

The State of Georgia Recovery Plan



Governor's Office *of*
PLANNING AND BUDGET

THE STATE OF GEORGIA

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds 2023 Report

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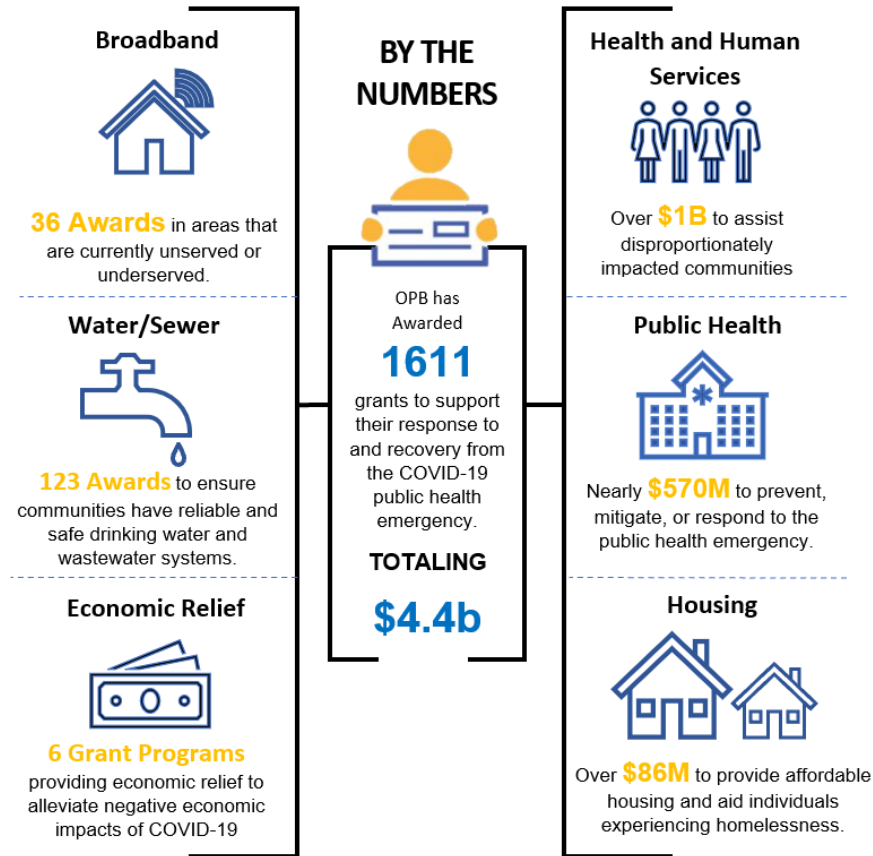
GENERAL OVERVIEW

Executive Summary

On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan, Pub. L. No. 117-2 (ARPA) was signed into law. Pursuant to section 9901 of ARPA, Sections 602(b) and 603(b) were added to the Social Security Act (the Act), establishing the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, which together make up the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) program, as authorized by the Department of the Treasury (Treasury). This program is intended to provide support to State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments in responding to the economic and public health impacts of COVID-19. Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments with resources to address pandemic response needs. Within the categories of eligible uses, recipients have broad flexibility to decide how best to use this funding to meet the needs of their communities. Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to:

- Support public health expenditures, by funding COVID-19 mitigation efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and certain public health and safety staff;
- Address negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency, including economic harms to workers, households, small businesses, impacted industries, and the public sector;
- To continue funding government services using this funding up to the amount of lost revenue experienced due to the pandemic;
- Provide premium pay for essential workers, offering additional support to those who have borne and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical infrastructure sectors; and
- Invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure, making necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water, support vital wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, and to expand access to broadband internet.

