCLE* Plan to the Rescue & Transformation Plan under the new (Mayor Bibb) administration, the City has set forth a systematic, data-driven, and strategic process for ensuring that expenditures of SLRF funds will address the City’s most urgent challenges. Three key components of the Transformation & Rescue Plan illustrate these features:

- The establishment of a dedicated team of experts—the Center for Economic Recovery—to work daily with senior leaders within the administration to define

- strategies, create a pipeline of proposals, fully scope each initiative, objectively evaluate each initiative before recommendations are made to the Mayor or Council, and establish program evaluation tools and metrics;
- The development of 10 strategic priority areas to focus the City's development and assessment of projects and initiatives to spend the City's SLRF allotment; and
 - The implementation of an evaluation rubric to objectively assess each proposal with the priority areas. This will ensure that each initiative (a) aligns with one of the Mayor's strategic objectives, (b) advances and promotes equitable outcomes for underserved and underrepresented communities,¹ and (c) is transformational.

This report is the second in a regular series of reports that are required under SLFRF rules. This report covers all of the City's activity through June 30, 2022 (the "Covered Period").

2. Uses of Funds

The \$511 million of SLFRF allocated to the City represents a once in a generation opportunity to not only address the immediate fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic, but will also allow the City to address some of its most pressing challenges. These funds will help the broader Cleveland community overcome the health and economic impacts COVID-19 has wrought on residents and businesses, and help address some of the inequities that have been felt disproportionately by marginalized populations.

During the Covered Period, the City has allocated funding to a variety of projects and initiatives to invest in:

- Public safety;
- Addressing food and housing insecurity;
- Community health;
- Lead paint poisoning prevention and abatement;
- Demolition of abandoned and blighted structures; and
- Broadband internet infrastructure and education.

These investments, all of which initiated by the prior administration, were guided by the then-in-use *RestartCLE* Plan. Going forward, the City will develop, assess, implement, and measure performance of all SLRF-funded initiatives under the Transformation & Recovery Plan.

In January 2022, Mayor Justin M. Bibb took office and established a new process for the City's ARPA funding process—the Transformation & Recovery Plan. As part of the plan, the new administration launched the Center for Economic Recovery, a strategic policy team that engages with the public, administration staff, and Cleveland City Council to shape and evaluate ideas for projects and initiatives that address the City's most urgent challenges.

The Center for Economic Recovery is responsible for equitably and strategically assessing applications for SLRF funding using uniform evaluation criteria to make strategic decisions and achieve our long-term vision. The Center's strategic process aims to support transformative efforts that both provide near-term relief and result in change in an established system or

¹ This equity-focused principle is closely aligned with intent and practical application outlined in *Presidential Executive Order 13985 "Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities through the Federal Government"* which serves as the one of the bedrocks of the ARPA and SLFRF program.

practice, in perpetuity, which leads to tangible results for the residents of Cleveland.

The Center for Economic Recovery is led by the Chief Strategy Officer and consists of senior leadership within the administration and City Council policy staff. This includes: the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Government Affairs Officer, Chief Ethics Officer, Chief Communications Officer, Senior Strategist for Government Affairs and Assistant Law Director, Director of Equal Opportunity, Commissioner for the Public Health Department's Division of Health Equity and Social Justice, Specialist for Transformative Projects, Director of Policy for City Council, and Policy Analyst for City Council. The Center's efforts are also supported by collaborators and advisors from the Fund for Our Economic Future, the Brookings Institute, and the Center for Community Solutions.

Mayor Bibb has identified 10 priority areas for use of the City's SLRF allotment. These include: stabilizing the budget, inclusive economic recovery, housing for all, violence prevention and public safety, closing the digital divide, a modern and transparent city hall, education for everyone, lead-safe Cleveland, arts and neighborhood amenities, and a civic participation fund.

To accomplish this, the Mayor's Center for Economic Recovery works daily with senior leaders within the Bibb administration (chiefs and directors assigned as leads for each of the 10 priorities), Council, and the community to (1) Define strategies for 10 priority areas, (2) Create a pipeline of proposals for initiatives within each priority area, (3) Fully scope each initiative, and (4) Objectively evaluate each initiative before recommending to the Mayor and Council.

To ensure that each initiative is strategic, equitable, and transformational, the Center for Economic Recovery is using an evaluation rubric to objectively assess each proposal within the priority areas. This evaluation guide includes the following criteria:

- strategic alignment (does this project support the achievement of one of the administration's priority areas for investment?),
- measurable outcomes (does the project have a clear and measurable effect on the lives of residents, with metrics to determine success?),
- racial equity and inclusion (does this project increase access and opportunity for the people of Cleveland in a fair, open and equitable way?),
- community impact (Does this initiative have a positive impact on the lives of Clevelanders by increasing their quality of life or by increasing access to jobs and opportunity?),
- global competitiveness and differentiation (Does the project position Cleveland as a city in which to live, work or build a business? Is it unique or novel?),
- financial leverage and support (If this project is funded through use of ARPA dollars, are other private, public or non-profit entities committed to financially supporting the initiative?),
- longevity (Does this initiative prioritize long-term impact over short term gains?), and
- environmental sustainability (Does the project help mitigate climate change and achieve sustainability goals?).

The Center for Economic Recovery will be recommending proposals for initiatives which receive high marks based on these criteria. These initiatives will be presented to Council on quarterly basis.

Accepting and expending any portion of the City's SLRF allotment generally requires legislative authority. To that end, as of June 30, 2022, the City administration has secured legislative

approval to apply for and accept ARPA funds. Cleveland City Council passed ordinance 303-2021 on May 10, 2021 authorizing the Director of Finance to apply for and accept any eligible funding from the U.S. Department of Treasury authorized under the American Rescue Plan Act, including but not limited to, reimbursing the City for any revenue losses in any given year from 2020 to 2024, and for any additional expenses incurred related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Through this legislation, the administration has legislative authority to apply for and accept the City's SLRF allotment and apply eligible amounts to revenue replacement.

The City has also secured authority to expend SLRF funds for the following specific projects or programs, which will be described in greater detail in the Project Inventory section below and in future such Performance Reports: Greater Cleveland Food Bank, Broadband, Health and Wellness center improvements, construction of a new residential treatment center for the homeless and addiction services, affordable housing units, Lead Safe program, demolition of abandoned structures, the purchase of vehicles and equipment for the Community Violence Interventions and other Public Health expenditures.

One significant project that the City funded during the Covered Period is the project for the Greater Cleveland Food Bank. Cleveland City Council approved legislation and committed \$5 million of SLFRF funding to help address food insecurity. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Greater Cleveland Food Bank (Food Bank) provided emergency assistance to nearly one-half of Cleveland residents. In order to improve their operations, expand their capacity and continue to provide vital service to people across Cleveland, the Food Bank is constructing a new facility that will, among other things, expand their production kitchen, cold storage, and dry storage and distribution spaces. In the interest of supporting this important effort, the City administration has reviewed and approved this project.

