



RECOVERY PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund
Municipality of San Juan

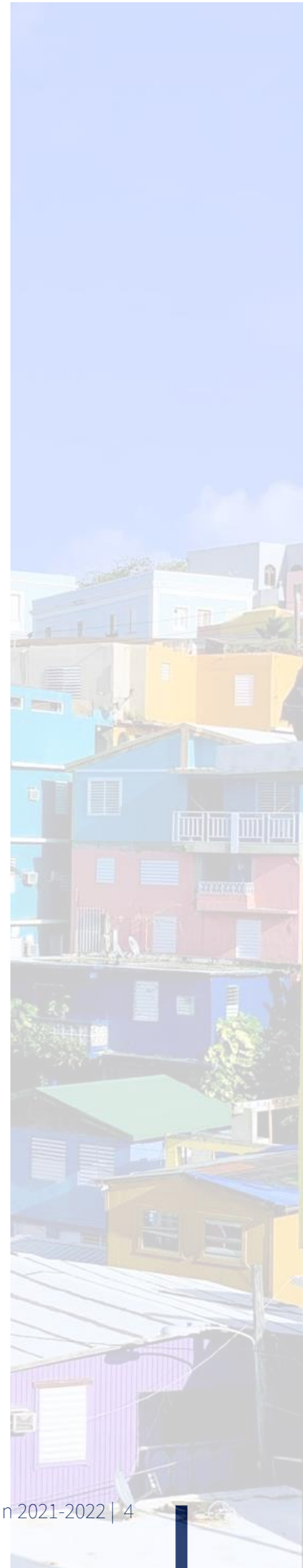


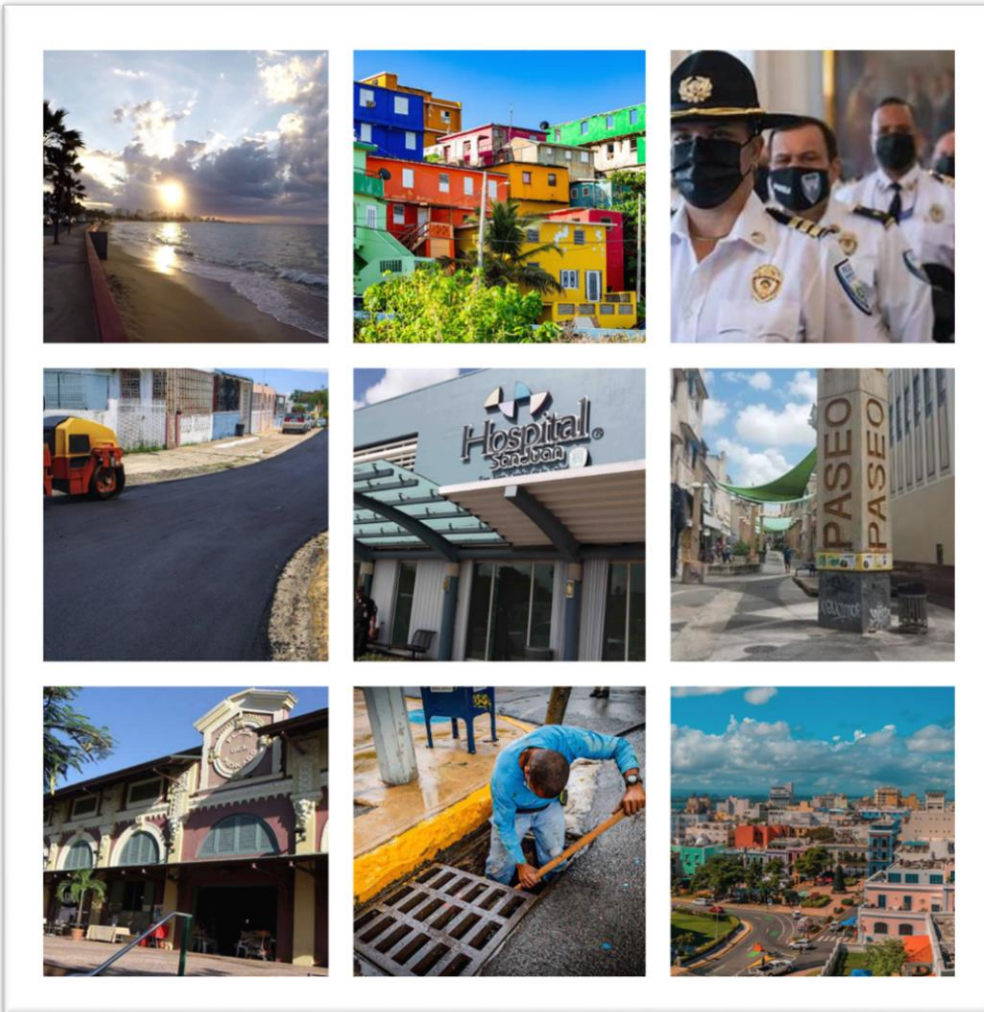
ARPA

On March 11, 2021, the [American Rescue Plan Act \(ARPA\)](#) was signed into law by President Biden. Section 9901 of ARPA amended Title VI of the Social Security Act (the Act) to add sections 602 and 603, which establish the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (together, the Fiscal Recovery Funds). The Fiscal Recovery Funds are intended to provide support to State, local and Tribal governments (together, recipients) in responding to the impact of COVID-19 and in their efforts to contain COVID-19 on their communities, residents, and businesses. The Fiscal Recovery Funds build on and expand the support provided to these governments over the last year, including through the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CFR).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The [American Rescue Plan Act \(ARPA\) of 2021](#), also known as the COVID-19 Stimulus Package or American Rescue Plan, is a \$1.9 trillion economic stimulus bill passed by the 117th United States Congress and signed into law by President Joe Biden on March 11, 2021, to help the United States and its territories to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and promote recovery.

The Municipality of San Juan is providing the needed relief to the citizens to enable them to continue protecting against COVID-19 and to address the fiscal challenges that the city has been facing since the pandemic. All sectors, including public health and the services provided at the hospital and health centers, have been negatively affected by the pandemic. Businesses have lost revenue, while others have been forced to close. Families have also experienced loss of income and individuals have lost their jobs, all of these caused by the pandemic crisis. In

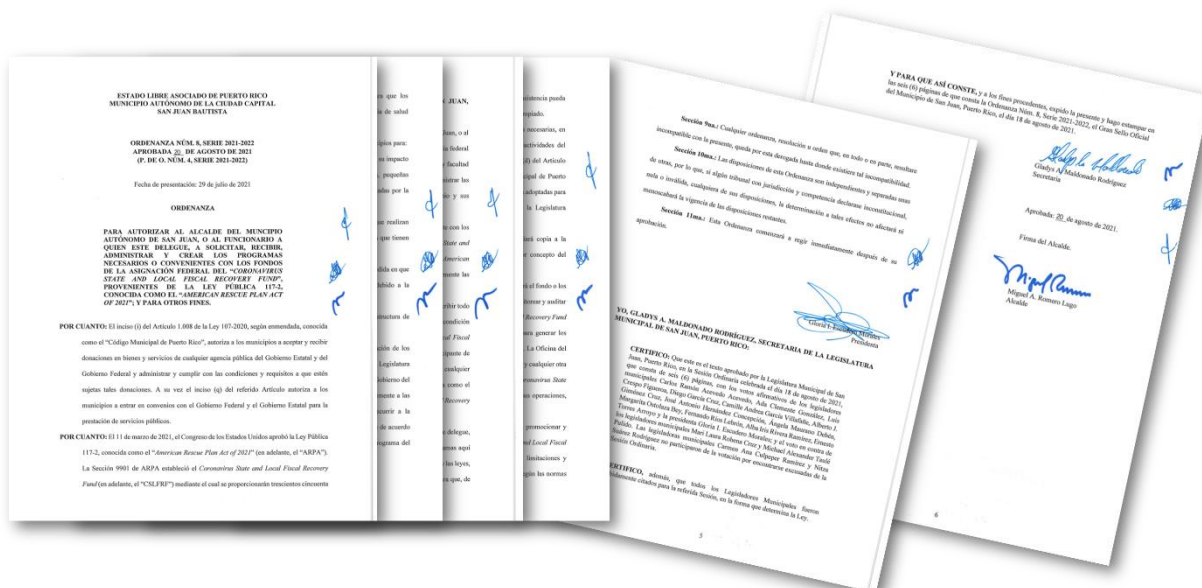
addition, there has been an increase in the instances of crime activity, mostly involving firearms, as well as cases of domestic and sexual violence.

The Recovery Plan Performance Report of the Municipality of San Juan (the “Recovery Plan”) is a comprehensive and ambitious one to address each of the situations that have impacted the society and its economy. The recovery effort is an opportunity to transform San Juan, the Capital City of Puerto Rico. Several cost-effective projects have been developed while others have been identified, all focused on revitalizing the city.

The [Municipality of San Juan](#) adopted the [Municipal Ordinance Number 8 of August 20, 2021](#), in order to authorize the Mayor to receive, administer and create the necessary programs and activities with the funds from the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLFRF), complying with all the requirements, terms and conditions.

The Recovery Plan details the work performed during fiscal year 2022, as well as the planned allocations to develop projects that are consistent with the public policy and vision of the Honorable Miguel A. Romero Lugo, Mayor of San Juan to achieve the revitalization of the municipality by year 2024 and beyond. There are over 28 programs that responds to the most critical COVID 19 recovery needs across public health, negative economic impacts, and services to disproportionately impacted communities.

The Recovery Plan will be a roadmap for the over \$237 million in funding primarily focused on programs that prevent crime in the communities, reinforcing the municipal police, recruiting new officers, and providing them with the necessary equipment to protect the City.



Developing a community safety program that includes security cameras, patrols, and protective equipment for the law enforcement officers; as well as a program to assists victims of domestic and sexual violence and child abuse. Also, it supports the PYMES business who

were negatively impacted by the lockdowns. Moreover, the Recovery Plan encompasses the readiness of our San Juan Hospital and regional health centers for the next public health emergency. The Municipality is making a substantial investment into their infrastructure and other impacted sectors in need of immediate assistance.

The pandemic is not the first crisis and challenge that faced San Juan, and it will not be the last. We have been through tropical storms, hurricanes and even earthquakes. Mayor Romero Lugo looks forward to works closely with the Legislature and the residents of San Juan to ensure that the projects to be executed are a solid foundation for the resiliency and recovery of San Juan.

