



State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Recovery Plan Performance Report

Denton County, Texas

Annual Report #2: July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022

SUBMITTED TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
UNDER THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT

Denton County, Texas

2022 Recovery Plan

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Executive Summary

On March 11, 2021, President Joe Biden signed the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) into law. Within the Act, the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) program was created to assist State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments in responding to the economic and public health impacts of COVID-19, to help contain the spread throughout communities and businesses across the country, and to promote a strong, equitable economic recovery.

To help meet the needs of governments in addressing the impacts of the pandemic, the U.S. Treasury has provided broad spending categories, which are outlined further in this report. Within these categories, recipients are given the flexibility to decide how best to use the funds.

The American Rescue Plan Act requires all recipients with a population greater than 250,000 to create and submit an annual Recovery Plan Performance Report. The Recovery Plan Performance Report provides the public and Treasury with information on the projects that recipients are undertaking with program funding and how they are planning to ensure program outcomes are achieved in an effective, efficient, and equitable manner. The Recovery Plan Performance Report will grow each year as the county increases its spending, projects, and reporting. A new annual report will be created each year and posted on Denton County's website for public viewing at www.dentoncounty.gov. This specific report covers the period from July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022.

Denton County has received a total of \$172,329,559 in SLFRF funds. Half of the funds were received on May 19, 2021, and the remaining half on June 29, 2022. The Denton County Commissioners Court is devoted to ensuring funds are spent on eligible expenses and in the most effective, efficient, and equitable manner possible. Denton County is constantly evaluating potential eligible uses of SLFRF funds in a collaborative approach with other municipalities, nonprofit groups, internal departments, and others to determine which projects best serve the Denton County community in an effort to enable economic recovery.

Denton County's actual use of SLFRF funds include addressing negative economic impacts by: Providing food programs accessible to households in need; serving public health concerns by purchasing materials, supplies, and technology to enable social distancing and preventing the spread of COVID-19 in congregate settings; providing testing for and conducting contact tracing of COVID-19 in the Denton County community; reimbursing public sector employee medical expenses related to COVID-19; and providing payroll for the public sector workforce spending the majority of their time responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Denton County's intended uses of SLFRF funds include the construction of a new multi-jurisdictional, multi-discipline, all-hazards Emergency Operations Center. This new facility will serve all of Denton County, but as disasters tend to impact those that are unserved or under served and individuals with low income more, this facility will be of great importance moving



further into the future. Denton County is also currently working to improve our technology resources through improved citizen engagement via our websites, virtual meeting capabilities, and resources. Some of these improvements include upgrading our Internet access from a countywide 1Gbps x 1Gbps network connection to a much-improved 10Gbps x 10Gbps connection. While upgrading the required connection and hardware, we intend to add a redundant path of connectivity to improve reliability and access to our hosted and cloud resources for all our users and contracted agencies.

The most challenging part of ARPA for Denton County this reporting period was determining how best to utilize the funds to provide long-term solutions for ongoing issues affecting our underserved and unemployed populations impacted by COVID-19.

Uses of Funds

Every intended and approved use of Denton County's SLFRF funds help support the economic recovery of the community as a whole and equally improve the lives of those directly and indirectly affected by the COVID-19 virus.

When potential projects are introduced for discussion, Denton County's first objective is to verify the eligibility of the project's necessary expenditures according to the Treasury's SLFRF "Final Rule" guidance. Denton County has a team of internal staff members who, along with outside legal counsel, perform in depth research in order to determine which category a potential project would fall under for required Treasury reporting.

In the section below, you will find examples of some of Denton County's largest projects within each expenditure category. A complete inventory of all projects, with funding amounts, can be found later in this report under the **Project Inventory** section.

Program key expenditure categories are as follows:

a. Public Health (EC 1)

COVID-19 Testing and Contact Tracing: To ensure the public health demands of the pandemic are met, COVID testing and contact tracing have been a priority for our community since the beginning of COVID. SLFRF funds have been used to hire temporary staff to assist Denton County Public Health and Safety personnel establish testing sites to provide COVID testing and contact tracing at key locations in the community to serve all impacted and disproportionately impacted populations, to include the general public and low-or-moderate income level households. COVID tests, testing equipment, and IT technology & software have also been purchased with Denton County SLFRF funds to provide necessary materials and support to facilitate the efficient function of COVID response activities. We will continue to focus on this area in order to ensure the safety of our community.



Use of Evidence:

Denton County Public Health COVID-19 Information Page:

<https://gis-covid19-dentoncounty.hub.arcgis.com/>

Prevention in Congregate Settings: Projects funded by SLFRF and purposed for public health needs in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in congregate settings focused on cleaning and disinfecting high traffic areas of public facilities, as well as maintaining social distancing. The goal of these projects was to protect all impacted and disproportionately impacted populations, to include the general public and low-or-moderate income level households by focusing on social distancing of all Denton County public facilities. Related expenses include cleaning/disinfecting supplies; contract labor to perform COVID-19 cleaning; materials needed to maintain physical social distancing in public buildings; IT equipment to support telework of Denton County personnel and remote public access to Denton County services; and prevention of the spread of COVID-19 in homeless shelters. The following paragraphs provide further detail regarding larger projects related to prevention of COVID-19 in congregate settings.

Day Porters for COVID Cleaning in County Buildings: Denton County has over 30 buildings and a large amount of foot traffic coming and going each day. SLFRF funds are being used for a professional coronavirus cleaning service to ensure Denton County buildings are safe for employees and our citizens. CTJ Maintenance is a fully licensed and insured company specializing in cleaning and disinfection to eliminate viruses like COVID-19. This company provides disinfection services as a preventative measure and as a containment measure if there has been a confirmed positive case. They use CDC recommended EPA registered disinfectants to kill pathogens including SARS-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19).

EnerGov Community Development Suite: To improve community and business access to development services, Denton County has contracted with Tyler Technologies to implement a cloud-based service, “EnerGov Community Development Suite.” The service allows property developers and residents to electronically submit applications for permits including supporting documentation. This solution also allows staff from the Department of Development and Emergency Services to review the application, research plats, architectural drawings, and other documents to ensure they meet county standards. As the permit progresses or requires additional information, the permittee is able to view the status and respond with requested information after the Development Services Division has completed review. The Office of the Fire Marshal is able to review buildings for fire protection needs and ensure proper permits are issued and up to current code requirements. The intent of this solution is to streamline the entire permitting process and to reduce the number of in-person interactions with the public, placing community safety above required processes.