Another project that is moving forward and approved by Cleveland City Council is to address the digital divide in Cleveland by investing in broadband internet infrastructure. While the problem existed prior to the COVID-19, the pandemic exacerbated its effect, limiting residents' abilities to participate in remote schooling, tele-health, or work from home options. As such, the City has approved to invest approximately \$20 million to employ one or more professional consultants, computer software developers, or vendors to provide and/or develop a broadband network on a citywide basis. The City has issued an RFP soliciting proposals for a citywide "broadband plan" to close the persistent digital divide across the City, which continues to disproportionately impact residents of color.

Finally, the purchase of vehicles and equipment for community violence and public health interventions all have executed contracts/ purchase orders to expend portions of the City's SLFRF allocation.

Going forward, as the City develops its detailed uses of funds plan, it is focusing efforts on the following allowable SLFRF Expenditure Categories (ECs):

- *Supporting Public Health Response (EC 1)* – which includes mitigation efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and certain public health and safety staff;
- *Addressing Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2)* – which helps the City respond to economic harms to workers, families, small businesses, impacted industries and the public sector; and which includes services to disproportionately impacted communities to address health disparities and the social determinants of health, build stronger neighborhoods and communities, address educational disparities, and promote healthy childhood environments;

- *Supporting Public Sector Capacity (EC 3)* – which includes efforts to enhance public sector service delivery by modernizing city service delivery models through the use of technology and other methods to promote more effective service delivery and better connect municipal services with residents.
- *Water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure (EC 5)* – which helps make necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water, wastewater/stormwater infrastructure, and provide unserved or underserved locations with broadband access; and
- *Revenue Replacement (EC 6)* – which uses SLFRF funds to provide direct government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

With respect to revenue replacement (EC-6), the City completed its assessment of what is needed from a *Revenue Replacement* standpoint for revenue that was lost during 2020. Like governmental entities across the nation, the City saw a decline in revenues as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to the nature of the pandemic, these declines covered a range of different types of tax revenues, as well as other types of revenue that would have been available to support government services. The SLFRF allocation is available to offset these losses.

To make its revenue replacement determination, the City utilized a template and methodology prepared by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA). Using this template, the City identified a total of approximately \$164 million of revenue reductions that could be recovered through the SLFRF, and elected to replace approximately \$109 million of that amount for 2020 lost revenue.² As a result of this revenue replacement election, during the Covered Period, the City had approximately \$145 million available of its SLRF allotment to pursue the ECs listed above.

Additional information on future uses of the City’s SLRF funds will be provided in future periodic reports.

3. Promoting Equitable Outcomes

The City has long been committed to promoting equitable outcomes through its policy and program development process. Cleveland, like many communities across the nation, suffers from the negative effects of institutionalized inequities, disparities and racism. The \$511 million SLFRF allocation provides the City a unique opportunity to combat the existing inequities that were highlighted and exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The work of the City’s Center for Economic Recovery is keenly focused on issues related to equity in its work. For example, the Center for Economic Recovery staff includes the City’s Director of Equal Opportunity and the Commissioner for Health Equity and Social Justice to ensure that the City’s leaders on these topics have a voice in the discussion. Moreover, the Center for Economic Recovery’s evaluation guide for SLRF-related proposals incorporates several elements that either explicitly or implicitly assess equity. For example, one evaluation criteria requires an assessment of the level to which a proposal embeds and promotes “Racial Equity & Inclusion”; other evaluation criteria assess community impact and environmental sustainability, each of which can indirectly advance equity for disadvantaged populations

² Using the same process, the City has calculated its revenue reduction in 2021 to be approximately \$231 million and has elected to replace that amount for 2021.

within the City. To help facilitate the City's work around equity, the City is following existing program evaluation methodologies it has used in other contexts that address critical considerations, including:

- Upfront community engagement that includes communities of color and low income populations;
- Identifying existing community and neighborhood priorities and aligning programs to them as appropriate;
- Developing qualitative and quantitative data collection and evaluation tools that can be, when possible, disaggregated to illuminate disparity;
- Identifying who will benefit from the City's actions, and- when appropriate, who will be burdened, and- as appropriate, addressing any disparities;
- Ensuring that economic benefits, including workforce development opportunities, are available to communities of color and low-income populations; and
- Using program communications that are easily understood and accessible to anyone who could benefit from participation in the program.

This approach is evident in the City's work, which has included extensive community engagement, which included a representative survey of over 1,600 respondents – of which more than 800 were people of color and almost 600 had incomes below \$25,000. The lessons learned through this process are being incorporated into specific priorities and approaches that support community needs and priorities. Through this process, and other internal evaluations, the City has identified multiple ways to target neighborhood investment to positively impact disadvantaged communities, including:

- Targeted elimination of blighting structures and brownfields that create hazards for neighborhoods and deter investment in communities;
- Implementing a cohesive approach that targets residential and commercial development to provide quality services and amenities in neighborhoods that benefit existing and new residents; and
- Investment in job creation in and near neighborhood centers and transit routes to generate good jobs in accessible locations for residents of disadvantaged neighborhoods.

The City's economic development efforts will follow a similar focus by:

- Driving private-sector financing to support minority-owned small businesses and start-up small businesses in our neighborhoods by looking at alternative forms of credit qualification and creating a pathway for businesses to access traditional capital;
- Providing wrap-around services and business support so that disadvantaged businesses can navigate barriers and access capital and contracting markets on an equal footing; and
- Eliminating barriers to contracting markets through provision of targeted financial tools that allow businesses to expand to meet market needs.