The Plan was prepared according to the U.S. Department of the Treasury (“Treasury”) guidelines and includes the following sections:

- [Introduction](#)
- [Community Overview](#)
- [Uses of funds](#)
- [Promoting Equitable Outcomes](#)
- [Community Engagement](#)
- [Labor Practices](#)
- [Use of Evidence](#)
- [Performance Report](#)
- [Table of Expenses by Expenditure Category](#)
- [Project Inventory](#)



1. INTRODUCTION

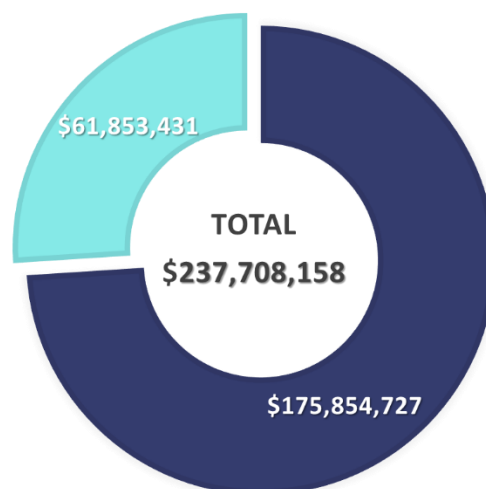
Up to now, the United States Department of Treasury has distributed more than \$245 billion to state and local governments as a part of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLFRF) program. Through CSLFRF the Municipality of San Juan has received \$237,708,158 to respond to the pandemic, including providing health services, supporting families and businesses struggling with the pandemic's economic impacts, maintaining essential public services, and building a strong recovery.

The Municipality has reviewed and elaborated their second Recovery Plan in compliance with [Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds \(CSLFRF\) Final Rule \(31 CFR Part 35\)](#). The Recovery Plan provides information on the services and projects ongoing and projected with this funding package and is intended to guide the use of funds and ensure that program outcomes are achieved in an effective and equitable manner.

The Recovery Plan covers the period from July 1st, 2021, to June 30th, 2022, and is submitted to Treasury according to requirements by July 31st, 2022. Thereafter, the Recovery Plan will cover 12-month periods which ends on June 30th, 2023 and the Municipality is submitting this report to the Treasury within 30 days after the end of the 12-month period, on July 31st, 2023, and continue to follow the Treasury Calendar:

CSLFRF FUNDS

■ CITY ■ COUNTY



Annual Report	Period Covered	Due Date
1	Award Date – July 31, 2021	August 31 st , 2021
2	July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022	July 31, 2022
3	July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023	July 31, 2023
4	July 1, 2023 – June 30, 2024	July 31, 2024
5	July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025	July 31, 2025
6	July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026	July 31, 2026
7	July 1, 2026 – December 31, 2026	March 31, 2027



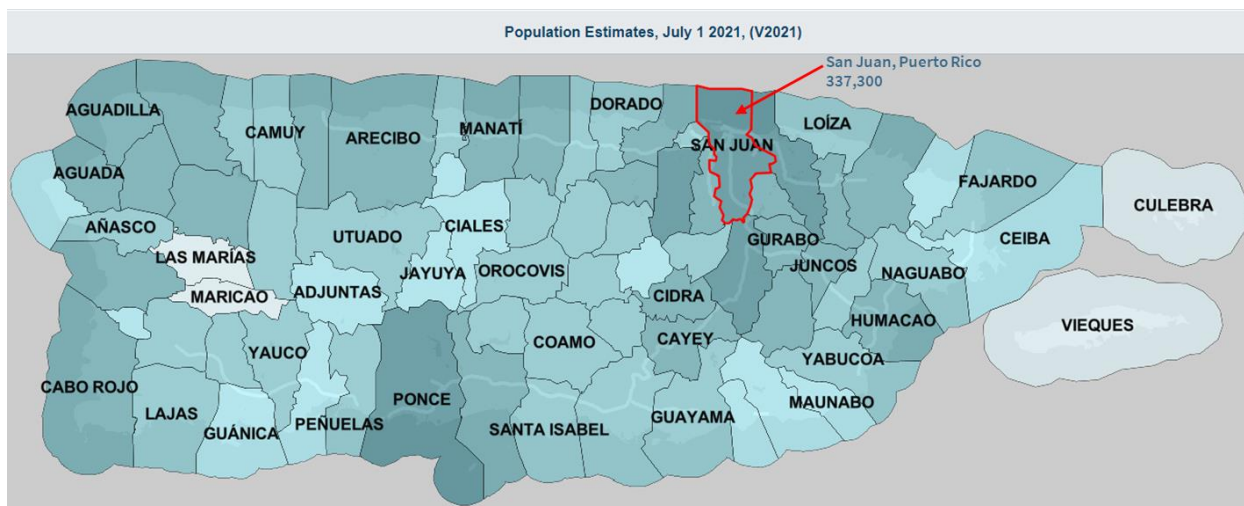
COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

The Municipality of San Juan is the largest municipality, principal seaport, and main governmental, financial, academic, cultural, and tourism center of Puerto Rico. The Municipality's government is composed of an elected Mayor, and a Municipal Legislature of 17 members elected in general elections every four years.

The Mayor is responsible for establishing and carrying out the policymaking, overseeing the day-to-day operations of the municipal government and appointing the senior municipal officials of the Municipality's departments. The Municipal Legislature is responsible, among other matters, for approving ordinances and resolutions, including the annual operating budget of the Municipality.



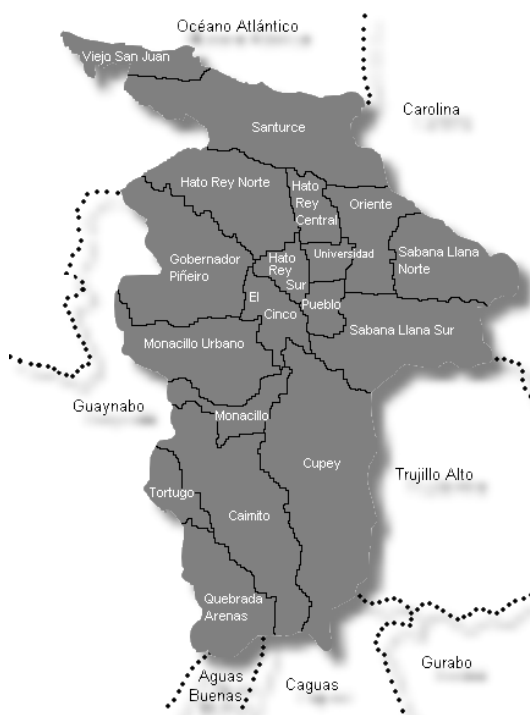
The Municipality assumes either partial or full responsibility for providing services to its citizens related to public safety, urban affairs, culture and recreation, health and welfare, urban development, education, economic development, and other general services.



The Municipality of San Juan is located on the north coast of Puerto Rico and has an area of 123.5 square kilometers (47.5 miles²) square kilometers (47.5 square miles). It is the capital of Puerto Rico and was founded in 1521.

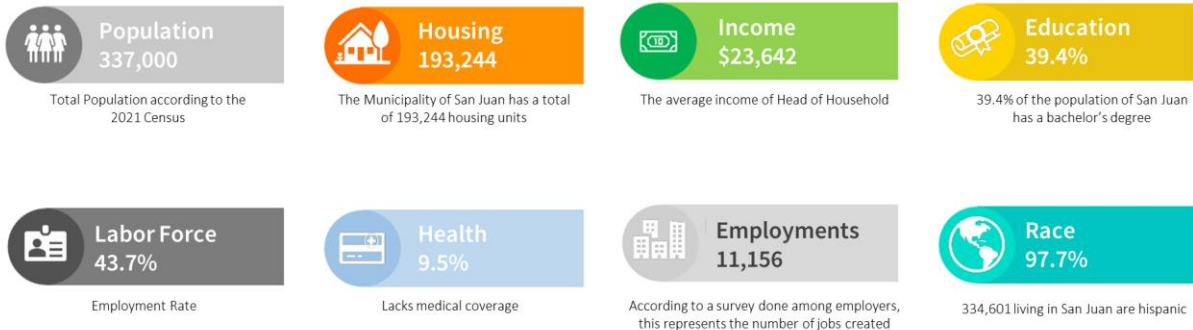
It is the most populated municipality of Puerto Rico, with a population of 337,300 inhabitants, according to the population estimates, July 1st, 2021, U.S. Census population. However, its population has experienced a decrease in recent decades, as a result of the population moving to adjacent municipalities and abroad, mainly to other jurisdictions on the east coast of the United States.

The Municipality is comprised of 18 neighborhoods: Caimito, El Cinco, Cupey, Gobernador Piñero, Hato Rey Central, Hato Rey Norte, Hato Rey Sur, Monacillo, Monacillo Urbano, Oriente, Pueblo de Río Piedras, Quebrada Arenas, Sabana Llana Norte, Sabana Llana Sur, San Juan Antiguo, Santurce, Tortugo and Universidad.



During the 1980 - 2020 census period, the population of San Juan has shown a decreasing trend, from 434,849 to 342,259 inhabitants; this reduction in population represents 21.3%.

A. Census Data for San Juan



The Municipality is the main site of commercial, economic, cultural, educational, touristic, social, and political development of the Island. It is where most of the municipality's offices, state government offices, federal government agencies and most of the private companies of Puerto Rico are concentrated. Also, there are tourist attractions in Old San Juan as its plazas; the San Cristobal Castle, Museums, the El Morro Fort; the San Juan City Hall; the Governor of Puerto Rico residence La Fortaleza and the Paseo la Princesa. The modern part of the city is where the main administrative, financial, commercial, health and service centers of Puerto Rico are located.

The Capital City of Puerto Rico has a diversity of venues for the celebration of different types of entertainment activities, both passive and multitudinous. An example of this is the Coliseum of Puerto Rico José Miguel Agrelot; the Dr. Pedro J. Rosselló González Puerto Rico Convention Center; the Roberto Clemente Coliseum; the Hiram Bithorn Municipal Stadium; the Pedrín Zorrilla Coliseum and the Luis A. Ferré Fine Arts Center, just to mention some of the facilities that attract activities and the most visitors. It is also worth mentioning Plaza Las Americas, the largest shopping mall in the Caribbean, located in Hato Rey.

San Juan is currently home to the main educational institutions in Puerto Rico. The University of Puerto Rico, the Medical Sciences Campus, Interamerican University, Sacred Heart University, Polytechnic University, Ana G. Méndez University, Carlos Albizu University San Juan Campus, Puerto Rico School of Plastic Arts and the Technology College of San Juan, Conservatory of Music of Puerto Rico, are all located in the Capital City, among other educational institutions.

Also, the main healthcare centers are in San Juan. The Puerto Rico Medical Center, the Puerto Rico Cardiovascular Center, the Comprehensive Cancer Center, the Veterans Hospital, the San

Juan Hospital, Metro Pavia Hospital, Ashford Presbyterian Community Hospital, Doctor's Center, El Maestro Hospital, San Jorge Hospital, are some of the hospitals based in our City.

San Juan has the largest number of endorsed hotel rooms in a Puerto Rico with approximately 5,500. Old San Juan, Condado, Miramar and Ocean Park offer high quality lodging alternatives for all visitors. In addition, there is a flow of cruise ship passengers in the Port of San Juan that exceeds one million passengers each year.