Preventing the Spread of COVID-19 in Homeless Shelters: Homeless shelters in Denton County have always been overcrowded but the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the



issue. Homeless individuals are at an increased risk of infection due to lack of healthcare and the difficulty of social distancing in congregate settings. To help avoid the spread of COVID-19 in homeless shelters and to help those individuals who were at risk of homelessness, Denton County placed those individuals in motels and hotels.

United Way of Denton County (UWDC), which served as the Subrecipient for this project, partnered with the following social service agencies to ensure countywide access to the program: Interfaith Ministries, Friends of the Family for Denton County, Christian Community Action, Our Daily Bread, Salvation Army North Texas Corps, Next Steps The Colony, Grace Like Rain, Giving HOPE, and Metrocrest Services. These agencies, along with UWDC, worked directly with applicants to obtain application information that mirrored Denton County's Emergency Rental Assistance 1 (ERA1) Treasury Department COVID-19 Eviction Prevention rent and utilities assistance program.

The timeline for the project was March 2021 to March 2022. Denton County residents living in congregate shelters were eligible applicants for this program that provided shelter at motels or hotels in Denton County. Application procedures followed UWDC's housing crisis response procedures outlined in the Coordinated Entry System using the Texas Homeless Network's Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS) for intake assessment. This process provides for the elimination of duplication of services by social service agencies across the county participating not only in this project but other housing stability services projects in Denton County. The intended outcome was to prevent community spread of COVID-19 through persons at risk of or experiencing homelessness.

Income eligibility followed the same AMI criteria as ERA1. Application approval was performed by UWDC, and upon approval, all payment processing was performed by UWDC including W9 and IRS reporting. UWDC and social service agencies worked together to communicate and market the project. Denton County and municipalities across Denton County also communicated the availability of the program through their communications channels. Weekly COVID-19 meetings with all Mayors and municipality administrators hosted by Denton County Judge Andy Eads also included a standing agenda item for this project and the ERA1 project. Information was included in multiple languages including English and Spanish.

Use of Evidence:

Procedures followed by UWDC and the social service agencies in the project follow evidence-based practices established by HUD, the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, the Texas Homelessness Network, and the Denton County Homelessness Leadership Team related to homelessness services and housing crisis response. Initial assessment of project applicants' need was determined using the Vulnerability Index Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Prescreen Tool (VI-SPDAT)



entered into HMIS for each household. UWDC and the social service agencies in the project all have access to the VI-SPDAT results and HMIS data for the household. Project staff at UWDC and the social service agencies were bilingual and trained to work with low AMI households. UWDC and the social service agencies worked with law enforcement and homelessness street outreach teams to reach persons experiencing homelessness. Salvation Army and Our Daily Bread provide the homeless shelter and congregate meal programs across Denton County and were able to communicate the program to their clients. Food insecurity programs operated by nonprofit organizations and faith-based organizations provided information about the project to their clients as well.

Medical Expenses: SLFRF project assistance was provided to medically insured Denton County employees and covered family members, as well as Denton County itself. Denton County is a self-insured government entity and as such is eligible to receive direct reimbursement for all COVID-19-related medical claims and COVID-19 tests provided to county-insured employees and covered family members. According to Treasury Guidance, all insurance provider cost shares of COVID-related medical claims is an eligible expenditure of SLFRF funds. Not only did this project benefit Denton County and its employees by saving budgeted tax dollars but provided a benefit to all impacted and disproportionately impacted populations of the Denton County community, to include the general public and low-or-moderate income level households. This was accomplished by preventing potential increases in county tax rates and fees to cover the additional monetary costs associated with those unbudgeted medical expenses related to COVID-19.

Other COVID-19 Public Health Services: Understanding the needs of the Denton County community, we will also utilize SLFRF funds to provide public health services related to COVID-19. Such services combat the spread of the virus by creating a community environment that is aware of potential risks and knowledgeable of how to avoid or lessen the danger of those risks. Employing social media as a communication tool to inform citizens of COVID-19 health concerns and recommendations is one more method of employing SLFRF funds that serves all impacted and disproportionately impacted populations, to include the general public and low-or-moderate income level households. Social media management also allows changes to county government operations, as well as federal and state orders related to COVID-19 to be passed throughout the community quickly.

Use of Evidence:

During the COVID-19 pandemic, social media platforms became prominent in communicating with the general public about pandemic-related information. Facebook ads in English and Spanish were posted to enhance reach to all residents, including underserved populations, to ensure knowledge of COVID-related public safety measures, food programs, rental assistance programs, and other information. To better



manage multiple social media platforms, a management system known as Hootsuite was purchased to allow for information to be scheduled across multiple systems. The program also provided a social listening tool to identify potential issues related to the information regarding all COVID-19 programs. Analytics also identified the reach of posts and paid ads to ensure information was reaching a broad Denton County audience.

The following paragraphs provide further detail regarding larger projects related to Other COVID-19 Public Health Services.

Tax Office Contactless Locker Boxes: SLFRF funds have also provided the means to purchase equipment that allows for the continuation of Denton County services with minimal physical contact with county employees, reducing exposure and spread of the COVID-19 virus. One such purchase was contactless locker boxes for the Denton County Tax Office. Similar to the EnerGov software project, created to limit the in-person interaction with permittees, the Tax Office has installed an Intelligent Locker System that allows car dealers to drop off and pick up packets of title and licensing transfers. Often dealers find it more efficient and effective to hand deliver the required state title transfer documentation. In addition to being able to deliver documents, the user has the ability to pick up documents and license plates through this smart locker. The premise of the device is a locker system that allows randomized electronic codes to ensure that only authorized users have access to the items, while also limiting in-person contact to limit the spread of COVID-19. These lockers also increase efficiency as well as these dealers do not have to stand in the long property tax line at the front counter. Along with the installation of the Intelligent Lockers, the county has upgraded video camera systems within the area around the lockers. The cameras, along with the required licensing of software, allows the county to maintain a 30-day archive of the area surrounding the lockers. Placing these lockers in a public facility accessible to the entire community serves all impacted and disproportionately impacted populations, to include the general public and low-or-moderate income level households.

Denton County Emergency Operations Center (Intended Use of SLFRF Funds): The current Denton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) located at 9060 Teasley Lane, Denton, TX was deemed “Structurally Deficient” in 2014 by Eikon Consultant Group. All staff were relocated into flex space within other county facilities.

Denton County has experienced widespread COVID-19 outbreaks affecting a population of 906,422 according to the 2020 census. COVID-19 is a pandemic with global implications. As of March 11, 2022, Denton County has experienced over 177,558 cases of COVID-19 since the beginning of the disaster, more than 1,275 cases have resulted in fatalities (according to CDC reports). The fact that we did not have a capable Emergency Operations Center that could be stood up meant that staff had to adapt to functioning under emergency conditions by utilizing just-in-time space, mobile facilities, and virtual meeting spaces. The lack of an EOC exacerbated the issue by not having the ability to



bring the proper partners to the table within a common area. In addition, the vehicle equipment bays proposed in design plans for a new EOC could have been used for COVID-19 testing and vaccination efforts during inclement weather.