OPB's State Fiscal Recovery Funds Grants



Last updated July 2023

Georgia's Tranche I Process

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (OPB) established a Grants Division to facilitate the distribution and administration of both tranches of the State Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSFRF) through a combination of competitive and non-competitive grant application processes. OPB's Grants Division designed the first grant process in accordance with the Interim Final Rule (IFR), Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, 86 Fed. Reg. 26786, 26819 (May 17, 2021) supplementary guidance (Treasury FAQs) issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and Uniform Guidance.

During the first round of tranche I awards under Interim Final Rule, Governor Brian Kemp named members of the [Georgia Jobs and Infrastructure Committees](#), who were responsible for reviewing and scoring applications to make funding recommendations to the Governor regarding federal coronavirus relief funds allocated to Georgia through the American Rescue Plan. The available funding categories for this process were Water/Sewer Infrastructure, Broadband Infrastructure, and Negative Economic Impact. State government entities, units of local government, industries, and nonprofits were eligible to apply during this period.

OPB later expanded its funding opportunities during tranche I to additional enumerated uses outlined in the Final Rule to include Public Safety grants to address negative economic impacts experienced by First Responders, COVID 19 mitigation and prevention in congregate settings, decreasing court backlogs, hospital staff augmentation, and assistance to non-profits. OPB's first tranche funds include administrative funds to support management and implementation of SFRF programs.

To date, Georgia has allocated \$2b¹ of its \$2.4b first tranche award for the following programs:

Grant Name	Obligated Amount
Broadband Infrastructure	\$ 414,909,962.14
COVID-19 Prevention and Mitigation Assisted Living Communities and Personal Care Homes with 25 beds+	\$ 26,700,000.00
COVID-19 Prevention and Mitigation Hospital Grant	\$ 109,725,000.00
Georgia Investments in Housing Grant Program	\$ 86,520,984.00
Healthcare Staffing	\$ 131,220,241.67
Hotel Relief Grant	\$ 150,000,000.00
Judicial Grant	\$ 121,968,000.00
Negative Economic Impact	\$ 140,543,180.40
Nursing Home COVID-19 Mitigation	\$ 55,934,000.00
Offender COVID-19 Treatment	\$ 1,502,383.15
Public Safety Officials and First Responders Supplement Grant	\$ 66,381,077.47
USG COVID Medical Expenses (Testing and Treatment)	\$ 18,843,774.80
Victim's Services	\$ 55,000,000.00
Water/Sewer Infrastructure	\$ 600,672,879.75

Georgia's Tranche II Process

Georgia continues to maximize the State's use of ARPA funds by leveraging those funds to help communities recover faster and build back stronger. The Office of Planning and Budget received its \$2.4b allocation for tranche II and implemented the following programs announced by Governor Kemp under a competitive application process in addition to noncompetitive funding.

Georgia has obligated \$2.1b² of its \$2.4b second tranche award for the following programs:

Grant Name	Obligated Amount
Cash Assistance for Disproportionately Impacted Communities	\$ 1,076,524,450.00
Drinking Water Projects to Support Increased Population	\$ 484,868,614.06
Hospital Improvements for Disproportionately Impacted Communities	\$ 143,000,000.00
Improving Neighborhood Outcomes in Disproportionally Impacted Communities	\$ 223,492,761.73

¹ Obligated totals may vary based on any canceled agreements and reobligation of funds. Includes allocated and obligated totals.

² ibid

Indemnification Fund for COVID Deaths	\$ 12,758,083.00
Public Safety and Community Violence Reduction	\$ 83,544,970.92
School Based Health Centers	\$ 137,500,000.00

Uniform Guidance

To facilitate the distribution of the funds as well as to ensure maximum impact of our investments, the State has made recent improvements to its grants management system and is continuing these efforts to ensure efficient monitor of performance and compliance.

Recipients of SLFRF funds are subject to the following provisions of the Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200) upon the date of award unless otherwise specified in the Final Rule, US Treasury State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Compliance and Reporting Guidance or other program-specific guidance. SLFRF funds transferred to subrecipients are also subject to reporting and Uniform Guidance requirements.