The Municipality of San Juan has a complete road infrastructure, which makes it accessible to citizens from any geographic area. It is still surrounded by highways and main avenues that facilitate its accessibility.

B. The Challenges

In recent years, the Municipality is facing an unprecedented situation with new challenges, such as the **effects of the COVID-19 pandemic** and its different variants, the impact of the Executive Orders from the Government of Puerto Rico to manage the pandemic, as well as to prevent and protect the population from the spread of the COVID-19, presented new scenarios such as the economic contraction and the population reduction.

Also, Puerto Rico was just beginning to get back on track after **Hurricanes Irma and Maria**, when the **2020 earthquakes** started, and the COVID-19 pandemic arrived at the Island. The **loss of employment** affected the ability of the household to keep their houses safe and secure. Communities were affected, lacked accessibility to services, including health, education, limited access to technological resources, all of which are some of the areas that need critical attention.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has many challenges ahead of it. The **restructuring of its bond's debt** approved by federal Judge Laura Taylor Swain, and the reconstruction and recovery effort after Hurricane Maria. In addition to, the rising prices on higher crude oil costs and the limited fuel and food supplies due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. A high inflation rate is expected, the highest in 40 years, with ongoing supply chain disruptions and high energy prices through most 2022.

These events have affected the economic and social development of the Municipality of San Juan and the wellbeing of our citizens. Also, our Municipal finances have faced fiscal challenges due to the **management inefficiency of resources from the past administration**, among which were an excess of expenses over revenues translated into millionaire debts with suppliers.

A difficult contextual scenario poses additional challenges related to **severe population decline** and **structural demographic changes** in Puerto Rico, as well as the behavior of the world economy and difficult access to resources related to our Island geography.

Currently, world economies are still subject to the shock waves caused by the initial defeat of COVID-19. Because the proportion of unvaccinated people remains high, in addition to weakening of vaccines and the growth of new variants, COVID-19 cases continue to increase, creating new economic shocks, which will continue thru 2022 and longer.

The increase of interest rates by the US Federal Reserve Bank is expected to continue during the next fiscal year. The resurgence of the COVID-19 virus and its variants have led to new mobility restrictions.

The internal characteristics of the Municipality of San Juan are defined major challenges, that we consider them growing opportunities. These can be summarized as:

Health

- The COVID-19 pandemic in Puerto Rico undoubtedly affected most acutely the most vulnerable sectors of the Municipality: the low-income population, the elderly, children, people with critical health conditions, as well as other marginalized populations.
- To enhance the readiness of the hospital and the regional health facilities of the Municipality to cope with the challenges of an epidemic, a pandemic or any other emergency or disaster to provide the necessary health services to the community.

Infrastructure and Environment

- Climate change has increased the number of natural events that affect the island, such as hurricanes and earthquakes that have impacted Puerto Rico in recent years, events that have had consequences in the Municipality of San Juan.
- Every year we need to prepare mitigation plans to deal with the seasonal weather events that affect San Juan. In the past, Hurricanes Irma and Maria affected the facilities and infrastructure of the Municipality, which were neglected, requiring the conditioning of these.
- The closure of the landfills is a situation that has affected waste disposal programs on the Island. The high population concentration of residents and visitors directly affects the effectiveness of the solid domestic waste and debris collection process in the City.

Economics

- Over the past several years, Puerto Rico has faced fiscal challenges that have impacted the island's economic situation. The prolonged economic depression, demographic trends and the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico, have had an impact on the finances of municipalities due to fiscal control measures.
- The pandemic significantly affected the economic activity of the City, home to several major cruise ships. Not being able to receive cruise ships affected the economic activity of businesses in Old San Juan.

- The cancelled flights had a significant impact on the tourism activities such as hotel, restaurant, and service sector.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the business sector, causing many small and medium-sized businesses to close their operations. This has also affected municipal revenues.

Government Management

- Limited resources for emergency response and risk prevention.
- Limitations in digital access (Internet) in the rural and/or low-income population: it is a duty to attend, reinforce and provide access to technology (broadband Internet) to this population.
- During the past few years, there has been a deterioration in the cleanliness of the City, the maintenance of the streets and of the sports and recreational facilities, and other services providers facilities like community centers for the elderly population.

2. USES OF FUNDS

Transformational Measures that will help support a strong and equitable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and economic downturn

The Recovery Plan is mainly focused in guaranteeing the essential services to its population and responsibly providing for the solution of adverse situations. Also, it seeks to promote communities that are safe and healthy, with the ability to achieve continued socio-economic development, by means of assisting opportunities of education, recreation, and cultural development, within adequate urban and natural environments.

The Government of Puerto Rico has progressed the implementation of new fiscal measures and structural reforms that promote better future perspectives for municipalities of the Island. Certainly, new opportunities emerge per economic relief and fiscal measures being implemented by the Federal Government.

After the CARES Act provided jurisdictions with immediate resources to prevent, prepare and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, the new resources available through the CSLFRF will provide support to jurisdictions in responding to the economic and public health impacts of COVID-19 and in the efforts to contain impacts on communities, residents, and businesses.

The COVID 19 pandemic have shuddered the whole world. Since March 2020 to June 18, 2022, data reflects that in Puerto Rico 353,763 cases of infected people have been reported; thus 48,245 cases were from San Juan. From total of cases of COVID-19 in Puerto Rico; 4,480 have died due to the infection. Recently, the CDC cleared the way for vaccinations for children 6 months to 5 years old; increasing the number of people to be vaccinated.

The Municipality with a population per the 2021 US Census of 337,000 inhabitants, has prepared the 2021-2022 Recovery Plan, as required by Treasury for jurisdictions with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents.

This Recovery Plan has been prepared in alignment with the San Juan Strategic Plan and its content includes General Goals, Specific Objectives and a Strategy defined to ensure that program outcomes are achieved in an effective and equitable manner.

In consultation with public health experts, the Government of Puerto Rico and the Municipality Health Department are working in a plan to fight the COVID-19, and its variants, surged in San Juan and in Puerto Rico. Scientific evidence confirms that the most effective measure to fight COVID-19 is through vaccination.

The World Health Organization (“WHO”) has stated it currently has 11 safe and effective vaccines that minimize people getting seriously ill or dying from COVID-19, but only 3 vaccines are approved for use in the USA. Therefore, the WHO urges to be vaccinated, even those people who have already been exposed to the virus.

To safeguard the health of the entire population and avoid COVID-19 spread in municipal government facilities and guarantee the continuation of municipal services, the Mayor of San Juan issued [Executive Order No. 3, Serie 2021-2022](#) to require all municipal employees to be fully vaccinated. The Municipality is also requiring COVID test to those whose immune system is compromised, who are allergic to vaccines or have another medical contraindication or religious beliefs that prevents inoculation.







First, the Municipality acknowledges that as a recipient of the CSLFRF award, it must follow four statutory eligible uses:

A. Four Key Eligible Use Categories

01	PUBLIC SECTOR REVENUE LOSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of government services, to the extent of the reduction in revenue of the recipient due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the recipient prior to the emergency.
02	PUBLIC HEALTH & ECONOMIC RESPONSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative economic impact. Providing a broader set of eligible uses for impacted and disproportionately impacted populations.
03	PREMIUM PAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to such eligible workers of the recipient, or by providing grants to eligible employers that have eligible workers who performed essential work.
04	WATER, SEWER & BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make necessary investments in water, sewer, sediment control and unclogging projects that are eligible. Broadband investments to allow recipients to address access, affordability & reliability challenges.

Strategies to maximize programmatic impact and effective, efficient, and equitable outcomes

As for expenditures of the allocated resources, CSLFRF resources will be expended per the Treasury's Final Rule and applicable costs following the six statutory categories:

					
EC 1 Public Health Financing COVID-19 mitigation efforts, medical expenses, mental health support, and certain public health and safety personnel.	EC 2 Negative Economic Impacts Respond to the economic impacts of workers, families, small businesses, affected industries and the public sector.	EC 3 Public Health-Negative Economic Impact: Public Sector Capacity Funds to restore and strengthen public sector capacity, which support the government's ability to deliver critical services COVID-19. They can also be used to increase public sector employment.	EC 4 Premium Pay Give additional support to those who have and will have the highest health risks due to their service during the pandemic.	EC 5 Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure In order to improve our wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, the Municipality will carry out an aggressive plan for the sediment control, construction and reconstruction of storm drainage systems. To promote an ecologically responsible environment and ensure the health and well-being of our residents and visitors, we will systematically carry out the cleaning and unclogging of storm sewerage systems. The plan includes a periodic inventory of all sewers in the system and the manufacture, repair and installation of sewer grills. Provide high-speed, reliable, and affordable broadband coverage to strengthen critical activities, virtual school, healthcare, and remote work. Health Data Center Project, Municipal Tower Data Center Project, Broadband Project and Smart City Project.	EC 6 Revenue Replacement Section 603(c)(1)(C) of the Act establishes that CLFRF's funds may be used to provide governmental services up to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the emergency.

The Municipality plans to use the CSLFRF funds to continue its support for a strong and equitable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and economic downturn to businesses, communities and residents of our City. Due to the loss of revenue and the effects of the pandemic, the City directed its limited resources to provide health services to respond to the emergency. As a result, our road system continued to suffer for which the City needs to invest in the maintenance of roads to improve the quality of life of its residents, businesses and visitors.

Road quality is of the utmost importance as it helps people in its communities and their connection to everyday life. It helps people by increasing access to jobs, schools, stores, and other recreational activities that improve quality of life. With improved road infrastructure, patients can easily get the medical attention they need in time. It also helps doctors, medical staff and government workers travel to assist the people in need, especially when it comes to emergencies. Lack of high-quality and safe roads negatively impacts how people live their daily lives.

The maintenance of the Municipality's road system is a recurring task that had in the past been left aside due to the loss of revenue. The Municipality strategized an aggressive plan that includes **scarification and resurfacing of streets, re-pavement of avenues, streets, roads, and sidewalks** that will help the economic recovery of those communities by providing better and faster access to their jobs and businesses in the area.