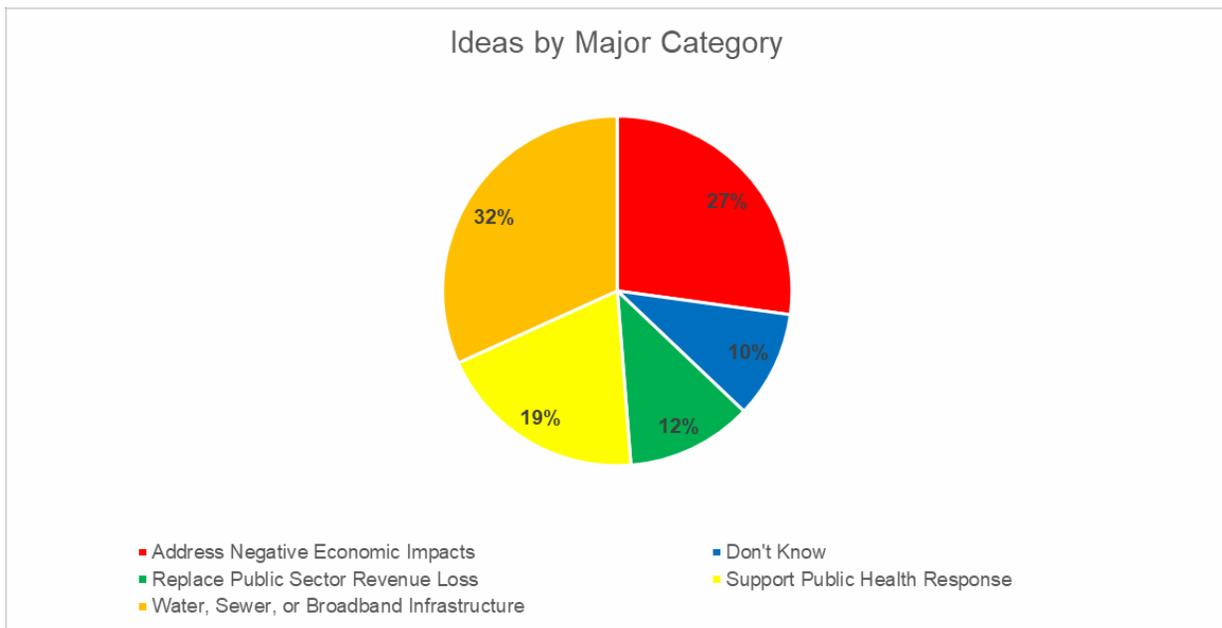
The City does not yet have data on how its approaches to spending its SLRF allotment have progressed equity goals. Nevertheless, as noted above, the Center for Economic Recovery has a specific equity criterion that will be considered when each initiative is being evaluated for funding. Further, alongside the priority leads, community partners, and Office of Quality Control and Performance Management, the City is developing performance measure metrics to measure

and clearly understand how the City’s SLRF-funded projects and initiatives have progressed equity goals.

4. Community Engagement

Under both the previous (Jackson) and current (Bibb) administrations, the City has taken a community- and resident-focused approach. This effort started with an intentional community engagement strategy to solicit input directly from residents across the City. This has been a critical part of the City’s commitment to documenting and understanding neighborhood level priorities and aligning initiatives under the broad SLFRF goals and requirements. In mid-July 2021, the City launched a multi-channel community engagement campaign designed to educate residents about the purpose of SLFRF funds and give residents a way to share their ideas on how the City can best utilize this unique opportunity to better recover from the COVID-19 pandemic while creating a more equitable community.

To facilitate resident input, the City both launched an online citizen input tool through its municipal website and distributed printed surveys at City Hall, recreation centers, and to over 120,000 properties in the City. Through all three these collection methods, the City received 2,275 ideas. These survey results provided the City with an initial understanding of community priorities for SLFRF spending. The most commonly- cited expenditure category was *Water, Sewer and Broadband Infrastructure* (32% of responses) followed by *Address Negative Economic Impacts*, *Support Public Health Response* and *Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss* (27%, 19% and 12% respectively).



The survey results were synthesized to create a more detailed understanding of priorities, which indicated that public safety (19.5%) and direct services to communities and residents (10.4%) were the top two specific spending priorities. These survey results were key considerations when the previous administration and now the current administration determined how the money will be allocated.

In addition, Mayor Justin Bibb's ten spending priorities were guided by recommendations that the Cleveland community set forth in the Transition Report. The transition report, published in early 2022, summarized recommendations from the Cleveland community and provided a roadmap for the administration's first 100 days and beyond. This effort was led by 80 local experts, professionals, and leaders who engaged over 500 community members – including City employees - through town halls, surveys, interviews, focus groups, and informal conversation. These community engagement efforts have informed both the overarching priority areas and the specific initiatives which priority leads are proposing to fund through SFLRF.

5. Labor Practices

The City is well-positioned to use the projects and programs funded by the SLFRF allocation to build on its strong labor standards to promote the effective and efficient delivery of high-quality projects and programs while also supporting employment opportunities for workers. The City has multiple existing contracting requirements to support business inclusion and resident employment within the community. These requirements are applicable to strong labor standards and an equitable economic recovery of the SLFRF allocation, and will be used to support such outcomes.

Existing contract goal programs are under the authority of the City's Office of Equal Opportunity (OEO). OEO is responsible for the monitoring and enforcement of the Cleveland Business Code, an ordinance that impacts Minority Business Enterprises (MBEs), Female Business Enterprises (FBEs), Cleveland Area Small Businesses (CSBs), Local Producers (LPEs), Local Sustainable Businesses (SUBEs), as well as the Fannie M. Lewis Cleveland Resident Employment Law. This is outlined in Cleveland Codified Ordinance Chapters 187, 187A, and 188.

The foundation of OEO's work is divided into four main functions: contractor/vendor certification; pre-contract evaluation; contract compliance measurement; and contract closeout. OEO uses various standards to measure performance for different types of contracts to ensure compliance with the City's contracting goals.

Labor Agreements, Community Benefits Agreements, Wages, and Local Hiring

As the City enters into contracts to implement SLFRF programs, with a specific emphasis on infrastructure projects or capital expenditures being pursued, as applicable, the Cleveland Business Code's contracting goals will be in place and OEO will perform its regular role in the evaluation, compliance and close-out process. Additionally, the \$511 million represents an opportunity to build capacity among local contractors – particularly those from populations that are often under-represented in the contracting process. As such, OEO will continue its work to recruit and certify new CSB, MBE, FBE, and SUBE firms.

Additionally, the City has employed community benefits agreements for multiple, larger development projects to help support the broader equity and workforce goals. These agreements have been useful tools to help drive projects to ensure that local businesses and residents derive benefits from real estate and corporate developments. Historically, the City has worked with prospective developers to support projects and guide them to meet community needs including but not limited to: employment of MBE/FBE/CSB contractors, local hiring and construction employment, engagement with Cleveland Metropolitan School District to provide job training and career pathways, and housing affordability.

6. Use of Evidence

Even before the COVID-19 public health emergency and the ARPA relief package, the City employed evidenced-based intervention and program evaluation methodologies across multiple policy and program areas. Some examples of how the City has a history of utilizing evidence to support its broad objectives include:

- Multiple Community and Economic Development programs;
- New initiatives run by its Office of Prevention, Intervention, and Opportunity for Youth and Young Adults;
- A new systematic approach to street resurfacing which has improved overall pavement condition ratings;
- The recently completed re-evaluation of the City's waste management operations; and
- The Office of Sustainability's benchmarking and LEED certification efforts.

Here, a similar approach is critical to the City's ability to successfully use its SLFRF allocation to effectively achieve the broad goals defined above. Investing the City's SLFRF allocation using evidenced-based policies is the most effective way to ensure dollars are used efficiently and effectively. It will allow the City to maximize the value of the investments its making by determining what works, for whom, and how. This level of understanding will make it easier for the City to engrain improvements to outlast the one-time nature of the SLFRF allocation.

As the detailed uses of the SLFRF allocation are more fully developed, the City will target evidenced-based interventions, and will use rigorous program evaluations to demonstrate programmatic effectiveness. Learning agendas, as appropriate based on implemented programs, will be utilized to develop a strategic plan, to highlight key questions, and to focus attention on building the evidence needed to address critical neighborhood challenges and opportunities.