The following 2 C.F.R. policy requirements apply to 21.027 assistance listing for Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLFRF or SLFRF), Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund (CSFRF) and

Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (CLFRF or LFRF):

- Subpart B, General Provisions;
- Subpart C, Pre-Federal Award Requirements and Contents of Federal Awards;
- Subpart D, Post Federal; Award Requirements;
- Subpart E, Cost Principles; and
- Subpart F, Audit Requirements.

(<https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRF-Final-Rule-FAQ.pdf>)

On May 17, 2023, The Treasury Department released the final version of important compliance guidance applicable to broadband projects funded through SLFRF and CPF awards. The “SLFRF and CPF Supplemental Broadband Guidance” (“Guidance”) addresses several issues relating to the use of SLFRF and CPF funds for broadband projects, including the distinction of ISPs acting as “contractors” vs. “subrecipients,” the treatment of “program income,” the scope of the Federal interest in grant-funded property, procurement requirements, and other issues.

Of significant impact to the Office of Planning and Budget’s Broadband Infrastructure programs is the guidance regarding fixed awards and procurement requirements.

Fixed award means a type of grant or cooperative agreement under which the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity provides a specific level of support without regard to actual costs incurred under the Federal award. This type of Federal award reduces some of the administrative burden and record-keeping requirements for both the non-Federal entity and Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity. Accountability is based primarily on performance and results.

The Guidance provides that, “ISPs that receive fixed amount subawards and ISPs that are treated as contractors are not required to comply with the cost principles and procurement practices of the Uniform Guidance.” Additionally, recipients (the State) may issue fixed amount subawards for broadband infrastructure projects without further Treasury approval regardless of whether the value of the sub-award exceeds \$250,000 (the threshold identified in Uniform Guidance) and that recipients are not required to apply the cost principles and procurement requirements of the Uniform Guidance to ISPs receiving such fixed amount subawards.

Pursuant to section 200.201(b)(3) of the Uniform Guidance, a subrecipient under a fixed award structure must certify in writing to the recipient at the end of the federal award that the project or activity funded under the fixed amount subaward was completed. Accordingly, an ISP receiving a fixed amount subaward must certify to the recipient that the broadband project reached substantial completion by the end of the period of performance for the state of Georgia’s Broadband Infrastructure and Capital Projects Fund.

Monitoring and Compliance

The Office of Planning and Budget has established a robust subrecipient monitoring program to conduct activities to assess the risk of non-compliance, fraud, and/or fiscal negligence at each subrecipient. This process begins with an evaluation of inherent risks to the program, an evaluation of specific risk at the grant application level, and individual evaluations of the internal control and performance environment at each subrecipient. These assessments directly impact the level of detailed test work performed during annual audits, helping to ensure the extent of auditing procedures is commensurate with the level of risk at each subrecipient.

Inherent risk is assessed across the following functional areas:

- Reporting
- Procurement
- Disbursements
- Change management
- Claims and disputes
- Document control
- Construction fieldwork (as applicable)
- Others as identified

As a part of its ongoing monitoring efforts, the Office of Planning and Budget will conduct regular audits of financial records, performance data, and other information at each subrecipient. The frequency and extent of these procedures will vary by subrecipient, as determined by the risk assessment or other criteria, and typically include inquiry, observation, and inspection of data and records, within the following functional areas:

- 2 CFR Compliance / Single Audit results
- State Reporting
- Procurement
- Permitting

- Disbursements
- Subcontracting
- Change Orders / Contingency Use
- Inspections
- Construction fieldwork
- Labor
- Environmental
- Safety
- Equity and Inclusion

Uses of Funds

The State's allocation of the State Fiscal Recovery Funds is meant to address inequities and foster recovery and prosperity for all Georgians through strategic investments in workforce development, public health, and infrastructure programs as well as assistance to certain populations experiencing negative economic impacts.