Denton County Emergency Management staff are currently utilizing temporary space in our Morse Street Facility, which is not capable of sustaining operations in a disaster that would affect infrastructure, such as a tornado, ice-storm, prolonged flooding, or other incidents affecting electrical, water, and communication infrastructure. Common spaces, such as the single conference room, must be shared which prohibits staff and partners from functioning in a Joint Emergency Operations Center. An EOC brings together highly trained experts to respond faster, make better decisions, and manage resources most effectively. An EOC provides real-time, coordinated response to natural or man-made disasters, disease outbreaks, and other emergencies. The following illustrates the reason a new facility is a worthwhile investment:

The Morse Street Facility was never designed to be a hardened facility or serve as an Emergency Operations Center, but rather a retail call center with a small product warehouse for shipping of goods.

The Morse Street Facility is unable to be cost-effectively retro-fitted to serve as an Emergency Operations Center and current staff would have to be relocated into a confined space that would exacerbate the spread of COVID-19 and its variants throughout an area of essential employees.

The ability to retrofit the Morse Street Facility that was constructed in 1986 while maintaining the continuity of operations for staff and other occupants of the building would be equally as expensive to new construction of a purpose-built facility.

Additionally, the Denton County Emergency Operations Center could be built with an attached or detached warehouse. This warehouse facility would act as a storage and staging area for emergency response supplies, including COVID-19 supplies (face masks, surgical gowns, gloves, hand sanitizer, and other supplies).

The new Emergency Operations Center facility will also support multiple department functions which add staffing capabilities to the Emergency Operations Center. Some of this staff includes:

- Emergency Management Department - Seven (7) Full-Time Staff
- Fire Marshal's Office - Seven (7) Full-Time Staff
- Development Services - Twelve (12) Full-Time Staff
- Office Administration - Four (4) Full-Time Staff
- Public Health Bioterrorism and Environmental Health – Seventeen (17) Full-Time Staff



Explanation of why a capital expenditure is appropriate:

Construction of an Emergency Operations Center must be a requested capital expenditure due to exceeding the rules of 2 CFR § 200.439 - Equipment and other capital expenditures.

Denton County does not currently have a facility that would meet the operational needs of an Emergency Operations Center nor is able to remodel an existing facility to meet those needs. In the event a current owned facility could be remodeled, that construction would still be a capital expenditure.

Comparison of the proposed capital expenditure against alternative capital expenditure:

An Emergency Operations Center is a purpose-built facility that requires extensive planning and detailed construction methods. While the shell of the building could be compared to other alternative capital expenditures, the interior construction, planned use spaces, and specialized equipment would prevent a comparison except with similarly designed Emergency Operations Centers. The repair of the existing Emergency Operations Center was estimated at \$460,000 in 2014. However, that repair would reclassify the facility from structurally deficient to in need of replacement. The COVID pandemic along with explosive residential and commercial construction in the Dallas-Fort Worth area has shown the need for the construction of a new facility and the COVID pandemic has further shown the need to begin designing a facility that would consider the ability to function in a pandemic.

b. Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2)

Household Assistance – Food Programs: The COVID-19 pandemic increased food insecurity by reducing incomes and disrupting food supply chains. Denton County has implemented three different food programs, two with United Way of Denton County and one with Denton Creek Farm, in order to provide healthy, nutritious food to the disproportionately impacted populations and to low-or-moderate income level households.

Feeding Denton County: The Feeding Denton County program originated during weekly meetings with area non-profit organizations and key community stakeholders after a need for healthier, nutritious food was identified in Denton County. Demand at neighboring major food banks increased significantly and supply was impacted to the point that local food banks within Denton County were receiving less nutritional supplies.

A program to supplement food pantry offerings with fresh fruits and vegetables in individual 25-pound boxes on a weekly basis to the underserved population was developed to address the need. After contacting area food suppliers, the county



identified and contracted with a local entity, Denton Creek Farm, to acquire produce from local and regional growers, pack boxes and deliver them as needed.

To ensure equitable distribution, outreach to area churches and smaller non-profit food pantries was conducted. A total of 20 recipients were identified, including three located within Qualified Census Tracts in southeast Denton and Old Town Lewisville as well as in food deserts along the western and northern portions of Denton County. Several churches and non-profit organizations set up pick-up systems in parking lots to provide food boxes in predominantly Black and Latino neighborhoods. Traditional recipients of items from food pantries were notified of availability of food boxes to serve the unemployed and underemployed residents in Denton County.

Information about rental and workforce assistance has been provided to food box recipients in English and Spanish. Communication about the food box and other food programs have been provided via social media in English, Spanish, and Burmese – the predominant three languages in Denton County.

Use of Evidence:

Key Performance Measures include graphing the requests on a weekly basis to determine when and where need was most evident. Bi-weekly meetings continue to address ongoing issues, ensure ongoing communications between food pantries, and to identify potential increases in demand and distribution of food boxes. Statistics measuring year-over-year demand as well as pre-COVID demand to current demand are shared and discussed to measure overall need across the county.

Protein and Food Grants: Denton County corroborated with the United Way of Denton County to work with area food pantries in addressing protein, milk and other food supply needs due to increased demand and lack of supplies. In creating a grant program, non-profits applied for funds to purchase specific foods such as turkey, chicken, ground meat, cheese and milk to supplement pantries experiencing a 300 to 400 percent increase in need from pre-COVID-19 demand. Grants were submitted and reviewed by UWDC and Denton County, following Treasury guidelines in providing food to the underserved as well as families with 80 percent Area Median Income (AMI) or below. Non-profit food pantry recipients distributed the food to individuals, using the same methods utilized in distributing other food pantry products.

Use of Evidence:

Grant recipients documented individuals who received food to ensure equitable distribution to underserved and unemployed residents with 80 percent AMI or below. Bi-weekly meetings with the non-profit grant recipients identified areas of need such as increased demands for milk for families with children or increased need for meat during



holidays. Information about the availability of additional foods was also relayed through the grant recipients to the underserved and unserved populations.

c. Public Health-Negative Economic Impact: Public Sector Capacity (EC 3)

Public Sector Workforce: Payroll and Benefits: The expenses within this category consist of salary and benefits associated with various employees who are primarily dedicated to responding to COVID-19. Below is a list of departments, along with some of the job duties performed during the reporting period.

