



Erie County, Pennsylvania Recovery Plan

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) 2021 Performance Report

Note: The Recovery Plan Performance Report will provide the public and Treasury 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. While this template includes the minimum requirements for the Recovery Plan, each recipient is encouraged to add information to the plan that they feel is appropriate to provide information to their constituents on efforts they are taking to respond to the pandemic and promote an equitable economic recovery.

Each jurisdiction may determine the general form and content of the Recovery Plan, as long as it meets the reporting requirements, and recipients are encouraged to tailor this template to best meet their needs. Use of infographics, tables, charts, pictures, case studies, and other explanatory elements are encouraged.



Erie County, Pennsylvania
2021 Recovery Plan Performance Report

Reporting Period: SLFRF Award Date - July 31, 2021

Submitted to US Treasury August 31, 2021

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GENERAL OVERVIEW

Executive Summary

In this section, provide a high-level overview of the jurisdiction's intended and actual uses of funding including, but not limited to: the jurisdiction's plan for use of funds to promote a response to the pandemic and economic recovery, key outcome goals, progress to date on those outcomes, and any noteworthy challenges or opportunities identified during the reporting period. See Section C(1) on page 24 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

As of July 31, 2021, Erie County is in the process of gathering information and developing plans for use of the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) to support a response to the COVID-19 pandemic and economic recovery, as well as identifying outcome goals for key recovery strategies and projects. It is anticipated that Erie County Council will approve a budget for the first payout of SLFRF, which is \$26.2 million, in August 2021.

To effectively deploy federal recovery dollars, the county's efforts are focused on enhancing and realigning existing planning efforts and setting local priorities for the various areas of recovery. Prior to the public health emergency, implementation was well-underway of several significant, long-term plans. Following a three-year planning process, Destination Erie: A Regional Vision was published in 2015 with Emerge 2040: A Focused Partnership for the Erie Region's Future being named the implementation effort. For the last five years, Emerge 2040 has worked to create a thriving, educated, livable, green and connected Erie County by guiding the implementation of the region's 25-year plan. In 2016, the City of Erie – the largest metro area in the county - developed Erie Refocused: Comprehensive Plan and Decision-making Guide. The Erie Refocused Action Plan was created immediately afterward during a three-month planning and prioritization effort by a core group of city staff and private sector representatives that was assembled with the assistance of the Erie County Department of Planning and Community Development. The City of Erie's strategic direction has been driven by the Erie Refocused Action Plan for the past four years. Millcreek Township (Embrace Millcreek, 2018), Albion Borough (Borough of Albion Comprehensive Plan, 2019), City of Corry (#positively Corry, 2020), and Summit Township (Securing Summit's Success, 2018) are additional municipalities that have recently completed actionable plans, and planning efforts are currently underway with Greene Township and North East Township and Borough.

Rather than abandon these implementation efforts, there is a need to review and evaluate the recommendations of these plans (as well as possibly others) through the lenses of economic recovery and equity and inclusion and prioritize those focus areas which will receive the greatest federal investments, such as innovation, workforce/human capital, infrastructure. The goal is to prepare Erie County to navigate the array of federal funding sources created by the stimulus package, including but not limited to the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, so that it can secure and direct resources to local transformative and job-creating priorities and make the greatest use of these investments, while also moving key community plans forward.

Uses of Funds

Describe in further detail your jurisdiction's intended and actual uses of the funds, such as how your jurisdiction's approach would help support a strong and equitable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and economic downturn.

Describe any strategies employed to maximize programmatic impact and effective, efficient, and equitable outcomes. Given the broad eligible uses of funds and the specific needs of the jurisdiction, explain how the funds would support the communities, populations, or individuals in your jurisdiction. Address how you are promoting each of the following Expenditure Categories, to the extent they apply:

Where appropriate, include information on your jurisdiction's use (or planned use) of other federal recovery funds including other programs under the American Rescue Plan such as Emergency Rental Assistance, Housing Assistance, and so forth, to provide broader context on the overall approach for pandemic recovery.

See Section C(2) on page 24 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

Erie County is using the following framework to make decisions on how to use the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.