The process of developing these evaluation mechanisms have already begun as the City develops its more detailed uses of funds plan. As potential programs are being considered, the City is working to identify the specific program data that would need to be collected, how it would need to be analyzed, and what can be learned from it to inform future decision-making. In order to fulfill the requirements of the SLFRF program, the City is looking to ensure the specific supported programs have either a:

- *Strong Evidence Base* which can support causal conclusions for the specific program proposed with the highest level of confidence; or
- *Moderate Evidence Base, which* is when there is a reasonably developed evidence base that can support causal conclusions.
- *Preliminary evidence* which can support conclusions about the program's contribution to observed outcomes.

The City will use the above evidence models as appropriate depending on the nature of the project and the time elapsed since the project was completed. Once the detailed uses of funds have been developed, the City will include in future of these Performance Reports these relevant evidence-based measures. Future such reporting therefore will include key performance indicators (KPIs) for each project, or groups of projects with substantially similar goals or the same outcome measures. Additionally, future Performance Reports will include

mandatory performance indicators for the major policy areas targeted by the City's SLFRF allocation (such as those listed in the U.S. Treasury's Compliance and Reporting Guidance at page 39), to the extent such mandatory indicators are applicable.

7. A Project Inventory-Table of Expenses by Expenditure Category

As the City is still evaluating and developing specific programs and services as described in the uses of funds section above, the cumulative expenditures to-date are listed in the table below. As final decisions are made, legislative approval is secured, and contracts are executed, the City will update this information.

Category		Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
1	Expenditure Category: Public Health		
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination	\$0	\$0
1.2	COVID-19 Testing	\$0	\$0
1.3	COVID-19 Contact Tracing	\$0	\$0
1.4	Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, etc.)	\$0	\$0
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment	\$0	\$0
1.6	Medical Expenses (including Alternative Care Facilities)	\$0	\$0
1.7	Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)	\$238,531.62	\$238,531.62
1.8	COVID-19 Assistance to Small Businesses	\$0	\$0
1.9	COVID-19 Assistance to Non-Profits	\$0	\$0
1.10	COVID-19 Aid to Impacted Industries	\$0	\$0
1.11	Community Violence Interventions	\$1,579,053.62	\$1,579,053.62
1.12	Mental Health Services	\$0	\$0
1.13	Substance Use Services	\$0	\$0
1.14	Other Public Health Services	\$0	\$0
2	Expenditure Category: Negative Economic Impacts		
2.1	Household Assistance: Food Programs	\$0	\$0
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid	\$0	\$0
2.3	Household Assistance: Cash Transfers	\$0	\$0
2.4	Household Assistance: Internet Access Programs	\$0	\$0
2.5	Household Assistance: Paid Sick and Medical Leave	\$0	\$0
2.6	Household Assistance: Health Insurance	\$0	\$0
2.7	Household Assistance: Services for Un/Unbanked	\$0	\$0
2.8	Household Assistance: Survivor's Benefits	\$0	\$0
2.9	Unemployment Benefits or Cash Assistance to Unemployed Workers	\$0	\$0
2.10	Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g. job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)	\$0	\$0
2.11	Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care	\$0	\$0

2.12	Healthy Childhood Environments: Home Visiting	\$0	\$0
2.13	Health Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System	\$0	\$0
2.14	Healthy Childhood Environments: Early Learning	\$0	\$0
2.15	Long-term Housing Security: Affordable Housing	\$0	\$0
2.16	Long-term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons	\$0	\$0
2.17	Housing Support: Housing Vouchers and Relocation Assistance for Disproportionately Impacted Communities	\$0	\$0
2.18	Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance	\$0	\$0
2.19	Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators	\$0	\$0
2.20	Social Determinants of Health: Lead Remediation	\$0	\$0
2.21	Medical Facilities for Disproportionately Impacted Communities	\$0	\$0
2.22	Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety	\$0	\$0
2.23	Strong Health Communities: Demolition and Rehabilitation of Properties	\$0	\$0
2.24	Addressing Educational Disparities: Aid to High-Poverty Districts	\$0	\$0
2.25	Addressing Educational Disparities: Academic, Social, and Emotional Services	\$0	\$0
2.26	Addressing Educational Disparities: Mental Health Services	\$0	\$0
2.27	Addressing Impacts of Lost Instructional Time	\$0	\$0
2.28	Contributions to UI Trust Funds	\$0	\$0
2.29	Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship	\$0	\$0
2.30	Technical Assistance, Counseling, or Business Planning	\$0	\$0
2.31	Rehabilitation of Commercial Properties or Other Improvements	\$0	\$0
2.32	Business Incubators and Start-Up or Expansion Assistance	\$0	\$0
2.33	Enhanced Support to Microbusinesses	\$0	\$0
2.34	Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations (Impacted or Disproportionately Impacted)	\$5,000,000.00	\$5,000,000.00
2.35	Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality	\$0	\$0
2.36	Aid to Other Impacted Industries	\$0	\$0
2.37	Economic Impact Assistance: Other	\$0	\$0

Category		Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
3	Expenditure Category: Public Health-Negative Economic Impact: Public Sector Capacity General Provisions		
3.1	Public Sector Workforce: Payroll and Benefits for Public Health, Public Safety, or Human Services Workers	\$0	\$0
3.2	Public Sector Workforce: Rehiring Public Sector Staff	\$0	\$0
3.3	Public Sector Workforce: Other	\$0	\$0
3.4	Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery	\$0	\$0
3.5	Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs	\$0	\$0
4	Expenditure Category: Premium Pay		
4.1	Public Sector Employees	\$0	\$0
4.2	Private Sector: Grants to other Employers	\$0	\$0
5	Expenditure Category: Infrastructure		
5.1	Clean Water: Centralized Wastewater Treatment	\$0	\$0
5.2	Clean Water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance	\$0	\$0
5.3	Clean Water: Decentralized wastewater	\$0	\$0
5.4	Clean Water: Combined sewer overflows	\$0	\$0
5.5	Clean Water: Other sewer infrastructure	\$0	\$0
5.6	Clean Water: Stormwater	\$0	\$0
5.7	Clean Water: Energy conservation	\$0	\$0
5.8	Clean Water: Water conservation	\$0	\$0
5.9	Clean Water: Nonpoint source	\$0	\$0
5.10	Drinking water: Treatment	\$0	\$0
5.11	Drinking water: Transmission & distribution	\$0	\$0

Category		Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
5.12	Drinking water: Lead Remediation, including in Schools and Daycares	\$0	\$0
5.13	Drinking water: Source	\$0	\$0
5.14	Drinking water: Storage	\$0	\$0
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure	\$0	\$0
5.16	Water and Sewer: Private Wells	\$0	\$0
5.17	Water and Sewer: IIJA Bureau of Reclamation Match	\$0	\$0
5.18	Water and Sewer: Other	\$0	\$0
5.19	Broadband: "Last Mile" projects	\$0	\$0
5.20	Broadband: IIJA Match	\$0	\$0
5.21	Broadband: Other projects	\$0	\$0
6	Expenditure Category: Revenue Replacement		
6.1	Provision of Government Services	\$108,960,480.00	\$108,960,480.00
6.2	Non-federal Match for Other Federal Programs	\$0	\$0
7	Administrative and Other		
7.1	Administrative Expenses	\$72,720.00	\$72,720.00
7.2	Transfers to Other Units of Government	\$0	\$0

7. B Project Inventory

Project [C21601]: [Greater Cleveland Foodbank]

Funding Amount: \$5,000,000.00

Project Expenditure Category: [2.34, Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit]

Project Overview

- Purchase material for the building expansion.
- To ensure that everyone in our communities has the nutritious food they need every day.