Public Health Department: The Denton County Public Health Department has been on the front lines of COVID response since the beginning of the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency. While all Public Health department personnel have contributed, there are a select group that continue to spend the majority of their time performing COVID-related duties. Those duties include but are not limited to the following: Working the call center to assist with answering the COVID hotline; registering patients for COVID clinics; working testing and vaccination clinics; processing vaccination records; managing inventory of vaccines and vaccination supplies; updating patient COVID records in the state immunization registry; COVID investigations and reporting; maintenance of COVID-19 webpages; and oversight of COVID-19 press releases.

Emergency Management: In addition to the Public Health Department contributions, the Emergency Management Department has also provided essential work during the county's response activities to the COVID-19 virus. As with public health, there are a select few Emergency Management personnel spending the majority of their time performing COVID response duties. Such duties include but are not limited to: Implementing strategies and protocols that prepare for future waves of COVID; creating and providing COVID-19 updates and guidance to municipal Emergency Management Coordinators, School Districts, Fire Departments, and Police Departments who are assisting in providing support for public health operations, such as weather monitoring for outdoor vaccination sites, PPE inventory management, and assisting with vaccination clinics; and attending public health meetings regarding communicable disease response.

Grant Audit Staff: As time progressed since the inception of the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency, the implementation of COVID-related policies, and issuance of Federal and State COVID-19 grants, it became evident that administration of these funds would require employment of public sector staff to spend 100% of their time managing, auditing, reporting, and providing general compliance oversight for these grant funds. A select team of Denton County Internal Auditors have been tasked solely to perform these administration duties. Such duties include but are not limited to: Auditing and enforcing compliance of CARES, ERA, & SLFRF expenditures; performing subrecipient monitoring for CARES, ERA, & SLFRF grant programs; creating and submitting Treasury required reports and related documents; performing research and making recommendations to Denton County Administration personnel regarding eligible uses of



grant funds; and providing evidence of Denton County's accounting and policy compliance during the Single Audit Process.

d. Revenue Replacement (EC 6)

Denton County has elected to utilize the standard \$10 million revenue loss allowance eligible to be used for general government services. The Commissioners Court will consider projects under this expenditure category in the near future.

Other Federal Recovery Funds

In addition to receiving funding provided through the SLFRF, Denton County received Emergency Rental Assistance funds under the Consolidated Appropriations Act (ERA 1) and under the American Rescue Plan Act (ERA 2). Denton County received \$23,069,57 from the CAA and \$7,301,550 from ARPA. These funds are to help households who are unable to pay their rent and/or utility/home energy bills due to impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Currently, we are still using Emergency Rental Assistance funds under the Consolidated Appropriations Act but plan to start ERA 2 in August 2022.

To date, most of these funds have supported households at 30 percent AMI and below (74%) with 21% for households at 30-50 percent AMI and 5% for households at 51-80 percent AMI. Black households are participating five times above respective county population; for Hispanic and Asian households, we are seeing slightly under the respective county population.

In order to increase awareness of the ERA program, we recently created a 3-page flyer in English and Spanish and inserted them in 3,000 food boxes that were delivered to local food pantries. In addition, a Facebook ad with the same information in both languages was created. Both of these methods reached a number of individuals throughout Denton County. Communication efforts will continue as ERA 2 is launched to ensure residents impacted during the COVID-19 pandemic are aware and can apply for assistance as needed.

Our Denton County Public Health Department also applied for and received three COVID-related grants funded through the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) to help reduce health disparities. Below is a list of those grants and the funding amount.

- COVID-19 Vaccination Capacity Grant - \$749,729
- Health Disparities Grant - \$500,000
- Workforce Development Grant - \$400,000

Most of our vaccination project expenses have been submitted to FEMA for reimbursement rather than using SLFRF funds. Within the funding period, Denton County Public Health (DCPH) administered 43,280 vaccines at 102 community-based clinics. These clinics included locations in cities and towns throughout Denton County to reduce geographic barriers to vaccine access. DCPH used the CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) to target specific zip codes across the county



in order to engage with these communities to help reduce health disparities and structural barriers to COVID vaccination education and overall vaccine administration.

Promoting Equitable Outcomes

Equity has always been a value of Denton County. Denton County continues to distribute SLFRF funds in a fair and equitable manner with a focus on serving impacted communities. We have been serving those most affected by the pandemic in our vaccinations, testing, contact tracing, food programs and homeless project where we coordinated with nonprofits and other community organizations to ensure our efforts were reaching those in need across all populations within the county. We will continue to focus our efforts in this manner going forward while utilizing SLFRF funds.

COVID-19 Vaccinations:

Denton County Public Health partnered with community organizations throughout Denton County to host vaccination clinics in geographic locations spanning across the county geographic boundaries. Partnerships were established with trusted community groups and agencies to minimize barriers to vaccinations, including local churches, medical providers, and school districts. DCPH also partnered with the Emergency Services District to provide vaccine access to individuals who identified as homebound, administering vaccines at the individual's residential address.

Clinics were staffed with diverse volunteers, contractors, and public health staff who were able to provide support for a range of resident needs including translation; records reconciliation for walk-ins to ensure the correct dosage and manufacturer were administered; and support for patients needing mobility assistance.

COVID-19 Testing:

Clinics were set up in different locations across the county to ensure that there was equitable access for county residents needing testing. A minimum of two clinics were offered each week, free of charge. Registration was available to any community members exhibiting symptoms, and walk-ins were also accepted on the day of each clinic. To ensure all community members had access, community members were provided with the option of registering using the vendor's online portal, or they were able to contact the Call Center and have a representative assist with registration over the phone. This process eliminated barriers to registration access.

Contact Tracing/Investigations:

During the reporting period, Denton County Public Health staff and contractors worked to ensure that community members received timely communication of quarantine and isolation information to help reduce the spread of the virus.



Food Programs:

Denton County corroborated with nonprofits across the county to ensure equitable distribution of food products including protein grants and 25lb. boxes of fresh fruits and vegetables to those most in need. Through social media outreach in multiple languages to ensuring diverse organizations were involved in the food distribution, every effort was made to ensure equitable outcomes among all Denton County residents in need of assistance to feed their families.

Homeless Project:

As part of the Denton County COVID-19 Temporary Motel/Hotel Stay project, efforts to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 among persons experiencing homelessness was paramount. Subrecipient United Way of Denton County collaborated with major Denton County cities and police departments to ensure knowledge of the program's availability was passed to those experiencing homelessness so that individuals could receive assistance quickly and efficiently. Communications in English and Spanish ensured information would be available to anyone in need of temporary placement. Locations were found in close proximity to where individuals were initially located in order to help them be in a known location where they may be able to seek stability. Every effort to ensure their successes were made, including providing additional information ranging from the availability of free food to workforce training and more. Weekly COVID-19 meetings with all mayors and municipality administrators hosted by Denton County Judge Andy Eads also included a standing agenda item to discuss the Homeless and ERA1 projects to identify areas experiencing the most impacts and how to best assist them going forward.