STABILIZE. If needed, funds will be used to stabilize the county's operating budget through the end of 2024. The potential exists for the county to experience decreases in tax revenue over the next year or so.

STRATEGIZE. Erie County will plan and invest for the future. What immediate help is needed in the community to support longer-term recovery? What needs to be done to ensure efforts are inclusive? How might these funds be used to spark future prosperity? How can these funds be used to compliment or boost existing plans and projects?

COLLABORATE. Recovery will require a strong regional effort. It will be critical for the county to communicate and or partner with others in the community, neighboring municipalities, and regional entities.

Planning efforts are focused on how to make the most of federal funding opportunities designed to spark economic recovery. With regards to infrastructure priorities, the County learned through the implementation of the Erie County CARES program that broadband needs across the county are poorly understood and there is no list of priority projects or goals that can be used to guide decision-making. Adding to the problem is that all local experts are network operators; local and regional broadband providers are relied on for advice, even though their decision-making models are often profit-based. Municipalities have a much broader and different set of interests related to broadband infrastructure. Additional planning is needed to develop thoughtful broadband strategies that will protect the long-term viability of the local communities.

Federal investments in innovation will be key to Erie County's recovery strategy and help stimulate existing and new businesses and technologies. In support of innovation, it will be important for Erie County and its partners to create financing tools and technical assistance that will serve the entrepreneurial ecosystem, including the most vulnerable business communities such as women and minority-owned and rural businesses.

In addition to infrastructure investments, investments in the local workforce will be a vital component for bridging from a short- to mid-term recovery by retraining individuals and getting them back to work. The new Erie County Community College of Pennsylvania (EC3PA), which was approved by the Pennsylvania State Board of Education in July 2020 after a decade-long effort, will be a catalyst to enhance affordable post-secondary educational opportunities in our region. EC3PA is just beginning to take shape, with the inaugural class starting coursework in the fall of 2021. How can this new institution, as well as existing workforce training programs, support the relaunching of Erie County's workforce?

Erie County has been accepted as a member of the National Association of Counties (NACo) 2021-2022 Economic Recovery Cohort. NACo's Economic Mobility Leadership Network (EMLN) launched a small sub-cohort within the Network to focus on developing equitable economic recovery plans that ensure short- and long-term recovery and sustainability. As a participant, Erie County will receive customized technical assistance and seed funding (\$100,000) for building internal planning capacity and developing an equitable economic recovery plan. The county is required to attend monthly planning calls with NACo, commit to developing a detailed economic recovery plan, share best practices that will help in the development of case studies and a toolkit to be developed by NACo staff. Participation in the Economic Recovery Cohort is an excellent opportunity for Erie County to work with and learn from experts and other counties from across the country. It is anticipated that this work will help inform the county's recovery strategy and uses of SLFRF monies.

Promoting Equitable Outcomes

In this section, describe efforts to date and intended outcomes to promote equity. Each annual report to follow must provide an update, using qualitative and quantitative data, on how the recipients' approach achieved or promoted equitable outcomes or progressed against equity goals during the performance period.

Describe efforts to promote equitable outcomes, including how programs were designed with equity in mind. Include how your jurisdiction will consider and measure equity at the various stages of the program, including:

- a. *Goals: Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve?*
- b. *Awareness: How equal and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?*
- c. *Access and Distribution: Are there differences in levels of access to benefits and services across groups? Are there administrative requirements that result in disparities in ability to complete applications or meet eligibility criteria?*
- d. *Outcomes: Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?*

Describe how your jurisdiction's planned or current use of funds prioritizes economic and racial equity as a goal, names specific targets intended to produce meaningful equity results at scale and articulates the strategies to achieve those targets. Explain how your jurisdiction's overall equity strategy translates into the specific services or programs offered by your jurisdiction in the following Expenditure Categories:

- a. *Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2): assistance to households, small businesses, and non-profits to address impacts of the pandemic, which have been most severe among low-income populations. This includes assistance with food, housing, and other needs; employment programs for people with barriers to employment who faced negative economic impacts from the pandemic (such as residents of low-income neighborhoods, minorities, disconnected youth, the unemployed, formerly incarcerated people, veterans, and people with disabilities); and other strategies that provide disadvantaged groups with access to education, jobs, and opportunity.*
- b. *Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities (EC 3): services to address health disparities and the social determinants of health, build stronger neighborhoods and communities (e.g., affordable housing), address educational disparities (e.g., evidence-based tutoring, community schools, and academic, social-emotional, and mental health supports for high poverty schools), and promote healthy childhood environments (e.g., home visiting, child care).*

Describe your jurisdiction's efforts to date and intended outcomes to promote equity using qualitative and quantitative data on how the jurisdiction's approach achieved or promoted equitable outcomes or progressed against equity goals. Describe any constraints or challenges that impacted project success in terms of increasing equity.

Describe the geographic and demographic distribution of funding, including whether it is targeted toward traditionally marginalized communities.

See Section C(3) on pages 24 and 25 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

Erie County is in the northwest corner of Pennsylvania. The county's largest urban center is the City of Erie, which is the fifth largest city in the state with just under 94,000 residents. When a national media source announced in 2017 that Erie, PA ranked highest on the list of the worst U.S. cities for Black Americans, and the report was then shared through *USA Today*, making it mainstream news, it rocked the community. How could this claim be true, especially with long-standing county-supported efforts like Erie Together, launched in 2010 as a collective impact movement to achieve economic stability for all citizens of Erie County, and The Erie Community Foundation's Erie Vital Signs, also launched in 2010 to track community indicators of social, economic, and environmental health and progress? How could things still be so wrong? The answer: poverty in general is a serious problem in both the City of Erie and Erie County. The report *Facing Racial Disparities Is Erie the Worst City in America for African-Americans?* written by Margaret Smith, Ph.D. and Suzanne McDevitt, Ph.D. and published by the Jefferson Educational Society in 2017 summarizes:

In no year is the poverty rate lower in Erie than in the state and the nation. Even when Pennsylvania is doing better than the nation, both the City of Erie and Erie County lag. The issue is even more serious when we look at the disparities by major categories of race and nationality.

There are stark differences in the poverty rate between racial groups. White poverty in Erie only once over the seven years of data (2010-2016) declines into the teens, at 17% in 2012, even though the poverty level in both the state and federal level are typically in that region. Poverty for Black and Hispanic residents of the City of Erie is almost always 20 points higher than for white residents.

In the wake of 2020's COVID-19 public health emergency and racial equity and social justice crisis, Erie County renewed its commitment to confronting racial disparities and improving the economic mobility of its residents. In September 2020, Erie County joined nearly 100 counties and cities across the country in declaring racism a public health crisis and committing resources "in all areas of its government and throughout all of its departments and divisions to openly and honestly address racism and to eliminate the disparity between Black and White people when it comes to healthcare, healthy food, safe and affordable housing, well-paying jobs and business ownership opportunities, quality transportation, educational opportunities, and safe places to be active." Erie County Council Resolution 43 of 2020 [Declaring Racism a Public Health Crisis in Erie County](#) will provide the framework through which the county will establish goals and outcomes for the SLFRF monies to promote economic and racial equity.

Since the passage of this resolution, the County created the Erie County Employee Diversity & Inclusion Council, and the Department of Health hired its first Health Equity Coordinator.

An equitable economic recovery will also require bridging the divide between Erie County's rural and urban communities. Erie County is a swing county in a swing state. Social, cultural, and political influences are proving to be divisive and compounding the economic challenges. Any countywide

initiative must engage and bring together leaders and residents from all the County's 38 municipalities to support equitable distribution of resources.

Community Engagement

Describe how your jurisdiction's planned or current use of funds incorporates written, oral, and other forms of input that capture diverse feedback from constituents, community-based organizations, and the communities themselves. Where relevant, this description must include how funds will build the capacity of community organizations to serve people with significant barriers to services, including people of color, people with low incomes, limited English proficiency populations, and other traditionally underserved groups.