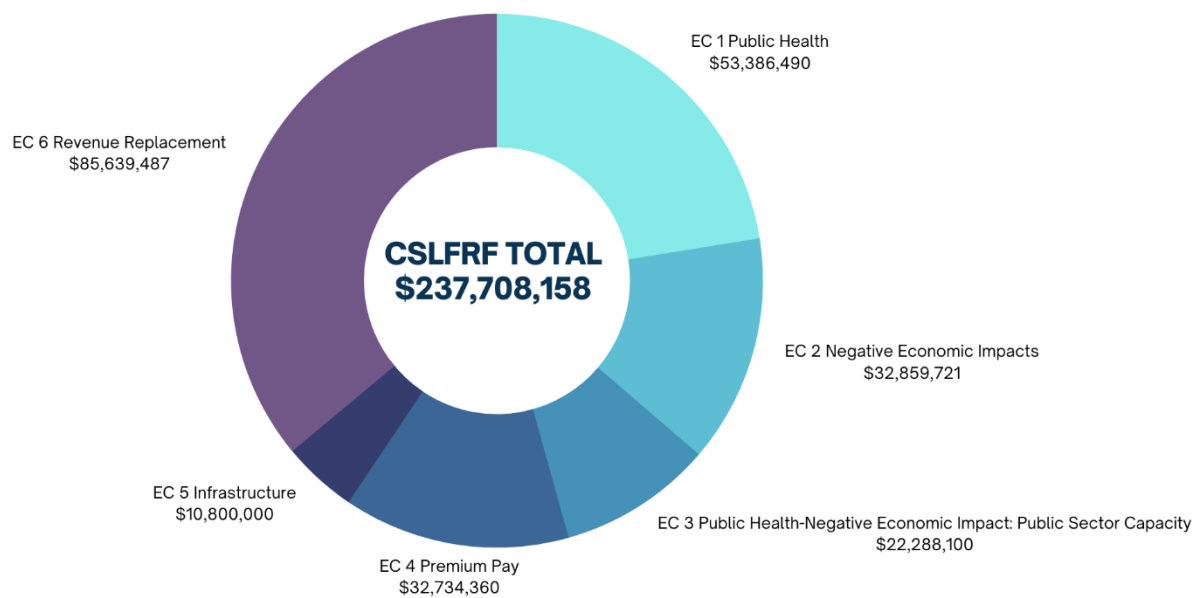
As of June 30, 2022, approximately 167,000 tons of asphalt have been used for the repavement of nearly 107 linear miles of public roads in San Juan. There is a comprehensive plan for the reconstruction and resurfacing of more than 200 linear miles of municipal streets, avenues and highways in San Juan that will contribute to the economic recovery of the communities by providing better and faster access to offices, commercial and industrial areas.



Another project of significant importance for the Municipality, undertaking a project to **improve rainwater collection system** in wards and sectors in the city. Also, as part of the work, the **repair or replacement of pipes, and reconstruction of ells, unclogging of pluvial systems, replacement of pipes and sediment control and removal** will be performed in the pump catchment area in San Juan.

The goals and objectives in this Recovery Plan are sustained by community assessments and an organization of six (6) Programmatic Areas that will address the community needs and promote equitable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the economic turndown.

Accordingly, the Municipality of San Juan has allocated \$237 million of CSLFRF funds into the following categories:



B. Programmatic Areas and Major Goals

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITIES AND HEALTH



- Develop capabilities of individuals and autonomous communities and empower them to reach their highest development potential.
- Offer a health system of sensible practices and excellency in service and performance, emphasizing on disease prevention and service oriented to informed differentiation of community health needs.
- Expand housing opportunities and mitigate the negative impact of economic distress supporting the production and access to sound safe and sanitary homes.

TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Articulate an orderly development of infrastructure to promote viable and adequate environment that support diversity and equality and promote well balanced socio-economic development as well as protecting natural capital.



MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

- Strengthen management through an integrated municipal organization that contributes to optimal use of economic resources, the development of human resources and equitable quality services to the people.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Promote San Juan as the location for investment opportunity to attract and promote small, medium-sized businesses, and major investments, that will diversify the economic base, provide, and sustain jobs and increase income to benefit industries and all population sectors.



SPORTS, RECREATION AND CULTURE

- Diversify sports, recreational and cultural offerings, including quality programs and infrastructure that will support healthy lifestyles, strengthen communities and provide a platform for economic development.

EDUCATION

- Provide and promote a complete array of opportunities to educate children, youth and adults, strengthening their intellectual growth and contributing and enhancing the integral development of individuals to the maximum of their capabilities.

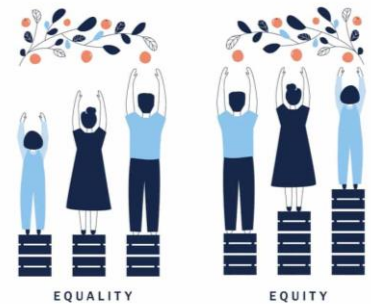


C. Recovery Plan Main Objectives

The CSLFRF provides an infusion of resources to relieve the crisis caused by the pandemic, address its economic consequences, and lay the groundwork for a strong and equitable recovery. The CSLFRF funding allocation for the Municipality of San Juan is \$237 million. These resources must be obligated on or before December 31, 2024 and spent on or before December 31, 2026.

Each of the Program Areas will invest resources in infrastructure and socio-economic development addressing objectives to *promote equitable access to services and opportunity*.

The CSLFRF disbursements for the Municipality of San Juan are planned for or an inclusive and equitable recovery from COVID-19, accelerating solutions, keeping people safe and the economy resilient.



The Recovery Plan main objectives are:

- Educate, promote, and increase vaccination for the population, especially COVID-19 vaccines.
- Educate and promote understanding of the collective impact resulting from individual decisions. Promote awareness and conscious decision making among the population to contribute to the solution of critical problems that affect everyone.
- Strengthen the Municipal Health System to promote healthy lifestyles that reduce the incidence of preventable diseases, disabilities, injuries, and even premature deaths.
- Provide temporary socioeconomic safety net programs.
- Improve the quality and diversity of the programs, services and benefits offered to the population.
- Improve the condition of public facilities that support human activity in daily life.
- Promote participation of individuals and private investment towards community development.
- Eliminate security threats that make communities more vulnerable to crime, such as the lack of adequate lighting in public and communal areas, and public obstacles.
- Integrate technological advances to public endeavors as to improve access to services and opportunities. Expand Broadband and internet accessibility to all the population. This is fundamental as social equalizer.
- Strengthen women's professional and entrepreneurial capacities and expand employment opportunities with equal pay.
- Invest in water systems to hinder the effects of poor sanitation in communities and households, which can cause a wide range of health and welfare problems.
- Build community resilience and expand awareness of global health, conflicts and the global economy, climate change, water, food security, and other crisis.



3. PROMOTING EQUITABLE OUTCOMES

Producing meaningful equity results

The Municipality has allocated funds to specific needs related to recovering from the pandemic including targeted programs focused on those sectors most significantly affected by the pandemic. As we establish recovery programs focused on each of the areas, we are considering the specific impacts within each in order to achieve the most equitable results for each program.

In the day-to-day work of the Municipality, the use of CSLFRF prioritizes economic and social equity. The implementation strategies developed by the different departments within each Programmatic Area are oriented to reduce the negative economic impacts and to provide services to the communities that have been excluded and disproportionately impacted. Likewise, community infrastructure development needs are identified in order to program projects that improve the quality of life in socioeconomically constrained areas.

The Municipality operates the San Juan Hospital, located in the Centro Medico area. As one of its priorities, the San Juan Hospital needs to address the issues of Pandemic Readiness and activities related to health services specialized in acute illnesses; outpatient treatment once they have been discharged, and research and academic workshops. Moreover, it is the academic center where physicians do their medical residency and internships.

The Municipality also has 9 Regional Health Centers that offer ambulatory services at the primary and secondary levels. The primary level pays special attention to healthcare maintenance, disease prevention and early diagnosis of minor, chronic and emergency

diseases, which reduces or eliminates the risk of disease. The secondary care level involves the diagnosis and treatment of medical conditions that require consultations with several specialists. The Centers are located in the low- and moderate-income sectors of Río Piedras, San José, Sabana Llana, Luis Lloréns Torres, Puerta de Tierra, Puerto Nuevo, Barrio Obrero, La Perla, and Santurce.

Also, the Municipality has communities that have been underserved and/or suffer the impact of inadequate locational conditions. Previously, the development process in Puerto Rico impacted the development of communities in San Juan. It provides a framework to better understand how locational and inadequate development pressures have too often resulted in a lack of opportunity and gentrification. Among the communities that have been affected by the negative impacts of development and modernization in the Capital City, some have major challenges due to severe vulnerability from flooding, threat to health and inadequate housing conditions, topped by declining education and loss of jobs. In addition, they have high concentrations of elderly populations and people with disabilities and chronic health conditions. Among the communities with a real mix of socioeconomic limitations are Israel and Bitumul, Plebiscito III y III, Buen Consejo, Sierra Maestra, Capetillo, La Perla, Altos del Cabro, Seboruco, Quebrada Arenas, Playita, Parcelas Falú, Las Monjas, Parada 27, El Checo, Cantera, Villa Clemente, Shangai, Barriada Figueroa, Barriada Venezuela, Barriada Borinquen, Comunidad Morcelo, and Comunidad Buena Vista.

San Juan is committed to aiding households and small businesses within its jurisdiction by promoting a better understanding of vulnerabilities, strengths, and interdependencies to address the impacts of the pandemic. However, it has given emphasis to low-income communities and underserved segments of the population, including minorities, disadvantaged youth, the unemployed, formerly incarcerated persons, veterans, and persons with disabilities. The assistance has included efforts and guidance on prevention and response to pandemic challenges, food supplies, housing programs, employment programs, access to resources for education, jobs, and opportunities.

After a year facing the pandemic, one of the main objectives with the communities is to strength their resilience, develop and promote innovation, while building capacity and empowering communities to strengthen collaboration with both, the governmental and private sectors. Interventions are aimed at reducing disparities in accessibility physical to health and social assistance services, as well as in education, housing, utilities, and public transportation.

Another issue that was identified during the pandemic of COVID -19 was the increase in victims of domestic and sexual violence and child abuse. One of the common factors is having the victims and their aggressors "confined" in the same house. Moreover, there were stress factors such as the change of the routine of sending the children to school, to having them taking their classes at home virtually. In addition to this, working remote, the use of innovative technology, space limitations, duplication of household duties, among others. All these factors are potential stressors for the health, emotional health, and general wellbeing of the entire

family. These become potential hazards to the physical health, emotional health, and general well-being of the entire family.

The Office for the Integral Development of Women of the Municipality, known as ODIM, serves women from communities with economic, social, educational, and occupational disadvantages. People who have been victims and/or survivors of domestic and sexual violence. The CDC has identified several factors that affect public health equity, preventing access to adequate, innovative, preventive, fair, and accessible health care. These factors are discrimination in health care based on social status, immigration, level of education, occupation, housing, and economic capacity. These factors and others are associated with more COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations, complications and increased pre-existing medical conditions and even deaths.

Studies have shown that the COVID-19 pandemic has increased in this population feelings of anxiety, depression, restlessness, abandonment, "permanent" isolation, suicidal ideas, abuse, among other disorders. This is due to the fear of their own contagion, of family, friends, co-workers and/or management of the loss of life. Not to mention the continued use of protective equipment that causes "weariness" in part of the population.