Community Engagement

Denton County always welcomes feedback from constituents and community-based organizations regarding projects funded with State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. Community engagement will be an ongoing process. The American Rescue Plan Act was first presented by our County Administrator during a weekly Commissioners Court meeting on August 10, 2021. This presentation included an overview of the Act, including eligible uses as well as possible county projects. This presentation was broadcasted live and is available for viewing at the following link: <https://www.dentoncounty.gov/1344/Agendas-Minutes-and-Videos>. The Commissioners Court always devotes a portion of their weekly meeting agenda to accept public comment. Constituents are welcome to attend these meetings and provide feedback and/or comment on past, present, and future use of SLFRF Funds. Court members and support staff strongly consider any public comments regarding the use of said funds.

Denton County began hosting virtual weekly COVID-19 meetings in 2020 with local municipalities, school districts, chambers of commerce, nonprofit groups and other legislative agencies. These calls served as a channel of information related to the COVID-19 pandemic and



its effects on those within our community. During these meetings, our Public Health Director would provide statistics and information on COVID cases, deaths, testing, and vaccinations as well as CDC recommendations. Our Community Relations Director would provide pertinent information regarding ongoing food, emergency rental assistance, grants and other programs designed to assist community members affected by and during the COVID pandemic. Once the American Rescue Plan was passed, information on this topic was incorporated into the weekly meetings.

Denton County also began hosting monthly Mayors Meetings with municipalities in early 2022 as a collaborative effort to discuss issues pertinent to local governments. During a meeting on February 23, 2022, the National Association of Counties (NACo) presented to the group on the American Rescue Plan, which included eligible uses and Q&As. These meetings allow for communication among groups so we can determine the best use of ARPA funds as well as to avoid duplication of effort.

In regard to public health services, Denton County's Public Health Department directly contacted individuals testing positive for COVID-19 to complete a case investigation and provide public health guidance regarding isolation. DCPH also provided information specific to quarantine guidance for contacts with confirmed COVID-19 cases. Through case investigations, DCPH conducted continuous quality improvement efforts to streamline internal processes, maintain data quality, and enhance access to relevant, timely, and accurate COVID-19 information. DCPH maintained active social media accounts, a general public health email, and a call center to engage with the community. DCPH leadership provided a weekly presentation to the local governing entities, attended local community group meetings, engaged with local independent school districts, and collaborated with civic organizations.

With the support of the grant funds, during the funding period, DCPH utilized the CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI); data regarding populations disproportionately affected by COVID-19; and vaccination coverage rates to:

- Engage the community in development of vaccination and preparedness response education and outreach materials
- Heighten access to vaccination and address vaccine hesitancy and misinformation within target communities
- Build sustainable partnerships with trusted leaders, community members, and organizations to impact health equity and increase access to free and accessible vaccinations
- Implement public health workforce development in culturally and linguistically appropriate services



Labor Practices

Denton County did not engage or make plans to engage in SLFRF projects that would employ a workforce for infrastructure or capital expenditures. We are aware that evidence of such a qualifying workforce would include: Project labor agreements, community benefits agreements, prevailing wage requirements, and local hiring.

Use of Evidence

*See preceding “*Use of Evidence*” sub-sections associated to specific projects noted above under the **Uses of Funds** section*

Performance Report

* See “Performance Report” narratives associated to each project listed in the succeeding **Project Inventory** section*





Project Inventory

FEEDING DENTON COUNTY-DENTON CREEK FARM

Project ID: FeedDentCountDntCrkFrm



Funding Amount
\$4,552,665

Expenditure
Category:

**2.1-Household
Assistance: Food
Programs**

Project Overview

- Feeding Denton County-Denton Creek Farm is a contract with Denton Creek Farm to provide up to 3,000 25 lb. boxes of fresh fruits and vegetables distributed to 19 non-profit organizations including food pantries and churches to feed individuals in need of food for families affected during the COVID-19 pandemic. One box per household is provided, with 2,300 to 2,900 households receiving a box each week. The program was designed to address a lack of fresh produce available to low-income households within Denton County to provide nutrition for all ages/demographics within families at 80 percent Area Media Income or below. The program sources produce from area farmers first, then regional and national as needed, to provide a variety of at least 13 different fruits and vegetables with boxes tailored to meet dietary needs to suit different demographics.

Performance Report

- The key performance indicator for the Feeding Denton County project is measured according to the number of produce boxes distributed each week. As of the date of this report, Feeding Denton County has distributed approximately 180,900 (25lbs each) produce boxes to Denton County families. That equates to 4,522,500 pounds of produce distributed to hungry households in the Denton County community.



PREVENTING SPREAD OF COVID-19 IN HOMELESS SHELTERS

Project ID: COVIDMitigationHomelessShelters



Funding Amount
\$4,055,218

Expenditure
Category:

**1.4-Prevention in
Congregate Settings**

Project Overview

- Homeless shelters in Denton County have always been overcrowded but the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the issue. Homeless households are at an increased risk of infection due to lack of healthcare and difficulty of social distancing in congregate settings. To help avoid the spread of COVID-19 in homeless shelters and to help those households at risk of homelessness, Denton County temporarily placed those at-risk households in motels and hotels located in Denton County. This project was administered by United Way of Denton County (UWDC) and was in operation from March 2021 – March 2022. UWDC served as the Subrecipient for this project and partnered with other community social service agencies assisting homeless households to obtain application information necessary to award SLFRF funds for temporary housing.

Performance Report

- The key performance indicator for this project was the number of at-risk households temporarily housed in Denton County during this project's timeframe. As of the end date for this project on March 31, 2022, approximately 400 households were kept social distanced and sheltered as a direct result of this program. Approximately 90% of those households had an Area Median Income below 30% of the county average.



COVID RESPONSE SUPPORT-PUBLIC HEALTH PAYROLL

Project ID: PubHealthPayroll



Funding Amount
\$1,947,778

Expenditure
Category:

**3.1-Public Sector
Workforce: Payroll**

Project Overview

- The Denton County Public Health Department has been on the front lines of COVID response since the beginning of the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency. While all Public Health department personnel have contributed, there are a select group that continue to spend the majority of their time performing COVID-related duties. Those duties include but are not limited to the following: Working the call center to assist with answering the COVID hotline; registering patients for COVID clinics; working testing and vaccination clinics; processing vaccination records; managing inventory of vaccines and vaccination supplies; updating patient COVID records in the state immunization registry; COVID investigations and reporting; maintenance of COVID-19 webpages; and oversight of COVID-19 press releases.