Use of Evidence

- This project is complete and is scheduled to open September 2022.
- Will determine how many clients were served weekly.

Project [GASB2021*536]: [Revenue Recovery]

Funding Amount: \$108,960,480.00

Project Expenditure Category: [6.1, Provision of Government Services]

Project Overview

- Funds were used to pay salary and benefits for public safety personnel in the Division of Police, Fire & EMS in the amount of calculated revenue loss.

Use of Evidence

- Revenue helped relief the general fund due to overtime because of the pandemic
- To maintain stable staffing levels as revenue declined due to COVID 19.
- Provide service and safety to all citizens

Project [15190000]: [Bricker]

Funding Amount: \$72,720.00

Project Expenditure Category: [7.1, Administrative Expenses]

Project Overview

- Provide legal counsel regarding eligible ARPA items.

Use of Evidence

- To ensure compliance with all Federal mandates for reporting.

Project [C21606]: [Public Safety IT]

Funding Amount \$4,485,400.00

Project Expenditure Category: [1.11, Community Violence Interventions]

Project Overview

- Purchase security cameras, and routers.

Use of Evidence

- Will be able to monitor by security cameras the amount of crime
- Will allow law enforcement to more efficiently and effectively respond to rise in gun violence due to the pandemic.

Project [C21604]: [Public Safety EMS]

Funding Amount \$2,601,610.41

Project Expenditure Category: [1.7, Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses]

Project Overview

- Emergency operation centers and acquisition of emergency response equipment
- Invest in equipment to improve access to resources for residents to improve health outcomes.

Use of Evidence

- Once equipment is in place will track the response time per call.
- City's goal is to more efficiently handle critical care for patients.

Project [C21603-A]: [Public Safety Fire A]

Funding Amount \$337,482.33

Project Expenditure Category: [1.7, Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses]

Project Overview

- The Division of Fire will be investing in improvements to facilities and equipment to maintain staff health to provide for the best service to the citizens.

- Office rehab, exhaust systems and breathing air systems to help promote the health and safety of the members within the Division of Fire.
- Location Station Alerting Systems, which will assist in reducing response times on all incidents and will provide critical response information.

Use of Evidence

- Once equipment is in place will track the response time per call.
- Reduce response time.

Project [C21603-B]: [Public Safety Fire B]

Funding Amount \$142,440.00

Project Expenditure Category: [1.11, Community Violence Interventions]

Project Overview

- Purchase of ballistic vests for the safety of the Firefighters when out on calls

Use of Evidence

- To ensure ballistic vests are on all fire apparatus.

Project [C21602]: [Public Safety Police]

Funding Amount \$6,808,957.18

Project Expenditure Category: [1.11, Community Violence Interventions]

Project Overview

- The Division of Police is investing in technology and equipment to allow law enforcement to more efficiently and effectively respond to the rise in gun violence resulting from the pandemic.

Use of Evidence

- New computer devices will fill gaps in basic patrol and detective units.
- Allow officers to enter reports including supplemental reports, enter evidence especially gun information, run subjects for warrants and criminal history.
- The officers daily duties will be completed in a more efficient manner for proper record keeping and back up.

8. Performance Report

Greater Cleveland Food Bank

The specific key performance indicators (KPIs) are the improvements to the Greater Cleveland Food bank building, which includes a new community distribution center. This will expand storage for dry food and increase partner distribution. As to output and outcome measures, the Greater Cleveland Food bank prepared 1.6 million meals in 2019. In 2020, more than 400,000 clients were served. These data to be updated in future Performance Reports.

Public Safety Police

The specific KPIs are the purchase of equipment and vehicles for Community Violence Interventions and Public Health. The Division of Police purchased 27 desktop computers to help fill gaps in basic patrol and detective units. As to output and outcome measures, these computers allow the officers to enter reports including supplemental reports, enter evidence items especially gun information, check to see if there are any warrants or criminal history of the subject and to complete their daily duties in an efficient manner for proper record keeping. Funding was allocated for the Real Time Crime Center, which includes the enhancement and installation of 38 video surveillance cameras throughout the City Of Cleveland.

The specific KPIs are the cameras installed in high pedestrian and vehicle traffic areas. These funds will help purchase an additional 266 surveillance cameras at new locations. As to output and outcome measures, these locations will help in the deterrence of criminal activity and serve as vital components of incident response and event recreation. The locations were also selected to assist with the stabilization of neighborhood business districts, corridors, parks and recreation centers. These data to be updated in future Performance Reports.

Public Safety Fire

The specific KPIs are the purchase by the Cleveland Division of Fire of 20 Microsoft surface pro tablets to support the field inspection and code enforcement duties of the Fire Inspectors. As to output and outcome measures, this allows the inspectors to be more efficient and spent more time in the field at various location. These data to be updated in future Performance Reports.

Public Safety Emergency Medical Service

The specific KPIs are the purchase by the Division of Emergency Medical Service (EMS) of 21 medical cots to be utilized to transfer and transport sick/injured persons from their home to the ambulance and then to the hospital emergency department; and the purchase of 45 cardiac monitors, which are utilized as a diagnostic tool to treat and care for critical medical and trauma patients while on the scene of a medical emergency and while transporting the patient to the hospital emergency department. As to output and outcome measures, since the beginning of the pandemic in March 2020 through May 2021, the Division of EMS has provided treatment to over 141,000 patients and transported over 89,749 patients to area hospitals. These data to be updated in future Performance Reports.

Exhibit A

Transformation & Rescue Plan:

Mayor Bibb's Rescue & Transformation Plan

OVERVIEW

In 2021, the City of Cleveland received the eighth largest allocation of American Rescue Plan & Recovery Act (ARPA) funds, totaling \$512 million over two years. The City received half of these dollars in Fall 2021 and will receive the remainder in Summer 2022.

Mayor Bibb's Rescue & Transformation Plan outlines a priorities and process for maximizing the use of federal funds including ARPA, the Infrastructure Innovation and Jobs Act (IIJA) and other legislation still under development that is expected over the next few years.

Center for Economic Recovery

A key part of Mayor Bibb's plan is the launch of the Center for Economic Recovery, a strategic policy team that will engage with Cleveland City Council to shape and evaluate ideas for ARPA-funded projects that address our most urgent challenges.