\$4.8B Total SFRF Allocation



\$4.4B Allocated to Programs



\$4.4B Obligated in Subawards



\$1.5B Expended

Public Health (EC 1)

Public Safety and Community Violence Reduction

In June of 2023, Governor Brian P. Kemp announced preliminary grant awards totaling more than \$83.5 million for 118 qualified projects to improve community-level public safety measures and address law enforcement staffing challenges that arose during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In accordance with grant requirements, awarded funds will be utilized to supplement law enforcement staffing, support violent crime reduction or community violence intervention programming, and invest in technology and equipment to address and respond to the rise in community violence resulting from the pandemic. A full list of the awardees and amounts can be found below.

In March of 2022, Governor Brian P. Kemp announced the following awards of more than \$217 million to hospitals, assisted living communities, and personal care homes with 25 or more beds to help prevent and mitigate the spread and effects of COVID-19. The grant funding to licensed hospitals totals \$170 million - up to \$950,000 per facility - and the grant funding for assisted living communities and personal care homes totals \$47 million - up to \$100,000 per facility.

COVID-19 Prevention and Mitigation Assisted Living Communities and Personal Care Homes Grant Program

This grant program supports licensed Assisted Living Communities and Personal Care Homes with 25 beds or more that provide services to prevent and mitigate COVID 19 to the general public. Assisted Living Communities and Personal Care Homes with 25 beds or more licensed by Department of Community Health (DCH) are eligible to apply.

Expenses Eligible for Reimbursement Include:

Expenses eligible for reimbursement are limited to those incurred to comply with Section 4.0 Testing Requirements and Guidance or Section 6.0 Considerations for Assisted Living Communities and Personal Care Homes of the Long-Term Care Facilities Reopening Guidance provided in the Georgia Department of Public Health Administrative Order which was updated October 6, 2021. Examples of eligible expenses include:

- Antigen, PCR and Serology Tests
- Mandatory Baseline Testing
- Purchases of personal protective equipment
- Support for isolation or quarantine
- Ventilation improvements

COVID-19 Prevention and Mitigation Hospital Grant Program

This program supports licensed hospitals that provide services to prevent and mitigate COVID-19. Public and Private Hospitals licensed by the Department of Community Health (DCH) are eligible to apply through December 1, 2022.

Expenses Eligible for Reimbursement Include:

- Improvements to or construction of COVID-19 testing sites and laboratories, and acquisition of related equipment.
- Improvements to or construction of medical facilities generally dedicated to COVID-19 treatment and mitigation (e.g., emergency rooms, intensive care units, telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19 related treatment)
- Expenses of establishing temporary medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs
- Acquisition of equipment for COVID-19 prevention and treatment, including ventilators, ambulances, and other medical or emergency services equipment
- Installation and improvements to ventilation systems

Nursing Home COVID-19 Mitigation

Governor Brian Kemp has approved a grant program to provide up to \$165,000 per nursing facility through the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund for expenses incurred to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID 19 in congregate living facilities.

Eligible expenses for reimbursement are limited to those incurred to comply with Section 2.0 Critical Components of Infection Prevention and Control or Section 3.0 Recommended Mitigation Steps by Pandemic Phase of the Long-Term Care Facilities Reopening Guidance provided in the