Performance Report

- The key performance indicator for this project is the tax benefit to the public. Budgeted payroll costs are ordinarily funded by tax revenue collected from the community. Funding \$1,947,778 of eligible payroll costs using SLFRF funds translates to a direct tax savings to the public during these hard economic times of the COVID-19 health emergency.



TEMPORARY STAFF FOR COVID RESPONSE – SPECIMEN COLLECTION

Project ID: TempStaffSpecColl



Funding Amount
\$1,146,664

Expenditure
Category:

**1.2-COVID-19
Testing**

Project Overview

- Denton County Public Health (DCPH) conducted case investigations for all positive COVID-19 lab results for Denton County residents. DCPH received laboratory reports from healthcare providers, the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS), and laboratories for individuals who tested positive for COVID-19. DCPH conducted phone-based interviews to validate demographic data, assess symptoms, identify contacts, and relay public health guidance. DCPH utilized funding for COVID-19 contact tracing and case investigation staff. Case investigator personnel were hired through a partnership with a contract-staffing agency and funding was utilized for hourly pay of staff. Staffing levels were based on current COVID-19 case trends and the volume of incoming labs to ensure timely investigations and response.

Performance Report

- Key performance indicators for this project are as follows: Denton County Public Health held 74 testing clinics during the reporting period. These clinics included locations in cities and towns throughout Denton County to reduce geographic barriers to access. The Call Center responded to a total of 26,800 incoming calls (24,585 English and 2,215 Spanish) to the COVID-19 Hotline and provided community members with information regarding public health recommendations, mitigating risk, and vaccinations.



DENTON COUNTY- COVID-19 MEDICAL CLAIMS & TESTS

Project ID: DentCountCOVIDClaims&Tests



Funding Amount
\$1,081,928

Expenditure
Category:

**1.6-Medical
Expenses**

Project Overview

- SLFRF project assistance was provided to medically-insured Denton County employees and covered family members, as well as Denton County itself. Denton County is a self-insured government entity and as such is eligible to receive direct reimbursement for all COVID-19-related medical claims and COVID-19 tests provided to county-insured employees and covered family members. According to Treasury Guidance, all insurance provider cost shares of COVID-related medical claims is an eligible expenditure of SLFRF funds. Not only did this project benefit Denton County and its employees by saving budgeted tax dollars but provided a benefit to all impacted and disproportionately impacted populations of the Denton County community to include the general public and low-or-moderate income level households.

Performance Report

- The key performance indicator for this project is the tax benefit to the public. Medical expenses for county employees are ordinarily funded by tax revenue collected from the community. Funding \$1,081,928 of eligible medical expenses, using SLFRF funds, translates to a direct tax savings to the public during these hard economic times of the COVID-19 health emergency.



DENTON COUNTY COVID TESTS

Grouped COVID Testing Projects



Funding Amount
\$849,378

Expenditure
Category:
**1.2-COVID-19
Testing**

Project Overview

- Denton County Public Health (DCPH) utilized SLFRF funds to support COVID-19 testing efforts to include: Purchase of COVID test and support equipment; assisting county residents with testing registration; providing on-site support at testing clinics; communicating test results, offering public health guidance; and supporting contact tracing. DCPH worked with a vendor to provide access to free testing services for county residents and hired temporary staff to assist with testing and contact tracing efforts. Registration was available via an online registration portal or through direct assistance with a representative from the Denton County Public Health Call Center that continues to provide COVID-19 response via a dedicated hotline. County residents receiving positive results were provided with CDC public health guidance for quarantine and isolation.

Performance Report

- Key performance indicators for this project are as follows: Denton County Public Health held 74 testing clinics during the reporting period. These clinics included locations in cities and towns throughout Denton County to reduce geographic barriers to access. Call Center responded to a total of 26,800 incoming calls (24,585 English and 2,215 Spanish) to the COVID-19 Hotline and provided community members with information regarding public health recommendations, mitigating risk, and vaccinations.



COVID RESPONSE SUPPORT– GRANT AUDITOR PAYROLL

Project ID: GrantAudPayroll



Funding Amount
\$293,090

Expenditure
Category:

**3.1-Public Sector
Workforce: Payroll**

Project Overview

- As time progressed since the inception of the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency, the implementation of COVID-related policies, and issuance of Federal & State COVID-19 grants, it became evident that administration of these funds would require employment of public sector staff to spend 100% of their time managing, auditing, reporting, and providing general compliance oversight for these grant funds. A select team of Denton County Internal Auditors has been tasked solely to perform these administration duties. Such duties include but are not limited to: Auditing and enforcing compliance of CARES, ERA, & SLFRF expenditures; performing Subrecipient monitoring for CARES, ERA, & SLFRF grant programs; creating and submitting Treasury required reports and related documents; performing research and making recommendations to Denton County Administration personnel regarding eligible uses of grant funds; and providing evidence of Denton County's accounting & policy compliance during the Single Audit Process.

Performance Report

- The key performance indicator for this project is the tax benefit to the public. Budgeted payroll costs are ordinarily funded by tax revenue collected from the community. Funding \$293,090 of eligible payroll costs using SLFRF funds translates to a direct tax savings to the public during these hard economic times of the COVID-19 health emergency.



DENTON COUNTY PROTEIN GRANT- UNITED WAY

Project ID: ProteinGrantUntdWay



Funding Amount

\$200,000

Expenditure

Category:

**2.1-Household
Assistance: Food
Programs**

Project Overview

- Denton County corroborated with the United Way of Denton County to work with area food pantries in addressing protein, milk and other food supply needs due to increased demand and lack of supplies. In creating a grant program, non-profits applied for funds to purchase specific foods such as turkey, chicken, ground meat, cheese and milk to supplement pantries experiencing a 300 to 400 percent increase in need from pre-COVID-19 demand. Grants were submitted and reviewed by UWDC and Denton County, following Treasury guidelines in providing food to the underserved as well as families with 80 percent AMI or below.

Performance Report

- The key performance indicators for this project are as follows: Number of households assisted; pounds of food provided. As of July 2022, reported households served totaled 6,730. A total 23,725 lbs. of food had been provided to needy households. Reported cities in Denton County included: Lewisville; Carrollton; Little Elm; Trophy Club; Lake Dallas; Dallas; Coppell; Bartonville; Flower Mound; Corinth; Hickory Creek; Highland Village; The Colony; Denton; Oak point; McKinney; Frisco; and Justin.