ODIM's staff is professionally instructed in best practices to address the needs of these populations. Considering the need of our participants, it is urgent to resume the offer of open group therapies for victims of domestic violence. Certainly, the current circumstances brought on by the COVID 19 pandemic have halted the provision of group services. However, it is the main interest of ODIM to resume and expand these support services so that they can be offered in person and / or virtually. Among the offers of the contracted mental health professional, is the development of educational material, training, and support to the staff of the ODIM in issues of vicarious traumatization, "burn out", anxiety management. However, it is the main interest of our office to resume and expand these support services so that they can be offered in person and / or virtually. Among the offers of the contracted mental health professional, is the development of educational material, training, and support to the staff of the ODIM in issues of trauma, "burn out", anxiety management, depression; as well as educating the community in the management of stressors associated with the coronavirus pandemic.

A genuine concern of ODIM's program and parallel to domestic and sexual violence is the direct or collateral effect on children. Children who have experienced domestic violence in their families usually develop emotional, cognitive, behavioral and/or social difficulties. The pandemic has been an aggravating factor in the emotional health and social behavior of children. The sudden, abrupt changes they have undergone, bring therefore a displaying in the emotional health of children.

Now that we are in the process of reopening the school system, it is essential to contract psychologists for minors who can administer psychological and psychometric tests to our population. The area of assessment remains a challenge of wide obstacles to overcome during

the pandemic process; this being one of the most important for the diagnosis, registration and treatment of minors who participate in Special Education programs, for health and forensic treatments and procedures that require evaluation.

The area of assessment remains a challenge of wide obstacles to overcome during the pandemic process; this being one of the most important for the diagnosis, registration and treatment of minors who participate in Special Education programs, for health and forensic treatments and procedures that require evaluation.

Immigrants face constant barriers in a new social space, aggravated by the COVID 19 pandemic. Their immigration status can create uncertainty about access to justice and the free government services they may receive.

At the beginning of the COVID-19 emergency in Puerto Rico, the Municipality closed the operations of its administrative units, including the ODIM. Despite the limitations in face-to-face services resulting from the closure of operations, the services offered from a dedicated phone line 939-CONTIGO continued to be provided to ODIM participants and any calls received, such as: crisis intervention, legal representation in protection order proceedings, Family Law and stabilization of the migration process, including COVID 19 testing.

During the emergency created by the spread of COVID-19, several organizations have recommended to governments, as a measure of prevention and care for victims of violence, to declare as essential services shelters for victims of gender-based violence or sexual assault. During the period of the "lockdown" declared in March 2020, being an almost inevitable security measure to control the spread of the coronavirus, we were able to identify the need for remote equipment (cell phones, laptops), protective equipment and the need to hire more human resources for the care of the service Line.

The purpose is for more women victims of domestic violence in San Juan to have better access to the justice system. The services offered by the ODIM Office of the Municipality of San Juan to the victims, free of charge, allow this access to justice. The ODIM office proposes to train community leaders in general legal issues, the functioning of the court, how to request protection orders to provide assistance to the victim.

A. Lead Agency

The Municipality's Office of Management and Budget (SJOMB) is the lead agency appointed by the Mayor with the responsibility for overseeing the development of the Recovery Plan and the Administration of the CSLFRF. This office is responsible to monitor both the financial expenditures allocated to each spending initiative as well as the Recovery Plan's progress in addressing the social and economic conditions which have created the inequities exacerbated by the pandemic.

In fulfilling its primary role, the SJOMB and, through an Interagency Committee constituted with representatives of the Municipality's Departments and Offices, established direction, and supervised the process including identification of needs, collection and processing of information, and preparation of the Recovery Plan. Upon establishment of the Interagency Committee, priorities and target dates were set to address each stage of the Recovery Plan process.

4. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The Municipality is undertaking a planning process to establish funding priorities and develop a spending plan that will best support the needs of the constituents of San Juan. The Recovery Plan after the COVID 19 pandemic requires building on common goals between the different sectors of the Municipality. The specific strategies of the Recovery Plan will be consistent with the principles of the Strategic Plan of the Municipality and citizen input.

Plan priorities will be developed in part from the public and stakeholder consultation, including:

- Low Income persons
- Community Groups
- Public Housing Residents
- Nonprofit entities serving disadvantaged populations.
- Businesses
- Economic development organizations

The information for the preparation of the Recovery Plan was gathered from a formal consultation process. The Municipality published an invitation for Virtual Public Hearings on the August 10, 2021, edition of El Nuevo Día newspaper, an island-wide circulation newspaper. The virtual public hearing was held on August 13, 2021. The hearing was attended by 25 registered individuals.

The hearings were transmitted using the following technologies: Microsoft Power Point and GoToMeeting. Both systems allow participants to receive accessible communication and to request assistance as needed. In the case of Microsoft Power Point, the system transcribed in real time the spoken words and displayed them on-screen as captions in the same language the presenter was speaking, or as subtitles translated to another language. The PowerPoint technology helped accommodate individuals in the audience who may have been deaf or hard of hearing, or more familiar with another language, respectively. In addition, there were also position, size, color, and other appearance options for the captions and subtitles to accommodate different environments and audience needs. Regarding GoToMeeting this technology provided the following accessibility features: 1) color contrasts and font size help with visual communication and improve information access for users with vision impairment

or compromised vision, and 2) Live Chat for keyboard interaction between presenter and the participants. Question could be made privately or to be seen by all participants. A chat area was provided to present comments and all participants were provided with an opportunity to present their needs and questions.

The presentation included a description of ARP Act and the CSLFRF; description and purpose of the Recovery Plan, the planning process and its integration; the community consultation process; identification of needs; and the design of strategies, goals and objectives. The consultation process was explained further, to include the legal framework, objectives, and the importance of promoting participation of persons with low and moderate income, elderly persons, persons with physical and mental disabilities, homeless persons, persons with HIV/AIDS, residents of Qualified Census Tracts.

In addition, participants were allowed to present their comments by email through (arpa@sanjuan.pr).

The consultation process is one of the main elements within the Municipality's public policy. This policy results in a local government model that effectively responds to the population and communities' demand for services and efficiently addresses the needs of all community components.

The citizen participation and consultation process are incorporated during each phase of the preparation of the Initial Recovery Plan and will continue during the annual revisions of the document.

To attain participative, efficient and democratic governance, innovative public management is required. Citizen participation has strengthened our collaborative model. San Juan will continue integrating different sectors, such as: municipal officials and the community, low-income persons, nonprofit organizations, business, civic, labor and professional sectors.

Municipal strategies concerning citizen participation have proven to be a successful key to enforce and broaden the citizen participation plan used in the development of other Community Plan (Like HUD's Consolidated Plan). However, citizen participation is not limited to the development of the plans. Some of the actions to be taken to encourage participation of all municipal residents include:

1. Publishing notices in general circulation newspapers: (a) public hearings, (b) funds distribution, and (c) annual reports.
2. Providing technical assistance and guidance for submitting proposals.
3. Posting copies of public notices in the municipal building bulletin boards.
4. Sending copies of public notices and instructions to organizations through e-mail.
5. Conducting meetings related to projects, regulations and needs.
6. Conducting meetings with communities, Municipal Staff and Community Promoters to solve ongoing issues.

7. Posting information on social media and the official webpage of the Municipality (sanjuan.pr).



5. LABOR PRACTICES

For any infrastructure projects funded with CSLFRF funds, the Municipality will consider the appropriateness of relevant labor practices as encouraged in published CSLFRF guidance, and report on the use of such practices as required by applicable Treasury Department Compliance and Reporting Guidance.

As of this reporting period, the Municipality has identified two infrastructure project that are currently being rolled out. Once the programs are fully initiated, future reports will highlight the relevant workforce practices that utilize strong labor standards to promote effective and efficient delivery of high-quality infrastructure while also supporting the economic recovery through equitable employment opportunities for workers were applicable.

Currently Planned Infrastructure Projects:

- Power Backup Generator for PRASA Water Systems
- Stormwater System Sediment Control

All third-party contractor working with the Municipality of San Juan on currently planned infrastructure projects are contractually required to comply will all applicable federal law, regulations, executive orders, FEMA policies, procedures, and directives. This compliance includes but is not limited to the following.

Compliance with Non-Discrimination

- A. The third-party contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. third-party contractor will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Such action shall include, but not be limited to the following:
 - i. Employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The third-party contractor agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause.
- B. The third-party contractor will, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the third-party contractor, state that all qualified applicants will receive considerations for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.
- C. The third-party contractor will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which it has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding, a notice to be provided advising said labor union or workers' representatives, of the third-party contractor 's commitments under this section and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment.
- D. The third-party contractor will comply with all provisions of [Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965](#), and of the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor.
- E. The third-party contractor will furnish all information and reports required by [Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965](#), and by rules, regulations, and orders of the Secretary of Labor, or pursuant thereto, and will permit access to his books, records, and accounts by the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor for purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with such rules, regulations, and orders.
- F. In the event of the third-party contractor 's noncompliance with the nondiscrimination clauses of this contract or with any of the said rules, regulations, or orders, this contract may be canceled, terminated, or suspended in whole or in part and the third-party contractor may be declared ineligible for further Government contracts or federally assisted construction contracts in accordance with procedures authorized in [Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965](#), and such other sanctions as may be imposed and remedies invoked as provided in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, or by rule, regulation, or order of the Secretary of Labor, or as otherwise provided by law.
- G. The third-party contractor will include the portion of the sentence immediately preceding paragraph (1) and the provisions of paragraphs (1) through (7) in every

subcontract or purchase order unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary of Labor issued pursuant to section 204 of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, so that such provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor or vendor. The third-party contractor will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as the administering agency may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions, including sanctions for noncompliance: Provided, however, that in the event the third-party contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with, litigation with a sub-contractor or vendor as a result of such direction by the administering agency, the SUBRECIPIENT may request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

Compliance with the Copeland "Anti-Kickback" Act

1. The third-party contractor shall comply with [18 U.S.C. § 874, 40 U.S.C. § 3145, and the requirements of 29 C.F.R. pt. 3](#) as may be applicable, which are incorporated by reference into this contract.
2. Subcontracts. The third-party contractor or subcontractors shall insert in any subcontracts the clause above and such other clauses as the DEPARTMENT may by appropriate instructions require, and a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime third-party contractor shall be responsible for the compliance by any sub-contractors or lower tier sub- contractors with all these contract clauses.
3. Subcontracts. The contractor or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clause above and such other clauses as the FEMA may by appropriate instructions require, and a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with all these contract clauses.
4. Breach. A breach of the contract clauses above may be ground for termination of the CONTRACT, and for debarment as a contractor and subcontractor as provided in [29 C.F.R. § 5.12](#).

Compliance with the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act

1. Overtime requirements. No third-party contractor or subcontractors contracting for any part of the contract work which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall require or permit any such laborer or mechanic in any workweek in which he or she is employed on such work to work in excess of forty hours in such workweek unless such laborer or mechanic receives compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of forty hours in such workweek.