See Section C(4) on page 25 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

Erie County's engagement of the community in recovery efforts began with the distribution of CARES Act funding. Through its own act of law, Pennsylvania allocated \$625 million of its share of CARES Act funding for block grants for counties. Erie County was one of 60 counties in Pennsylvania eligible to apply to the Department of Community and Economic Development's COVID-19 County Relief Block Grant Program. The County received and distributed \$24,358,828 between July 15 and December 30, 2020.

The breakdown of how these funds were used is as follows: \$86,411 covered administration costs; \$7,885,122 was allocated to the County's direct response efforts; \$257,215 funded PPE that was distributed as kits to approximately 220 small businesses; \$686,690 went to 20 municipalities as reimbursement for eligible COVID-related expenditures; \$6,800,000 was distributed in the form of small business assistance grants to 189 businesses; \$5,675,143 was re-granted as nonprofit assistance grants to 137 organizations; \$304,000 went to VisitErie to aggressively advertise and market Erie to bring visitors back from markets with a similar health status in an effort to get people working again in Erie County restaurants, hotels, attractions, and small businesses; \$350,771 supported recovery programs provided by the Erie County Redevelopment Authority, Gannon University Small Business Development Center, and Northwest Industrial Resource Center; \$105,840 was used for substance abuse and mental health services awareness and outreach; and \$2,207,636 supported broadband initiatives. Additional information can be found on the County's [Erie County CARES reporting dashboard](#). Much was learned through implementation of these programs with regards to community needs and gaps in existing services and programs.

Beyond the Erie County CARES program, two separate initiatives engaged the broader community in economic recovery planning efforts in Erie County. Erie ReStart is an initiative of the Erie Regional Chamber and Growth Partnership designed to restart Erie's economy in two phases: reopening and revamping. Over a six-month period, the Erie ReStart Task Force and five working groups (workforce, business engagement, marketing, capital and financing, and government affairs) engaged more than 2,000 regional businesses via direct outreach, surveys, and virtual town halls to evaluate the impact of the pandemic and garner information on current needs. The town halls focused on manufacturing, restaurant and retail, hospitality, service-oriented businesses, arts and culture, education, and the minority business community. The Erie Restart working groups analyzed collected data and drafted an action plan, which was released as the Erie ReStart Policy Agenda in September 2020.

In January 2021, Erie County Council formed the ad hoc Erie County COVID Impact and Recovery Committee, a community outreach body tasked with investigating the impact of COVID on residents, businesses, municipalities, nonprofits, and minority groups. The goal of the committee is to collect data through town hall gatherings, online forums, surveys, and interviews and create a repository of ideas that will lead to Erie County's economic recovery and revitalize the economy for the future. The committee consists of four councilmembers and representation from the Erie County Gaming Revenue Authority, Erie Regional Chamber and Growth Partnership, Jefferson Educational Society, The Erie Community Foundation, Erie Area Council of Governments, and the Erie County Department of Planning and Community Development.

Much of the committee's efforts focused on gathering information from content or sector experts. For example, representatives from the [Economic Research Institute of Erie](#), a research center of the Black School of Business at Penn State Behrend, provided an assessment of the Erie County economy, and Dr. Bruce Katz, co-founder of New Localism Advisors and past Brookings Institute fellow, advised the committee on how the county might coordinate, prioritize, and execute local recovery efforts.

Immediately following passage of the American Rescue Plan Act, County Executive Kathy Dahlkemper engaged representatives from various sectors in a series of discussions around priorities for the county's allocation of SLFRF. Members of Erie County Council, directors of various county departments, and leadership from the Urban Erie Community Development Corporation, Booker T. Washington Center, Martin Luther King Jr. Center, Multicultural Community Resource Center, Northwest Tri-County Intermediate Unit 5, Erie International Airport, Erie Insurance, Erie County Gaming Revenue Authority, Erie Community Foundation, Erie Regional Chamber and Growth Partnership, Erie County Redevelopment Authority, Erie Area Council of Governments, Emerge 2040, City of Erie, Millcreek Township, City of Corry, Harborcreek Township, and other municipalities met regularly from March to July 2021.