ENERGOV COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUITE

Project ID: EnerGovComDevSuite



Funding Amount
\$179,157

Expenditure
Category:

**1.4-Prevention in
Congregate Settings**

Project Overview

- To improve community and business access to development services, Denton County has contracted with Tyler Technologies to implement a cloud-based service, "EnerGov Community Development Suite." The service allows property developers and residents to electronically submit applications for permits including supporting documentation. This solution also allows staff from the Department of Development and Emergency Services to review the application, research plats, architectural drawings, and other documents to ensure they meet county standards. As the permit progresses or requires additional information, the permittee is able to view the status and respond with requested information after the Development Services Division has completed review. The Fire Marshal's Office is able to review buildings for fire protection needs and ensure proper permits are issued and up to current code requirements. The intent of this solution is to streamline the entire permitting process and to reduce the number of in-person interactions with the public, placing community safety above required processes.

Performance Report

- The key performance indicator for this project are the number of permitting applications submitted using this virtual system. Reported application submitted since inception of this virtual service include: 5,209 Development Permits; 858 Septic Permits; and 1,185 Fire Marshal Permits. A total of 7,252 permitting application have been submitted using this virtual system, proportionately reducing odds of contracting COVID-19 for all individuals involved.



TAX OFFICE CONTACTLESS LOCKER BOXES

Project ID: TaxOffLockBoxes



Funding Amount
\$149,937

Expenditure
Category:

**1.14-Other Public
Health Services**

Project Overview

- SLFRF were utilized to purchase contactless locker boxes for the Denton County Tax Office. Similar to the EnerGov software project created to limit the in-person interaction with permittees, the Denton County Tax Office has installed an Intelligent Locker System that allows car dealers to drop off and pick up packets of title and licensing transfers. In addition to being able to deliver documents, the user has the ability to pick up documents and license plates through this smart locker. The premise of the device is a locker system that allows randomized electronic codes to ensure that only authorized users have access to the items while also limiting in-person contact to limit the spread of COVID-19. Along with the installation of the Intelligent Lockers, the county has upgraded video camera systems within the area around the lockers. The cameras along with the required licensing of software allows the county to maintain a 30-day archive of the area surrounding the lockers. Placing these lockers in a public facility accessible to the entire community serves all impacted and disproportionately impacted populations to include the general public and low-or-moderate income level households.

Performance Report

- The key performance indicator for this project is the number of potential cases of COVID-19 that were prevented by limiting physical interaction during the reporting period. This project directly contributed to public health safety and continued operation of Denton County Tax Office services.



COVID CLEANING – PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Project ID: COVIDCleaningPbldg



Funding Amount
\$148,877

Expenditure
Category:

**1.4-Prevention in
Congregate Settings**

Project Overview

- SLFRF funds are being utilized to employ CTJ Maintenance, a professional coronavirus cleaning service, to clean and sanitize Denton County public buildings to ensure these buildings are safe for employees and our citizens. Denton County has over 30 buildings and a large amount of foot traffic coming and going each day. CTJ Maintenance is a fully licensed and insured company specializing in cleaning and disinfection to eliminate viruses like COVID-19. This company provides disinfection services as a preventative measure and as a containment measure if there has been a confirmed positive case. They use CDC recommended EPA registered disinfectants to kill pathogens including SARS-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19).

Performance Report

- The key performance indicator for this project is that Denton County has over 30 public buildings and, during the reporting period, cleaning/sanitizing services continued to occur on a regular and as needed basis. This project directly contributed to public health safety and continued operation of Denton County facilities and services.



COVID RESPONSE SUPPORT – PUBLIC SAFETY PAYROLL

Project ID: PubSafePayroll



Funding Amount
\$134,433

Expenditure
Category:

**3.1-Public Sector
Workforce: Payroll**

Project Overview

- In addition to the Public Health Department contributions, the Emergency Management Department has also provided essential work during the county's response activities to the COVID-19 virus. As with public health, there are a select few Emergency Management personnel spending the majority of their time performing COVID response duties. Such duties include but are not limited to: Implementing strategies and protocols that prepare for future waves of COVID; creating and providing COVID-19 updates and guidance to municipal Emergency Management Coordinators, School Districts, Fire Departments, and Police Departments who are assisting in providing support for public health operations, such as weather monitoring for outdoor vaccination sites, PPE inventory management, and assisting with vaccination clinics; and attending public health meetings regarding communicable disease response.

Performance Report

- The key performance indicator for this project is the tax benefit to the public. Budgeted payroll costs are ordinarily funded by tax revenue collected from the community. Funding \$134,433 of eligible payroll costs using SLFRF funds translates to a direct tax savings to the public during these hard economic times of the COVID-19 health emergency.



COVID ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT

Grouped Administration Projects



Funding Amount
\$128,892

Expenditure
Category:

**7.1-Administrative
Expenses**

Project Overview

- As a result of SLFRF projects undertaken to mitigate COVID-19 and the effects thereof, administrative needs were inevitable. Expenses incurred during the reporting period include the following: Legal consultation regarding contract agreements and eligible uses of SLFRF funds; cloud storage needed for SLFRF program documentation; computer equipment needed for Denton County COVID response staff; software licenses for programs needed for Denton County COVID response staff; and cell phone/mobile data services for Denton County Public Health and Public Safety first responders dedicated to COVID-19 response.

Performance Report

- The incurrence of administrative expenses directly related to COVID-19 mitigation projects undertaken by Denton County is evidence of efforts to combat the spread of the virus and reduce its negative economic and public health impacts.



COVID-19 CONTACT TRACING

Grouped Contact Tracing Projects



Funding Amount
\$49,749

Expenditure
Category:

1.3-COVID-19
Contact Tracing

Project Overview

- Denton County Public Health (DCPH) conducted case investigations for all positive COVID-19 lab results for Denton County residents. DCPH received laboratory reports from healthcare providers, the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS), and laboratories for individuals who tested positive for COVID-19. DCPH conducted phone-based interviews to validate demographic data, assess symptoms, identify contacts, and relay public health guidance. DCPH utilized SLFRF funding for COVID-19 contact tracing and case investigation staff, and IT support equipment. Case investigator personnel were hired through a partnership with a contract-staffing agency and funding was utilized for hourly pay of staff. Staffing levels were based on current COVID-19 case trends and the volume of incoming labs to ensure timely investigations and response.

Performance Report

- During the reporting period, DCPH staff and contractors worked to ensure that community members received timely communication of quarantine and isolation information to help reduce the spread of the virus. The DCPH Call Center responded to a total of 26,800 incoming calls (24,585 English and 2,215 Spanish) to the COVID-19 Hotline and provided community members with information regarding public health recommendations, mitigating risk, and vaccinations.