2. Violation; liability for unpaid wages; liquidated damages. In the event of any violation of the clause set forth in paragraph (1) of this section, the third-party contractor and any sub-contractors responsible therefor shall be liable for the unpaid wages. In addition, such third-party contractor and subcontractor shall be liable to the United States (in the case of work done under contract for the District of Columbia or a territory, to such District or to such territory), for liquidated damages. Such liquidated damages shall be computed with respect to each individual laborer or mechanic, including watchmen and guards, employed in violation of the clause set forth in paragraph (1) of this section, in the sum of \$10 for each calendar day on which such individual was required or permitted to work in excess of the standard workweek of forty hours without payment of the overtime wages required by the clause set forth in paragraph (1) of this section.

3. Withholding for unpaid wages and liquidated damages. The DEPARTMENT shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor withhold or cause to be withheld, from any moneys payable on account of work performed by the third-party contractor or sub-contractor under any such contract or any other Federal contract with the same prime third-party contractor, or any other federally-assisted contract subject to the [Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act](#), which is held by the same prime third-party contractor, such sums as may be determined to be necessary to satisfy any liabilities of such third-party contractor or subcontractor for unpaid wages and liquidated damages as provided in the clause set forth in paragraph (2) of this section.

4. Subcontracts. The third-party contractor or sub-contractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clauses set forth in paragraph (1) through (4) of this section and a clause requiring the sub-contractor to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime third-party contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any sub-contractor or lower tier sub-contractor with the clauses set forth in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this section.

Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment 31 U.S.C. § 1352 (as amended)

Contractors who apply or bid for an award of \$100,000 or more shall file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of

Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant, or any other award covered by [31 U.S.C. § 1352](#). Each tier shall also disclose any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the recipient.

6. USE OF EVIDENCE

In considering opportunities with CSLFRF, the Municipality has planned on developing initiatives for service delivery first to a better and continued response to the sustained pandemic situation and to reduce vulnerabilities and promote economic recovery. Projects have been organized under preliminary evaluations and understanding of community present conditions and needs.

Narratives below include some data and information that refers to the needs and justifications for the projects proposed in this Recovery Plan and have been references used to prioritizing economic and racial equity as a goal and seeking maximization of programmatic impact, effective, efficient, and equitable outcomes.

- **Department of Municipal Police and Public Safety**
 - The Municipal Police has lost about 40% of its members. Of approximately 1,300 municipal police in 2013, the remaining members of the force are now estimated at about 805.
 - At the beginning of calendar year 2021, the Municipal Police was unmotivated, offices and stations are in terrible condition and lack of resources, training, and equipment are necessary to perform adequately the job.
 - Communities need improvements, better illumination, and surveillance technology to add to effective crime fighting.
 - For the Surveillance and Community Safety Program (the “Program”), the Municipality signed an MOU with the New York Police Department (NYPD) members of the NYPD will offer specialized training based on the anti-crime and collaborative model with communities, better known as "Neighborhood policing," to our police force.
- **Department of Health**
 - One of the challenges facing the Municipality is to prepare its medical facilities, the hospital as well as the regional health centers, pandemic ready, to be able to offer the necessary medical services to the population
 - In January 2021, the infrastructure of health services administered by the Municipality was limited to an over-concentration of resources in the northern half of the Municipality’s territory, while communities in the southern part of the City need better access to such services. Healthcare centers known as "CDTs" were in desperate need of repairs.

- The Municipality needs strengthening healthcare service provisions and has challenges related to a limited number of healthcare professionals and doctors, a growing number of persons with healthcare conditions that need care and a great number of elders with increasing medical care necessities. The health policy and strategy are to provide medical services closer to communities through modern facilities, well-staffed and providing high quality health services to the residents of San Juan.
- **Department of Operations and Ornate**
 - At the beginning of calendar year 2021, roads, sidewalks, and community public facilities were in state of disrepair, municipal gray infrastructure and green areas were in total abandonment and needed care and maintenance. Citizens suffered difficulties when traveling and were exposed to damage of their vehicles or face traffic accidents.
 - The Municipality of San Juan started program Tus Calles al Dia in October 2021, and as of June 2022 the Municipality has repave 141.45 linear miles with approximately 167,000 tons of asphalt by improving the streets, avenues and roads for better transportation and contribute to the economic development.
- **Technology Infrastructure**
 - During the past years, trends and technological tools have emerged in the world that have allowed the main cities of the world to digitalize, modernize and optimize public services, promoting an urban development that integrates the economy, mobility, the environment, municipal administration, and the improvement of the quality of life. San Juan envisions an improved access to innovation and to provide empowerment to its residents and visitors. Currently, we are working in a plan to improve our information systems and their interrelationship with the citizens in the Municipality.
- **Staff Training**
 - Managing a capital city requires teamwork. Every employee is extremely valuable. It is important that every employee is properly trained to provide the best service to the people.
- **Economic Development**
 - For the past 8 years, economic development in the Municipality had lost vitality and momentum. The climate for doing business in the Capital City has been affected by a lack of vision of the previous administration to use all the assets and strengths that San Juan has as the Capital City of Puerto Rico. This has been aggravated by the pandemic. The municipal permit system needs an overhaul to promote entrepreneurship and create a positive climate for investors. This initiative is underway. The lack of action and support to promote capital investment in San Juan during the last 8 years has had catastrophic consequences: business closures, loss of development opportunities, increase in empty commercial premises, an alarming loss of jobs and a decrease in our

population. San Juan needs a revised integral economic development plan and mobilize resources to the implementation of a Recovery Plan that will expand opportunities to all sectors.

- **Education and Recreation**

- The public education system physical facilities need infrastructure improvements or modernization.
- The San Juan University College needs to work on reaching its accreditation offering Associate Degrees, Certificates, and short courses to satisfy the educational needs of individuals that want to progress and begin working after two-year programs.
- At the beginning of calendar year 2021, over 200 recreation and sports facilities needed improvements. We will develop activities to help our citizens begin their recovery from isolation, social distancing, lockdown, and confinement promoting the use of our facilities and providing open spaces and recreation opportunities and healthy lifestyles.
- Children need support programs to assist them with school assignments and complement education. With the pandemic and economic crisis families do not find it easy for healthy family coexistence. Seniors cannot either provide adequate alternatives to assist their families and take care of their own health conditions. These represent social stressors that result in an array of social problems and conflicts at tense home environments.

- **Domestic Violence**

- The domestic violence has been intensified by the pandemic, affecting mainly women. Many of them have lost their jobs or had to quit their jobs because of the COVID 19, having to stay home for an extended period. This has led to an increase in domestic violence, that's why the Municipality has strength their program against domestic and sexual violence and the services provided to the victims. Also, is providing more resources to the hotline 939-CONTIGO, to continue serving these population.

7. PERFORMANCE REPORT

States, territories and metropolitan cities and counties with a population more than 250,000 residents (i.e., Tier 1 beneficiaries) must publish and submit to Treasury the Recovery Plan performance report ("Recovery Plan"). The Recovery Plan must be published on a website on the same date that the beneficiary submits the report to Treasury. Accordingly, the Municipality of San Juan 2022-2023 Recovery Plan will be available at <https://sanjuan.pr/>, on the home page for easy access.

The SJOMB is in-charge with the implementation of the Municipality's Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) by leading the Municipality's strategic planning work. KPIs reflect how the CLFRR program outcomes are achieved in an effective, efficient, and equitable manner to the

individuals, families, and businesses served. The SJOMB monitors performance of CSLFRF funded projects on a quarterly basis and provides the annual performance report and as integral part of the Recovery Plan after the completion of each fiscal year.

The SJOMB expanded its existing performance indicator management framework to ensure effective monitoring and oversight for the major CSLFRF funded projects, to include measuring the impact of the investments on our most vulnerable residents.

The Municipal Dependencies with responsibilities for providing federal stimulus funding performance data for specific expenditure categories (ECs) are required to include and submit the applicable key performance indicators that align with those categories to the SJOMB. The end of the fiscal year, KPIs results will be captured in next year's Recovery Plan.

The mandatory KPIs as required by Treasury are listed below:

1. Assistance to Households (EC 2.1 to 2.28):
 - Number of households served for rechargeable batteries
 - Number of households served with homecare assistance
 - Number of households served with high school graduation incentives scholarships
 - Number of households served with educational services
2. Community Violence Intervention
 - Number of individuals served with domestic violence interventions
3. Assistance to Small Business (EC 2.29 to EC 2.33):
 - Number of small businesses served with technical assistance
4. Negative Economic Impact: Public Sector Capacity (EC 3.1 to EC 3.5):
 - Number of FTE rehired for public sector staff
5. Premium Pay (EC 4.1 to EC 4.2):
 - Number of public sector workers served
6. Water and Sewer Infrastructure (EC 5.1 to EC 5.18)
 - Median household income of the service area
 - Lowest quintile income of the service area

As of the reporting period the KPIs for the projects underway are as follows:

Project Title	Expense Category	Key Performance Indicator
Premium Pay - San Juan	4.1 Public Sector Employees	4,250 workers were served
Tus Calles al Día (Phase 1)	6.1 Provision of Government Services	167,000 tons of asphalt applied in 141.45 linear miles.
Rehiring of Municipal Police Officer	3.2 Public Sector Workforce: Rehiring Public Sector Staff	28 FTE rehired for public sector staff.