The Center for Economic Recovery will equitably and strategically assess applications for ARPA-funding using the same evaluation criteria to make strategic decisions to achieve our long-term vision.

PRIORITIES

Mayor Bibb's Rescue & Transformation Plan identifies ten priorities for federal funding that will make an impact on the everyday lives of Clevelanders.

Stabilizing the Budget

ARPA-funds were primarily intended to assist cities with revenue replacement that was lost due to the impacts of COVID-19.

Inclusive Economic Recovery

We're moving away from managing decline to making investments that drive growth in Cleveland's neighborhoods that have been overlooked or excluded in the past.

Housing For All

Affordable housing and investments that drive wealth creation and homeownership.

Violence Prevention & Public Safety

A comprehensive approach to public safety invests in initiatives that address the root causes of violence and crime. We must invest in proven programs focused on proactive intervention and prevention.

Closing the Digital Divide

Thirty percent of residents don't have internet or reliable Wi-Fi or broadband services. We're committed to making targeted investments to close the digital divide and make internet access more affordable and accessible.

A Modern & Transparent City Hall

Residents of Cleveland deserve a responsive City Hall that embraces the best practices in constituent engagement. Achieving this requires investment in new technologies, services and process improvements.

Education for Everyone

From newborns to adult learners, from students to CEOs, improving education is the foundation of our future. We must support learning at all ages, inside and outside the classroom to improve literacy rates, college and work readiness.

Lead-safe Cleveland

Cleveland is facing a lead crisis. Nearly 90% of our housing stock was built before lead paint was outlawed. We must put a stop to this public health emergency and make properties lead-safe to ensure no more children are impacted by the dangers of lead exposure.

Arts & Neighborhood Amenities

Cleveland is a city on the rise and our arts, recreation, parks, cultural treasures and other amenities should reflect that.

Civic Participation Fund

Cleveland's 17 wards can identify important neighborhood projects and advocate for change at the hyper-local level in partnership with City Council.

PROCESS

Cleveland Economic Recovery Plan Process

EVALUATION PRINCIPLES

The Center for Economic Recovery will evaluate all requests for funding based on the same set of evaluation principles to ensure all decisions are made strategically, equitably and transparently. In addition to the principles outlined below, the Center will use an Evaluation Guide to assess and evaluate funding requests.

Strategic Alignment

Does this project support the achievement of one of the administration's priority areas for investment?

Measurable Outcomes

Does the project have a clear and measurable effect on the lives of residents with metrics to determine success?

Racial Equity & Inclusion

Does this project increase access and opportunity for the people of Cleveland in a fair, open and equitable way?

Community Impact

Does this initiative have a positive impact on the lives of Clevelanders by increasing their quality of life or by increasing access to jobs and opportunity?

Global Competitiveness & Differentiation

Does the project position Cleveland as a city in which to live, work or build a business? Is it unique or novel?

Financial Leverage & Support

If this project is funded through use of ARPA dollars, are other private, public or non-profit entities committed to financially supporting the initiative?

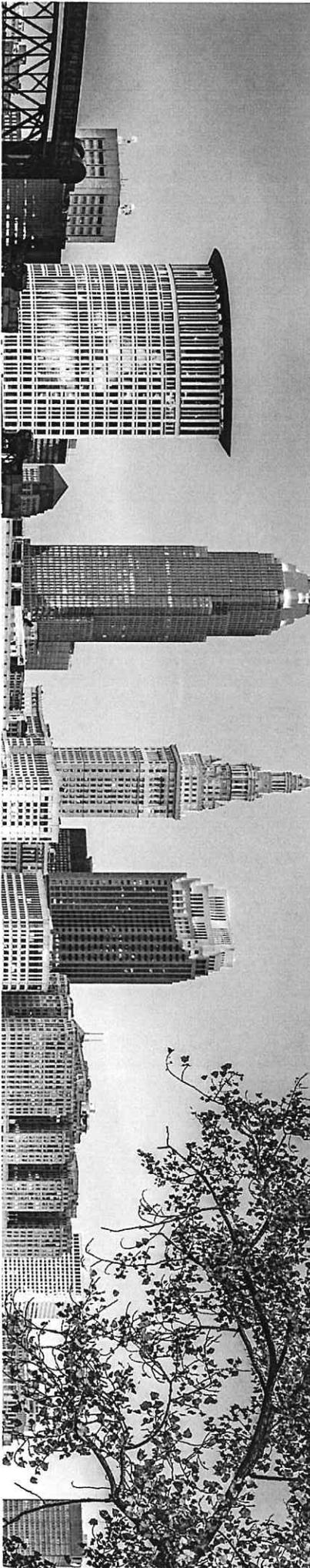
Longevity

Does this initiative prioritize long-term impact over short term gains?

Environmental Sustainability

Does the project help mitigate climate change and achieve sustainability goals?

Exhibit B
Restart CLE Plan



ReStart CLE

*CLEVELAND CORONAVIRUS
STRATEGIC RECOVERY PLAN*

MAY 2020

CITY OF CLEVELAND
MAYOR FRANK G. JACKSON



CITY OF CLEVELAND
Mayor Frank G. Jackson



INTRODUCTION

Governor DeWine's April 27th order creates a framework for the gradual reopening of the State of Ohio and our economy. As we begin to reopen our local economy, it is important to remember that this pandemic is far from over and the risk posed by the coronavirus remains very real. Opening up our economy will increase our interaction with one another, which will increase the probability of infections and fatalities in our community. It is imperative that we, as a community, continue to act responsibly to protect the health of our residents.

If done right, this gradual reopening gives us opportunity to contain the spread of the coronavirus and restart our local economy safely. In order to safely and successfully do this, we must move forward with a thoughtful strategic plan, and faithfully implement and execute its components. If we do this, this recovery will make us stronger as a community – physically, economically, and socially – and the City of Cleveland will be positioned for a better recovery that is sustainable and benefits all residents and businesses.

As we began this recovery planning process, we engaged experts from Cleveland State University and our local medical institutions and made a deliberate choice to build from a health and medical perspective in order to protect those at risk from the coronavirus and then incorporate economic and social support to help the people and businesses who need assistance.

OUR STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

To support this approach and the implementation of this plan, we made, and will continue to make, all decisions about programs and policy changes, as well as current and future recovery spending, will be based on three high-level, overriding principles:

- We will minimize the suffering and burden of the people and businesses in our community who have been impacted by the coronavirus;
- We will better position all people and businesses in our community to be ready for and take advantage of the recovery; and
- We will make sure all people and businesses are better off as a result of the recovery efforts we undertake so that we can become a more equitable community.

WHAT WE ARE DOING TO HELP

Based on these principles, we are focusing on two broad categories of tactics designed to meet our residents' and businesses' most immediate needs and position them for long-term success:

1. Continuing to implement measures that limit the spread of the coronavirus, and
2. Mitigating the short-term social and economic impacts of the coronavirus.