COVID RESPONSE – SOCIAL MEDIA BROADCASTING

Project ID: COVIDSocMedBroadCast



Funding Amount
\$32,175

Expenditure
Category:

**1.14-Other Public
Health Services**

Project Overview

- Understanding the needs of the community, Denton County is utilizing SLFRF funds to provide public health services related to COVID-19. Such services combat the spread of the virus by creating a community environment that is aware of potential risks and knowledgeable of how to avoid or lessen the danger of those risks. Employing social media as a communication tool to inform citizens of COVID-19 health concerns and recommendations is one more method of employing SLFRF funds that serves all impacted and disproportionately impacted populations, to include the general public and low-or-moderate income level households.

Performance Report

- The Denton County social media management project allows for direct and easy flow of communication to county citizens regarding changes to county operations and health concerns, as well as federal and state orders related to COVID-19. Analytics on performance of social media posts and ads allow the county to monitor reach to ensure thorough knowledge of ongoing programs.



MAINTAINING SOCIAL DISTANCING - DENTON COUNTY

Project ID: SocDistDentCounty



Funding Amount
\$17,481

Expenditure
Category:

**1.14-Other Public
Health Services**

Project Overview

- Denton County utilized SLFRF funds to purchase materials, hardware, IT equipment and software in order to facilitate social distancing for county employees and citizens utilizing county services. This project purchased materials to create physical barriers to social distance employees and citizens when present in public buildings and to prevent the spread of COVID-19. IT equipment and software created a virtual environment that allowed public services to take place while preventing physical contact of county employees and citizens.

Performance Report

- The key performance indicator for this project is, during the reporting period, Denton County services continued to occur and operate either virtually or in a physically safe environment. This project directly contributed to public health safety and continued operation of Denton County facilities and services.



Table of Expenses by Expenditure Category

Category		Cost for Reporting Period
1: PUBLIC HEALTH		
COVID-19 Mitigation & Prevention		
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination	
1.2	COVID-19 Testing	\$1,996,042
1.3	COVID-19 Contact Tracing	\$49,749
1.4	Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, Child Care Facilities, etc.)	\$4,400,733
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment	
1.6	Medical Expenses (Including Alternative Care Facilities)	\$1,081,928
1.7	Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (Including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)	
1.8	COVID-19 Assistance to Small Businesses	
1.9	COVID-19 Assistance to Non-Profits	
1.10	COVID-19 Aid to Impacted Industries	
Community Violence Interventions		
1.11	Community Violence Interventions	
Behavioral Health		
1.12	Mental Health Services	
1.13	Substance Use Services	
Other		
1.14	Other Public Health Services	\$182,113
2: Negative Economic Impacts		
Assistance to Households		
2.1	Household Assistance: Food Programs	\$4,752,665
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utilities	



Category		Cost for Reporting Period
2.3	Household Assistance: Cash Transfers	
2.4	Household Assistance: Internet Access Programs	
2.5	Household Assistance: Paid Sick and Medical Leave	
2.6	Household Assistance: Health Insurance	
2.7	Household Assistance: Services for Un/Unbanked	
2.8	Household Assistance: Survivor's Benefits	
2.9	Unemployment Benefits or Cash Assistance to Unemployed Workers	
2.10	Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g. job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)	
2.11	Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care	
2.12	Healthy Childhood Environments: Home Visiting	
2.13	Healthy Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System	
2.14	Healthy Childhood Environments: Early Learning	
2.15	Long-Term Housing Security: Affordable Housing	
2.16	Long-Term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons	
2.17	Housing Support: Housing Vouchers and Relocation Assistance for Disproportionately Impacted Communities	
2.18	Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance	
2.19	Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators	
2.20	Social Determinants of Health: Lead Remediation	
2.21	Medical Facilities for Disproportionately Impacted Communities	
2.22	Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety	
2.23	Strong Healthy Communities: Demolition and Rehabilitation of Properties	
2.24	Addressing Education Disparities: Aid to High-Poverty Districts	



Category		Cost for Reporting Period
2.25	Addressing Educational Disparities: Academic, Social, and Emotional Services	
2.26	Addressing Educational Disparities: Mental Health Services	
2.27	Addressing Impacts of Lost Instructional Time	
2.28	Contributions to UI Trust Funds	
Assistance to Small Businesses		
2.29	Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship	
2.30	Technical Assistance, Counseling, or Business Planning	
2.31	Rehabilitation of Commercial Properties or Other Improvements	
2.32	Business Incubators and Start-Up or Expansion Assistance	
2.33	Enhanced Support to Microbusinesses	
Assistance to Nonprofits		
2.34	Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations (Impacted or Disproportionately Impacted)	
Aid to Impacted Industries		
2.35	Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality	
2.36	Aid to Other Impacted Industries	
Other		
2.37	Economic Impact Assistance: Other	
3: 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	\$2,375,301
3.2	Public Sector Workforce: Rehiring Public Sector Staff	
3.3	Public Sector Workforce: Other	
3.4	Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery	
3.5	Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs	



Category		Cost for Reporting Period
4: Premium Pay		
4.1	Public Sector Employees	
4.2	Private Sector: Grants to Other Employees	
5: Infrastructure		
Water and Sewer		
5.1	Clean Water: Centralized Wastewater Treatment	
5.2	Clean Water: Centralized Wastewater Collection and Conveyance	
5.3	Clean Water: Decentralized Wastewater	
5.4	Clean Water: Combined Sewer Overflows	
5.5	Clean Water: Other Sewer Infrastructure	
5.6	Clean Water: Storm water	
5.7	Clean Water: Energy Conservation	
5.8	Clean Water: Water Conservation	
5.9	Clean Water: Nonpoint Source	
5.10	Drinking Water: Treatment	
5.11	Drinking Water: Transmission & Distribution	
5.12	Drinking Water: Transmission & Distribution: Lead Remediation	
5.13	Drinking Water: Source	
5.14	Drinking Water: Storage	
5.15	Drinking Water: Other Water Infrastructure	
5.16	Water and Sewer: Private Wells	
5.17	Water and Sewer: IIJA Bureau of Reclamation Match	
5.18	Water and Sewer: Other	
Broadband		
5.19	Broadband: “Last Mile” Projects	
5.20	Broadband: IIJA Match	
5.21	Broadband: Other Projects	



Category		Cost for Reporting Period
6: Revenue Replacement		
6.1	Provision of Government Services	
6.2	Non-Federal Match for Other Federal Programs	
7: Administrative		
7.1	Administrative Expenses	\$128,892
7.2	Transfers to Other Units of Government	
Reporting Period Total		\$14,967,422