From the Municipality of San Juan inventory of projects not started, the following KPIs have been developed by expenditure category for future publications of the Recovery Plan:

Project Title	Expense Category	Key Performance Indicator
CDT Improvements	1.6 Medical Expenses (including Alternative Care Facilities)	- Number of patient visits
San Juan Hospital Improvements	1.6 Medical Expenses (including Alternative Care Facilities)	- Number of outpatient visits - Number of inpatient lengths stay
Surveillance and Community Safety Program	1.11 Community Violence Interventions	- Number of households served - Number of neighborhoods engaged
Domestic and Sexual Violence Program	1.11 Community Violence Interventions	- Number of new incidents of domestic and sexual violence - Number of calls received by the 939-Contigo line - Number of cases receiving follow-up services - Number of educational services provided to walk-in victims and individuals from the community - Number of reports closed or referred
Acquisition of Ambulances	1.14 Other Public Health Services	- Number of medical patient transportation served - EMS average response time
High School Graduation Incentives Scholarships for 2023 and 2024	2.3 Household Assistance: Cash Transfers	- Number of households served with high school graduation incentives scholarships
Homecare Assistance Program	2.18 Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance	- Number of care workers created or retained - Number of households served with homecare assistance - Number of services provided
Rechargeable Electric Portable Batteries with Solar Technology	2.22 Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety	- Number of applicants - Number of households who received rechargeable batteries
Recreational Parks Improvements	2.22 Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety	- Number of recreational park visitors - Number of programs conducted

Project Title	Expense Category	Key Performance Indicator
Improvements for Community and Senior Centers	2.22 Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of individuals and senior's participants - Number of program and services provided - Community served
Acquisition of school buses	2.25 Addressing Educational Disparities: Academic, Social, and Emotional Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of student participants or enrolled - Number of transportation service provided
School generalized underdevelopment platform	2.25 Addressing Educational Disparities: Academic, Social, and Emotional Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of student participants or enrolled - Number service provided
E-Commerce Technical Assistance	2.32 Business Incubators and Start-Up or Expansion Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of applicants - Number of small businesses served with technical assistance
Public Sector Re-Hiring	3.2 Public Sector Workforce: Rehiring Public Sector Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of FTE rehired for public sector staff
Infrastructure Technology for Data Centers	3.4 Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of data sets stored. - Usage metric – visitors and data interactions - Number of analysis projects conducted
Cybersecurity and broadband Infrastructure	3.4 Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of centers served - Internet speed and capacity
Premium Pay for public sector workers	4.1 Public Sector Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of public sector workers served
Stormwater System Sediment Control	5.6 Clean Water: Stormwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of homes served - Number of populations served - Median household income of the service area - Lowest quintile income of the service area
Power Backup Generator for PRASA Water Systems	5.11 Drinking water: Transmission & Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of homes served - Number of populations served - Median household income of the service area - Lowest quintile income of the service area
Public Sector Payroll	6.1 Provision of Government Services	Not applicable

Project Title	Expense Category	Key Performance Indicator
Municipality Equipment Acquisition and Green Areas Maintenance	6.1 Provision of Government Services	Not applicable

8. TABLE OF EXPENSES BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY

Interventions in this Recovery Plan will be possible using CSLFRF funds and are detailed in the Project Table, which includes the CSLFRF category to be impacted, the project name, a brief description of the project, the geographic area and clientele to be served and an estimated cost of the project.

The Municipality is still developing a more comprehensive spending plan. It is anticipated that the plan will continue to evolve as additional guidance from the federal government is received. In addition, priorities, activities and programs will change when more input from stakeholders is received in response to community needs. We will provide the full project inventory by the October 31 deadline.

Category		Cumulative expenditures to date	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
1	Public Health	\$0	\$0
	COVID-19 Mitigation & Prevention	\$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	Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)	\$0	\$0
1.8	COVID-Assistance to Small Businesses	\$0	\$0
1.9	COVID-19 Assistance to Non-Profits	\$0	\$0
1.10	COVID-19 Aid to Impacted Industries	\$0	\$0
	Community Violence Interventions	\$0	\$0
1.11	Community Violence Interventions	\$0	\$0
	Behavioral Health	\$0	\$0
1.12	Mental Health Services	\$0	\$0
1.13	Substance Use Services	\$0	\$0
	Other	\$0	\$0

	Category	Cumulative expenditures to date	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
1.14	Other Public Health Services^	\$0	\$0
2	Negative Economic Impacts	\$0	\$0
	Assistance to Households	\$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: Paid Sick and Medical Leave	\$0	\$0
2.6	Household Assistance: Health Insurance	\$0	\$0
2.7	Household Assistance: Services for Un/Unbanked	\$0	\$0
2.8	Household Assistance: Survivor's Benefits	\$0	\$0
2.9	Unemployment Benefits or Cash Assistance to Unemployed Workers	\$0	\$0
2.10	Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g. job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)	\$0	\$0
2.11	Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care	\$0	\$0
2.12	Healthy Childhood Environments: Home Visiting	\$0	\$0
2.13	Healthy Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System	\$0	\$0
2.14	Healthy Childhood Environments: Early Learning	\$0	\$0
2.15	Long-term Housing Security: Affordable Housing	\$0	\$0
2.16	Long-term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons	\$0	\$0
2.17	Housing Support: Housing Vouchers and Relocation Assistance for Disproportionately Impacted Communities	\$0	\$0
2.18	Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance	\$0	\$0
2.19	Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators	\$0	\$0
2.20	Social Determinants of Health: Lead Remediation	\$0	\$0
2.21	Medical Facilities for Disproportionately Impacted Communities	\$0	\$0
2.22	Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety	\$0	\$0
2.23	Strong Healthy Communities: Demolition and Rehabilitation of Properties	\$0	\$0
2.24	Addressing Educational Disparities: Aid to High-Poverty Districts	\$0	\$0
2.25	Addressing Educational Disparities: Academic, Social, and Emotional Services	\$0	\$0

	Category	Cumulative expenditures to date	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
2.26	Addressing Educational Disparities: Mental Health Services	\$0	\$0
2.27	Addressing Impacts of Lost Instructional Time	\$0	\$0
2.28	Contributions to Unemployment Insurance Trust Funds	\$0	\$0
	Assistance to Small Business	\$0	\$0
2.29	Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship	\$0	\$0
2.30	Technical Assistance, Counseling, or Business Planning	\$0	\$0
2.31	Rehabilitation of Commercial Properties or Other Improvements	\$0	\$0
2.32	Business Incubators and Start-Up or Expansion Assistance	\$0	\$0
2.33	Enhanced Support to Microbusinesses	\$0	\$0
	Assistance to Non-Profits	\$0	\$0
2.34	Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations (Impacted or Disproportionately Impacted)	\$0	\$0
	Aid to Impacted Industries	\$0	\$0
2.35	Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality	\$0	\$0
2.36	Aid to Other Impacted Industries	\$0	\$0
	Assistance to Other	\$0	\$0
2.37	Economic Impact Assistance: Other	\$0	\$0
3	Public Health-Negative Economic Impact: Public Sector Capacity	\$0	\$0
	General Provisions	\$67,015	\$67,015
3.1	Public Sector Workforce: Payroll and Benefits for Public Health, Public Safety, or Human Services Workers	\$0	\$0
3.2	Public Sector Workforce: Rehiring Public Sector Staff & Rehiring Police Officers	\$67,015	\$67,015
3.3	Public Sector Workforce: Other	\$0	\$0
3.4	Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery	\$0	\$0
3.5	Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs	\$0	\$0
4	Premium Pay	\$10,773,760	\$10,773,760
4.1	Public Sector Employees	\$10,773,760	\$10,773,760
4.2	Private Sector: Grants to other employers	\$0	\$0
5	Expenditure Category: Infrastructure	\$0	\$0
	Water and Sewer	\$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
5.5	Clean Water: Other Sewer Infrastructure	\$0	\$0

Category		Cumulative expenditures to date	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
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	Water and Sewer: Private Wells	\$0	\$0
5.17	Water and Sewer: IJJA Bureau of Reclamation Match	\$0	\$0
5.18	Water and Sewer: Other	\$0	\$0
6	Expenditure Category: Revenue Replacement	\$30,888,180	\$30,888,180
6.1	Provision of Government Services	\$30,888,180	\$30,888,180
6.2	Non-federal Match for Other Federal Programs	\$0	\$0
7	Administrative and Other	\$0	\$0
7.1	Administrative Expenses	\$0	\$0
7.2	Transfers to Other Units of Government	\$0	\$0



9. PROJECT INVENTORY

01

PUBLIC HEALTH



SAN JUAN
HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

1 Description

The Municipality will invest in physical plant improvements for the Municipal Hospital to implement COVID-19 mitigation initiatives and be pandemic ready.

2 Project Allocation

\$20,500,000

3 Expense Category

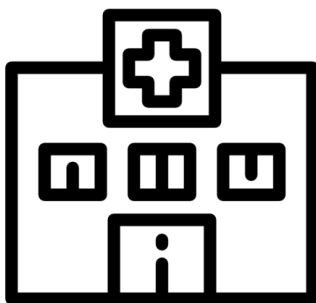
EC 1.6 Other Public Health Services

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of outpatient visits.
- Number of inpatient lengths stay.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.



SAN JUAN REGIONAL HEALTH
CENTERS IMPROVEMENTS

1 Description

Improvements for the nine Municipal Regional Health Centers to implement COVID-19 mitigation initiatives and be pandemic ready.

2 Project Allocation

\$15,000,000

3 Expense Category

EC 1.6 Other Public Health Services

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of patient visits.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.



SURVEILLANCE AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PROGRAM

1 Description

The Surveillance and Community Safety Program (the “Program”) will be crime-fighting strategy built on improved communication and collaboration between the municipal police officers and San Juan’s community residents. The program will address several security issues that lead to the commission of violent crimes using firearms.

2 Project Allocation

\$11,000,000

3 Expense Category

EC 1.11 Community Violence Interventions

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of households served.
- Number of neighborhoods engaged.

5 Use of Evidence

The project will feature evidence-based design and programming principles using the S.A.R.A. Model of problem-oriented policing and other holistic efforts in collaboration with the New York Police Department.



AMBULANCES FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

1 Description

The Municipality will acquire and operates eleven (11) ambulances to reduce response time during emergency medical services and responses.

2 Project Allocation

\$1,837,000

3 Expense Category

EC 1.14 Other Public Health Services

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of medical patient transportation served.
- EMS average response time.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.



DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE PROJECT

1 Description

The Municipality will provide to domestic and sexual victims services such as; locate victims in shelters, crisis intervention, legal advice and counseling, medical assistance and social workers and psychologist services.

2 Project Allocation

\$5,049,490

3 Expense Category

EC 1.11 Community Violence Interventions

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of new incidents of domestic and sexual violence.
- Number of calls received by the 939-Contigo line.
- Number of cases receiving follow-up services.
- Number of educational services provided to walk-in victims and individuals from the community.
- Number of reports closed or referred.

5 Use of Evidence

- The project will be support by the Domestic and Sexual Victims Comprehensive Intervention Model; and is based in the self-determination respect, gender perspective and cognitive behavioral approach and resiliency.
- The principles are quick response, accessibility, comprehensive, confidentiality, equity, and justice.





INCENTIVES SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

1 Description

To provide financial incentives to high school seniors from the City of San Juan, who are residents of the city. The incentives will be given in recognition of completing high school during these difficult times caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic.

The Municipality of San Juan plans to make two Incentives, in 2023 and 2024.

2 Project Allocation

\$600,000

3 Expense Category

EC 2.3 Household Assistance: Cash Transfers

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of households served with high school graduation incentives scholarships.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.



HEMOCARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

1 Description

The Homecare Assistance Program (the "Program") to offer services to low- and moderate-income households with members that are disabled and/or citizens of 60 years of age and over who face difficulties in their daily functioning, are limited in their daily activities, and/or are dependent on others.

2 Project Allocation

\$8,190,000

3 Expense Category

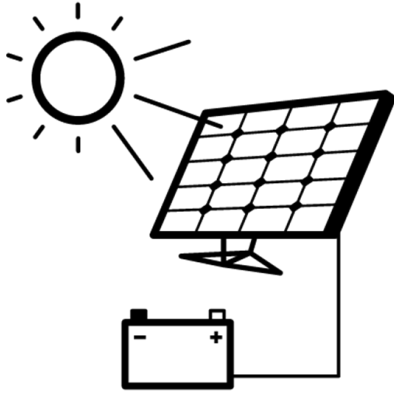
EC 2.18 Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of care workers created or retained.
- Number of households served with homecare assistance.
- Number of services provided.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.