As we put this into practice, we have multiple programs, policies and efforts to support each one. These involve policy decisions directly under the control of the City of Cleveland, as well as allocation of funds obtained through the initial Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and other sources. While these represent initial actions, the efforts we are taking represent an infrastructure that can be scaled to meet additional needs and adequately align additional resources in the future.

CONTINUING TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF THE CORONAVIRUS

If our overarching goal is to make Cleveland as safe and healthy as possible, we must, first, accept and acknowledge that simply because our economy is reopening, the pandemic is not over. Now is the time when we have to double-down on the things we are already doing to prevent the spread of the coronavirus. If we do not make this commitment, everything we have put in place to address the economic and social aspects of this pandemic will be a waste of time and money.

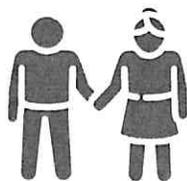
The coronavirus has spread in our community quickly. Cleveland's first case was reported on March 14th. Within a week it had increased to 24. One week later it was 92. Yesterday, we had 770 confirmed cases. Our first fatality happened on March 29th. Yesterday, we had 34. This growth has occurred with stay-at-home orders in place, and as restrictions are removed, it will accelerate if we do not take appropriate measures. Because of this, we have developed a health-first approach to our strategic response that includes extensive public education, multiple prevention activities, and swift intervention when a problem arises. This requires that we build out a multi-faceted approach to protecting people.

“ This growth has occurred with stay-at-home orders in place, and as they are removed, it will accelerate if we do not take appropriate measures. ”

UNDERSTANDING WHERE RISK FOR CONTAGION AND MORTALITY IS HIGH

Three factors are critically important in understanding where elevated risk exists – age, density, and underlying health issues. These three factors make urban centers, such as Cleveland, particularly susceptible. Recent research combined data from the US Census Bureau and the Centers for Disease Control and

Prevention to develop a model of relative risk based on proximity, age and prevalence of underlying health issues. Based on this, they identified Ohio's 100 highest risk large city census tracts – 49% of which are located in the city of Cleveland. We are using this model as a baseline for our own efforts, and are adding our own data and information to create a fuller understanding of where people are most at risk. This combined data serves as the basis for our education and monitoring programs.



AGE



DENSITY



UNDERLYING
HEALTH ISSUES

ON-THE-GROUND, REAL-TIME EDUCATION AND MONITORING

Without universal testing and a vaccine, the coronavirus will continue to be a chronic problem. Governor DeWine recently announced a plan to significantly increase testing across the State over the next several weeks and our local medical institutions will play a significant role in the continued increasing of testing capabilities. The Cleveland Department of Public Health is working with our local medical institutions to develop a plan where, as much as possible, expanded testing initially targets at-risk populations based on the above referenced model. In order to expand on these protective efforts, we will launch several additional initiatives.

1. Public Health Education Campaign – It is imperative that, as the economy reopens, we consistently communicate with residents and businesses that the pandemic is not over. In order to do this, we will build out a public education campaign. This campaign will focus on several key messages, including:

- The risk from the virus remains very real and individuals can make a difference;
- How the coronavirus is transmitted;
- Simple steps residents and businesses can take to protect themselves; and
- What to do if you have symptoms.

This campaign will utilize multiple modes of contact to ensure that we are casting as broad a net as possible. It will include:

- Outreach through our Departments of Public Health, Aging, Community Development, and others;
- Phone calls;
- Public Service Announcements;
- Social media and other digital tools;
- Print materials; and
- Other available avenues.

2. Direct Prevention Support with At-Risk Populations – In addition to the educational materials and critical messaging outlined above, there will be expanded prevention support that addresses the unique nature of those at-risk. These activities include, but are not limited to:

- Identifying and partnering with medical directors of long-term care facilities and hospitals;
- Reviewing facility specific infection prevention and control plans as requested;
- Reviewing facility PPE availability and, if inadequate, linking them to resources who can provide it; and
- Leveraging partnerships with medical institutions to support testing of at-risk populations.

3. Expanded Community Outreach Staff – In order to support the education and prevention efforts previously described, we will work with multiple partners and scale up our own abilities. Earlier this year, we hired 14 Community Engagement Healthy Homes Initiative specialists to work out of our Department of Community Development. This group will serve as one of the City's community outreach teams. We are also reassigning a group of employees who are not currently working in essential functions to expand our ability to directly engage residents. These employees will be trained on safe engagement practices and key health messaging. We anticipate training employees over the next couple of weeks.

CONTINUATION OF PERSONAL PROTECTION ACTIVITIES AND SOCIAL DISTANCING

As stay-at-home orders are lifted, we still need social distancing and preventative measures. This means following rules that are in place to protect yourself and others:

- Stay at home unless it is absolutely necessary to go out;
- If you do have to go out for essential reasons, maintain proper social distancing and wear a mask;
- and Wash your hands regularly.

Additionally, it is important to work with our business community so that, as they reopen in accordance with the Governor's approach, they ensure customers can access their services safely and their employees can work in a safe fashion so they do not contract the virus and take it home to their families.

ON-GOING INTERVENTION ACTIVITIES

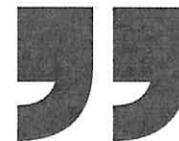
Without a vaccine, with an increase in testing and the reopening of the economy, there will be a surge in infections. This leads to two considerations that must be addressed. The first is continuing to identify methods for isolating individuals who test positive but do not require hospitalization, and the second is how to increase contact tracing capabilities.

Our Department of Public Health is working with our local medical institutions, property owners, and others to identify intervention strategies that will help us mitigate the impact of infections as they are identified, including:

- Continuing initial outreach and contact tracing for all positive cases in the city of Cleveland;
- Working with long-term care facilities to link them with providers of needed medical supplies; and
- Connecting facilities that have infections to ODH training modules on infection prevention and control.



It is important to work with our business community so that, as they reopen in accordance with the Governor's approach, they ensure customers can access their services safely and their employees can work in a safe fashion so they do not contract the virus and take it home to their families.



MITIGATING THE SHORT-TERM SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

People and businesses of Cleveland have been hurt economically and socially by the coronavirus. Primarily, the coronavirus has created two major economic and social problems:

1. Small businesses have been closed or have significantly limited customers resulting in lower than expected revenue; and
2. Many people are unemployed, putting them at risk of not being able to afford their rent, buy food, pay their utilities and any number of other negative effects.

PROVIDING ASSISTANCE/SUPPORT TO BUSINESSES THAT HAVE CLOSED OR ARE AT RISK OF CLOSING

The economic downturn that has resulted from the coronavirus has been swift, and the impact has been felt very quickly by businesses. Many businesses have had to temporarily cease operating or have had to dramatically alter their business operations.

Based on this, we are launching three new programs to support small business operations through the reopening and recovery of the economy. These programs will utilize multiple funding streams and result in over \$10 million of investment to support local businesses.