Erie County values authentic and inclusive community engagement and is committed to capturing feedback from residents, community-based organizations, businesses, and municipalities throughout planning and implementation of projects/programs supported by the SLFRF.

Labor Practices

Describe workforce practices on any infrastructure projects being pursued (EC 5). How are projects using strong labor standards to promote effective and efficient delivery of high-quality infrastructure projects while also supporting the economic recovery through strong employment opportunities for workers? For example, report whether any of the following practices are being utilized: project labor agreements, community benefits agreements, prevailing wage requirements, and local hiring.

See Section C(5) on page 25 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

Erie County will apply strong job quality standards to any public expenditures of the SLFRF monies, because a strong, fair recovery starts with respecting and protecting working people equally. All recipients of the county's recovery funds will be mandated to comply with all local, state, and federal labor, employment, health, and safety laws. These standards will ensure that all SLFRF dollars are spent in ways that bring people into the recovery and expand opportunity, with no exceptions.

Applying strong job quality thresholds for private entities receiving recovery dollars is in keeping with the intent of the American Rescue Plan Act. The US Department of Treasury guidance specifically encourages governments who spend funds on water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure investments to apply strong labor standards to those contracts, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions.

Use of Evidence

Identify whether SLFRF funds are being used for evidence-based interventions and/or if projects are being evaluated through rigorous program evaluations that are designed to build evidence. Specifically, in this section, recipients should describe their overall approach for using evidence and evaluation, including how a Learning Agenda (either narrowly focused on SLFRF or broadly focused on the recipient's broader policy agenda) could support their overarching evaluation efforts in order to create an evidence-building strategy for their jurisdiction. However, detailed evidence information for each project should be included in the Project Inventory (see details in the Project Inventory section below).

See Section C(6) on page 26 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

Because it is anticipated that the County and its partners will rely heavily on data to inform policy and programmatic decisions with regards to economic recovery, the [Erie County Data Center](#) will be an important resource. Launched in 2018, the Data Center is a cutting-edge hub for economic, socioeconomic, demographic, industrial, and environmental data about Erie County, its people, and properties. Data Center staff work closely with the county's GIS team to create visualizations of data, serve in a supportive capacity for numerous county and City of Erie-driven initiatives, and conduct economic impacts studies that analyze the direct, indirect, and induced impact of local projects. The Data Center operates out of the Erie County Department of Planning and Community Development and is funded by Erie County, the Erie Regional Chamber and Growth Partnership, the Erie County Redevelopment Authority, and the Erie Community Foundation.

Most recently, the Data Center was instrumental in assisting the Erie Regional Chamber and Growth Partnership and its partners create the Flagship Opportunity Zone. Opportunity zones are economically distressed communities where new investments may be eligible for preferential tax treatment, incentivizing development and job creation. The Flagship Opportunity Zone's inclusion strategy was developed with guidance from the Data Center and calls for leveraging tax incentives to create good jobs, increase economic security, and mobility; eliminating the racial wealth gap; fostering greater housing affordability and security for families most at risk of displacement, including low-income households and households of color; and increasing services available to vulnerable populations such as affordable transportation options, health-care facilities, healthy food retail, and quality education services. Erie is currently home to some \$750 million in ongoing investment, and Forbes recently listed Erie's Flagship Opportunity Zone as one of the top 20 Opportunity Zone Catalysts.

With regards to other data partners, the county is engaged with a variety of entities. Erie County works closely with Erie's think tank the Jefferson Educational Society, founded in 2008 to promote civic engagement and drive community progress, and Mercyhurst University's Civic Institute, focused on evaluating and improving policies and action in the areas of child welfare, criminal justice, drug and alcohol, health, housing, and human services.

Table of Expenses by Expenditure Category

In this section, list the amount of funds used in each Expenditure Category. The table should include cumulative expenses to date within each category, and the additional amount spent within each category since the last annual Recovery Plan. For the initial Recovery Plan, the amounts listed for “Cumulative expenditures to date” and “Amount spent since last Recovery Plan” will be equal. Jurisdictions may modify the table as needed by deleting unused rows where they have not expended any funds or by adding columns to more clearly characterize their program expenditures over time.