RECHARGEABLE ELECTRIC
PORTABLE BATTERIES

1 Description

In Puerto Rico there has been a significant increase in electrical system malfunctions, causing power blackouts on the island for extended periods of time. This program distribute portable power batteries with solar panels to citizens that are bedridden and/or disabled persons with chronic conditions and with low and moderate-income, whose lives depend on being connected to different medical equipment in order to survive.

2 Project Allocation

\$9,469,721

3 Expense Category

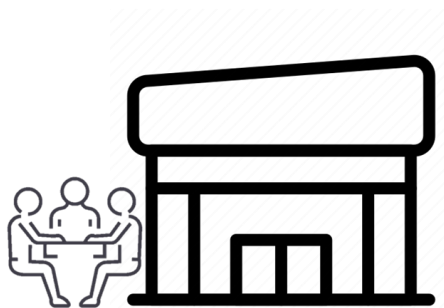
EC 2.22 Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of applicants.
- Number of households who received rechargeable batteries.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.



IMPROVEMENTS FOR
COMMUNITY AND SENIOR
CENTERS

1 Description

Improvements to the Community Centers, following CDC recommendations for conditioning to be ready in case of any other pandemic and to continue serving the community.

2 Project Allocation

\$3,000,000

3 Expense Category

EC 2.22 Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of individuals and senior's participants.
- Number of program and services provided.
- Community served.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.



RECREATIONAL PARKS IMPROVEMENTS

1 Description

The Community Recreational Facilities Project is aimed to build neighborhoods that promote and improve health and safety outcomes. The Project will take place in five (5) disproportionately impacted communities in San Juan:

1. Central Park
2. Barbosa Ultimo Trolley Park
3. La Merced Park
4. Adolfo Dones Park
5. Rebekah Colberg Park

2 Project Allocation

\$10,000,000

3 Expense Category

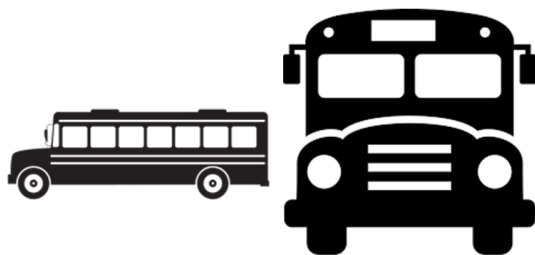
EC 2.22 Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of recreational park visitors.
- Number of programs conducted.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.



SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

1 Description

The school education service is a public one that requires high performance transportation that provides safety to the entire school community for extracurricular activities.

2 Project Allocation

\$600,000

3 Expense Category

EC 2.25 Addressing Educational Disparities: Academic, Social, and Emotional Services

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of student participants or enrolled.
- Number of transportation service provided.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.



SCHOOL GENERALIZED UNDERDEVELOPMENT PLATFORM

1 Description

Digital platform containing technological tools aimed at reinforcing skill development and minimizing academic lag from kindergarten through twelfth grade. The pandemic has directly affected it and its negative consequences are evident in the students..

2 Project Allocation

\$500,000

3 Expense Category

EC 2.25 Addressing Educational Disparities: Academic, Social, and Emotional Services

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of student participants or enrolled.
- Number service provided.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.



E-COMMERCE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1 Description

The Municipality will provide technical assistance, training and support to small business to develop their online business and digital commerce.

2 Project Allocation

\$500,000

3 Expense Category

EC 2.32 Business Incubators and Start-Up or Expansion Assistance

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of applicants.
- Number of small businesses served with technical assistance.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.



PUBLIC SECTOR REHIRING

1 Description

The Municipality will use funds from the CLFRF to defray the costs associated with the rehiring of municipal staff to effectively provide services to citizens due to the reduction of workers staff level.

2 Project Allocation

\$12,000,000

3 Expense Category

EC 3.2 Public Sector Workforce: Rehiring Public Sector Staff

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of FTE rehired for public sector staff.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.

REHIRING OF MUNICIPAL
POLICE OFFICER

1 Description

Increase its law enforcement officers to prevent and respond to crime, and support and ensure public safety services in compliance with applicable regulations and health measures. During the last two years the incidence of crime has increased dramatically citywide.

Therefore, under this project the Municipality will train and rehire thirty-five (35) police officers within the next three years to enhance the safety and security capacity.

2 Project Allocation

\$3,188,100

3 Expense Category

EC 3.2 Public Sector Workforce: Rehiring Public Sector Staff

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of FTE rehired for police officers.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.



INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNOLOGY FOR DATA CENTERS

1 Description

The Municipality will upgrade its technology infrastructure, servers, backup equipment, internet capability and cyber security tools necessary for the provision of government services in response to the pandemic.

2 Project Allocation

\$1,100,000

3 Expense Category

EC 3.4 Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of data sets stored.
- Usage metric – visitors and data interactions.
- Number of analysis projects conducted.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.



CYBERSECURITY AND BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Description

The Municipality will upgrade its technology infrastructure, servers, backup equipment, internet capability and cyber security tools necessary for the provision of government services in response to the pandemic.

2 Project Allocation

\$6,000,000

3 Expense Category

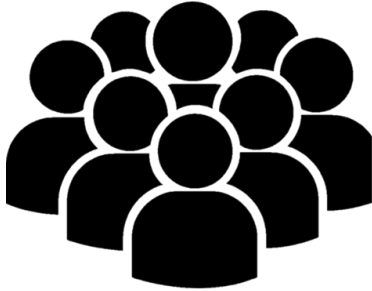
EC 3.4 Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of centers served.
- Internet speed and capacity.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.



PREMIUM PAY

1 Description

A special incentive program for employees who did critical and essential duties for the continuity of municipal services and to protect the health and well-being of the residents and visitors of San Juan. The premium pay will compensate any eligible municipal employee who has worked on a face-to-face basis during the specific period establish in the executive order.

The Municipality of San Juan already paid for one Premium Pay in 2021 and plans to make another Premium Pay before the end of 2024.

2 Project Allocation

1st Premium Pay \$10,773,760 ✓
 2nd Premium Pay \$11,000,000
 3rd Premium Pay \$10,960,600

3 Expense Category

EC 4.1 Public Sector Employees

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of public sector workers served.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.





POWER BACKUP GENERATORS FOR PRASA WATER SYSTEMS

1 Description

The Municipality will install six (6) power generators at various water pump stations with the purpose of supplying drinking water to different communities.

2 Project Allocation

\$800,000

3 Expense Category

EC 5.11 Drinking water: Transmission & Distribution

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of homes served
- Number of populations served
- Median household income of the service area
- Lowest quintile income of the service area

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.



STORMWATER GRAY SEDIMENT CONTROL PROGRAM

1 Description

A sediment control, unclogging and removal will be performed in the pump catchment area in San Juan, to improve rainwater collection systems in wards and sectors of the city.

2 Project Allocation

\$2,000,000

3 Expense Category

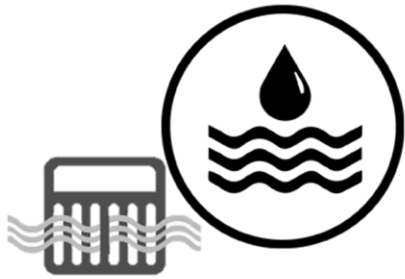
EC 5.6 Clean Water: Stormwater

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of homes served.
- Number of populations served.
- Median household income of the service area.
- Lowest quintile income of the service area.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.



STORMWATER GRAY INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

1 Description

Replacement and improvements rainwater collection systems in wards and sectors of the city. As part of the work, the repair and/or of sewer grill, reconstruction of wells, unclogging of pluvial systems, replacement of pipes, and repair or reconstruction of box culvert, among other related tasks, will be carried out.

2 Project Allocation

\$8,000,000

3 Expense Category

EC 5.6 Clean Water: Stormwater

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of homes served.
- Number of populations served.
- Median household income of the service area.
- Lowest quintile income of the service area.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.





TUS CALLES AL DIA PROGRAM ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Description

The maintenance of the municipality's road system is a recurring task that had in the past due aside to revenue loss. The Municipality strategized an aggressive plan that includes scarification and resurfacing of streets, reconstruction of avenues, streets, roads, and sidewalks that will help the economic recovery of those communities by providing better and faster access to their jobs and businesses in the area.

The Municipality of San Juan started program Tus Calles al Dia in October 2021, and as of June 2022 the Municipality has repave nearly 141.45 linear miles with approximately 167,000 tons of asphalt.

2 Project Allocation

Tus Calles al Dia Phase 1 \$32,100,000

Tus Calles al Dia Phase 2 \$13,800,000

Tus Calles al Dia Phase 2 \$10,000,000

3 Expense Category

EC 6.1 Provision of Government Services

4 Key Performance Indicators

- Number of tons of asphalt applied.
- Number of linear miles.

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.





PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL

1 Description

The Public Sector Payroll program will ensure the continuance of the Municipality's public services operations through the allocation of revenue replacement funds. The Municipality will be able to cover the costs of personnel providing public municipal services to the citizens. The project will be undertaken by several operating dependencies of the Municipality.

2 Project Allocation

\$15,000,000

3 Expense Category

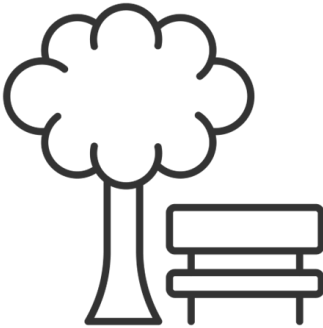
EC 6.1 Provision of Government Services

4 Key Performance Indicators

Not applicable

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.

MUNICIPALITY EQUIPMENT
ADQUISITION AND GREEN
AREAS MAINTENANCE

1 Description

The responsibility of Municipal Public Works (MPW) is to improve and maintain the green areas, sports and recreational parks and facilities of the Municipality. In addition to acquiring the necessary equipment to provide such maintenance.

2 Project Allocation

\$15,639,487

3 Expense Category

EC 6.1 Provision of Government Services

4 Performance Report

Not applicable

5 Use of Evidence

Although CLFRF funds will not be used for evidence-based interventions for this project, this will support our ability to conduct evaluations on our existing programs.

The background of the slide features a large, faint, circular seal of the Municipality of San Juan. The seal contains a central crest with a castle and a shield, surrounded by the text "MUNICIPIO del MUNICIPIO de SAN JUAN" and the year "1521" at the bottom. The seal is set against a dark blue background with a colorful, multi-colored border at the top and bottom.

"In San Juan we continue working to make the most of the investment of Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, (ARPA) in projects for our people".

Hon. Miguel A. Romero Lugo,
Mayor