1. Restoration Working Capital Program (\$5.5 million)

– This program is open to large (more than 30 employees) and small businesses to assist with eligible costs including:

- Accounts receivable;
- Rent/mortgage payments;
- Utilities; and
- Payroll.

Businesses can receive low interest loans of:

- Up to \$100,000 for large businesses;
- Up to \$25,000 for small businesses; and
- Additional resources are available through our EDA Working Capital Loan Program for companies with additional need.

“ The economic downturn that has resulted from the coronavirus has been swift, and the impact has been felt very quickly by businesses. ”

Eligible businesses must demonstrate impact from the coronavirus on cash flow or revenue. Preference will be given to entities that are unable to access other coronavirus-related capital, able to retain and/or restore pre-coronavirus employment, and that show a substantial negative impact on revenues. Additional criteria and conditions may apply.

2. Emergency Working Capital Program (\$3 million) – The City is currently implementing this program which is open to small businesses to assist with working capital needs such as:

- Rent/mortgage payments;
- Utilities; and
- Payroll.

Businesses can receive low interest loans of up to \$10,000 with deferred repayment until January 2021. Eligible businesses must demonstrate impact from the coronavirus on cash flow or revenue. Preference will be given to entities that are able to retain and/or restore pre-coronavirus employment, and that show a substantial negative impact on revenues. Additional criteria and conditions may apply.

3. Emergency Working Capital Program – Specially Impacted Businesses (\$2 million) – This program is open to restaurants, personal care businesses and storefront retail establishments to assist with working capital needs such as:

- Rent/mortgage payments;
- Utilities;
- Payroll; and
- The purchase of personal protective equipment.

Businesses can receive low interest loans up to \$20,000 of which up to 50% (\$10,000) is forgivable for costs associated with the purchase of personal protective equipment. Eligible businesses must demonstrate:

- The impact from the coronavirus on cash flow or revenue; and
- They must be a locally-owned small business.

Preference will be given to entities that are unable to access other coronavirus-related capital, able to retain and/or restore pre-coronavirus employment, and that show a substantial negative impact on revenues. Each business will also be required to provide a business sustainability plan which outlines how they anticipate changing and re-orienting their business in response to the changes in operations. Additional criteria and conditions may apply.

PROVIDING ASSISTANCE/ SUPPORT TO PEOPLE STRUGGLING WITH BASIC NEEDS

Over the past six weeks, more than 30 million Americans have filed for unemployment. In Ohio, this pattern has held with weekly new claims far exceeding the totals from the peak of the late 2008 financial crisis. Early data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that this is being acutely felt in service-based jobs, and, anecdotally, this lines up with what we are hearing from local businesses.

These impacts, based on the structure of the labor force in Cleveland, are likely to be more acutely felt here. A disproportionate share of Cleveland residents have jobs where, based on the nature of the work, it is more difficult to practice preventative measures such as working from home and social distancing while at work. This puts these individuals at greater risk for permanent and temporary job loss.

We are already starting to see the effect of these job losses in Cleveland. Based on data from the United Way's 2-1-1 helpline, there is an immediate need to provide support and services that address our residents' basic needs, including rental assistance, food, utility assistance, homeless outreach and other referral services. For example, during the first three weeks of the coronavirus crisis, the United Way saw a 250% increase in people requesting rental

assistance over the same period last year – a problem that will likely increase as the pandemic continues. As a result, our strategic approach has several programs to meet these challenges. These programs will be funded by the City and administered through partner organizations.

” A disproportionate share of Cleveland residents have jobs where, based on the nature of the work, it is more difficult to practice preventative measures such as working from home and social distancing while at work. This puts these individuals at greater risk for permanent and temporary job loss. ”

We will use multiple funding streams that result in approximately \$18 million of investment to support residents. Because these programs will use HUD funding, we will go through an expedited process that involves public comment on our plan. These programs are:

1. Rental Assistance (\$11.3 million) – This is the largest category of assistance available to residents because this is where, outside of food assistance which has an established network of providers, we are seeing the largest increase in calls for service.

Rental assistance has the ability to have a significant impact in two ways. First, it will provide immediate relief to individuals on the verge of eviction. Our goal is to prevent residents from becoming homeless as a result of the coronavirus. Cleveland City Council, under the leadership of Council President Kelley, successfully negotiated a moratorium on evictions with the Housing Court. This is an important part of the effort to combat this problem. Second, it will provide assistance to small landlords who have deferred rent payments from tenants during this pandemic. There are three sources of funds available to address the immediate and short-term housing needs of individuals impacted by the coronavirus.

The City will partner with agencies who have experience providing short term emergency rental assistance. The agencies will work with residents to determine how much assistance they require for up to 90 days. This money is targeted to individuals without income. In order to maximize the effect of this money, it will require monthly recertification of individuals who have returned to work or have obtained unemployment benefits.

“ We will use multiple funding streams that result in approximately \$18 million of investment to support residents. Because these programs will use HUD funding, we will go through an expedited process that involves public comment on our plan. ”

2. Basic Needs Assistance (\$4.25 million) – Basic needs support includes funding to assist residents through:

- Food banks,
- Food delivery,
- Utility assistance,
- Senior service;
- Homelessness outreach; and
- Referrals to other services.

We will partner with agencies who have experience running these types of programs, and this will allow us to leverage additional funding and assistance.

3. Special Needs Assistance (\$2.5 million) – This funding targets individuals who are homeless and those with HIV/AIDS. Cuyahoga County Homeless Service has an effective infrastructure to assist our homeless population. These services, however, have seen immediate cost increases due to the coronavirus and our funding will support their existing efforts. Activities under this category include, but are not limited to:

- Deconcentrating of shelters through the renting of hotel rooms;
- Increases to sanitation costs and port-o-let rentals;
- Increased staffing costs due to hazard pay; and
- Increased costs to quarantine individuals with compromised immune systems.

4. Broadband Assistance (\$500,000) – With CMSD school buildings closed, students are being asked to complete online learning activities. Nearly two-thirds of CMSD families do not have internet connectivity, which negatively impacts a student's ability to complete these activities. CMSD is investing over \$2.4 million to address this access issue in the near-term. We are working in conjunction with CMSD and DigitalC on a longer term solution by investing \$500,000 to reach 1,000 CMSD households. This investment will support the backbone infrastructure, household equipment, and devices necessary for students to access and complete their online learning activities.

KEEPING CLEVELAND SAFE

In closing, our goal is to make Cleveland as safe and healthy as possible, and we want to remind everyone that this pandemic is not over. The risk of infection remains very real. Now is the time when we have to double-down on the things we are already doing to prevent the spread of the coronavirus. As we reopen the economy, it is critical that everyone takes the appropriate precautions to protect themselves, their family, their neighbors, and everyone else they come into contact with. This means:

- Stay at home unless it is absolutely necessary to go out;
- If you have to go out, maintain proper social distancing and wear a mask;
- Wash your hands regularly; and
- If you do test positive or are in close proximity to someone who is positive, follow the directions of the Cleveland Department of Public Health – most importantly stay home.