Category		Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
1	Expenditure Category: Public Health	\$0	\$0
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	Capital Investments or Physical Plant Changes to Public Facilities that respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency	\$0	\$0
1.8	Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)	\$0	\$0
1.9	Payroll Costs for Public Health, Safety, and Other Public Sector Staff Responding to COVID-19	\$0	\$0
1.10	Mental Health Services	\$0	\$0
1.11	Substance Use Services	\$0	\$0
1.12	Other Public Health Services	\$0	\$0
2	Expenditure Category: Negative Economic Impacts	\$0	\$0
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: Eviction Prevention	\$0	\$0
2.6	Unemployment Benefits or Cash Assistance to Unemployed Workers	\$0	\$0
2.7	Job Training Assistance (e.g., Sectoral job-training, Subsidized Employment, Employment Supports or Incentives)	\$0	\$0

Category		Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
2.8	Contributions to UI Trust Funds*	\$0	\$0
2.9	Small Business Economic Assistance (General)	\$0	\$0
2.10	Aid to nonprofit organizations	\$0	\$0
2.11	Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality	\$0	\$0
2.12	Aid to Other Impacted Industries	\$0	\$0
2.13	Other Economic Support	\$0	\$0
2.14	Rehiring Public Sector Staff	\$0	\$0
3	Expenditure Category: Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities	\$0	\$0
3.1	Education Assistance: Early Learning	\$0	\$0
3.2	Education Assistance: Aid to High-Poverty Districts	\$0	\$0
3.3	Education Assistance: Academic Services	\$0	\$0
3.4	Education Assistance: Social, Emotional, and Mental Health Services	\$0	\$0
3.5	Education Assistance: Other	\$0	\$0
3.6	Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care	\$0	\$0
3.7	Healthy Childhood Environments: Home Visiting	\$0	\$0
3.8	Healthy Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System	\$0	\$0
3.9.	Healthy Childhood Environments: Other	\$0	\$0
3.10	Housing Support: Affordable Housing	\$0	\$0
3.11	Housing Support: Services for Unhoused persons	\$0	\$0
3.12	Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance	\$0	\$0
3.13	Social Determinants of Health: Other	\$0	\$0
3.14	Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators	\$0	\$0
3.15	Social Determinants of Health: Lead Remediation	\$0	\$0
3.16	Social Determinants of Health: Community Violence Interventions	\$0	\$0
4	Expenditure Category: Premium Pay	\$0	\$0
4.1	Public Sector Employees	\$0	\$0
4.2	Private Sector: Grants to other employers	\$0	\$0
5	Expenditure Category: Infrastructure	\$0	\$0
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

Category		Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
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
5.12	Drinking water: Transmission & distribution: Lead remediation	\$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	Broadband: "Last Mile" projects	\$0	\$0
5.17	Broadband: Other projects	\$0	\$0
6	Expenditure Category: Revenue Replacement	\$0	\$0
6.1	Provision of Government Services	\$0	\$0
7	Administrative and Other	\$0	\$0
7.1	Administrative Expenses	\$0	\$0
7.2	Evaluation and data analysis	\$0	\$0
7.3	Transfers to Other Units of Government	\$0	\$0

See Section C(7) on page 27 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

Project Inventory

In this section, jurisdictions should provide a description of each project undertaken. See Section C(8) on page 27 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information. Below is an example of how to present the information noted in the Reporting Guidance, which incorporates project details as well as evidence and performance measure information outlined in the relevant sections above. This information should be replicated for all the jurisdiction's projects.

A Project Inventory is not yet available. As of July 31, 2021, Erie County is in the process of gathering information and developing plans for use of the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to support a response to the COVID-19 pandemic and economic recovery, as well as identifying outcome goals for key recovery strategies and projects. Erie County Council will approve a budget for the first payout of SLFRF, which is \$26.2 million, on August 5, 2021.

Subsequent Recovery Plan Performance Reports will include a description of each project undertaken by Erie County using SLFRF. Descriptions will include project details as well as evidence supporting the project type or model and performance measures, which will be used to evaluate the impact of the project.