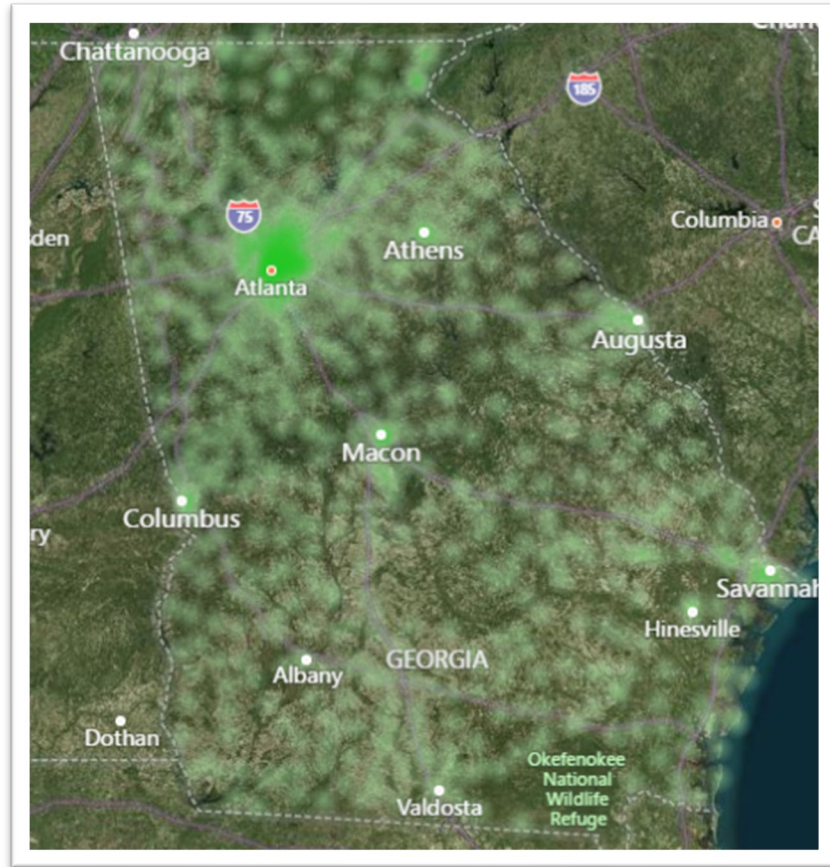
Georgia Department of Public Health Administrative Order issued June 30, 2021. Examples of eligible expenses include those made to:

- Implement Universal source control for staff, residents, and visitors;
- Implement Universal PPE;
- Evaluate and implement improvements to heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system to ensure adequate prevention of transmission of COVID-19;
- Update and implement respiratory protection program for compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) respiratory standard 29 CFR 1910.134;
- Designate a COVID-19 unit;
- Designate an observation unit for admissions/re-admissions;
- Manage new resident admission and re-admission placement;
- Create a plan to respond to widespread testing results; and
- Manage exposed and symptomatic residents.

Finally, Healthcare Staffing, Offender COVID-19 Treatment and USG COVID Medical Expenses (Testing and Treatment) programs provided a variety of Georgia's state agencies with support to detect, treat, and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in its facilities.

Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2)

Governor Brian P. Kemp awarded more than \$300 million in response to the economic harms caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and affecting hardworking Georgians and Georgia non-profits, government organizations, and businesses. The Negative Economic Impact grant program provides support for non-profits and other entities who experienced a negative economic impact due to the pandemic. Additionally, the Hotel Relief Program provides \$150,000,000 of direct aid to hotels who can demonstrate a negative economic impact of COVID-19. A total of \$150 million will be allocated for the establishment of an economic recovery fund for hotels impacted by COVID-19.



American Rescue Plan Act Preliminary Negative Economic Impact Grant Project Areas

Governor Kemp also awarded \$50 million for the Victims Service Provider Grant and allocated \$100 million for the Georgia Investments in Housing Grant. The Victims Service Provider Grant will help address challenges these nonprofits have experienced as a result of economic hardships during COVID 19. The Georgia Investments in Housing Grant will support nonprofits that are 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(19) tax-exempt organizations who provide affordable housing and aid individuals experiencing homelessness.

Hospital Improvements for Disproportionately Impacted Communities

In September of 2022, Governor Kemp announced an award to Grady Health System. This project provides funding for capital improvements to Grady Hospital to convert existing hospital office and ancillary service space into 184 new, permanent inpatient beds to serve the disproportionately impacted low-income patients stemming from the closure of the only other Level 1 Trauma Center in the area and Grady's own low-income patients. This project addresses not only the underlying impacts of the pandemic and continued treatment and mitigation of COVID-19 and its variants, but also the historical disparities in the most disproportionately impacted communities including long-term health disparities, racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic disparities in the service area. The

capital expenditures funded under this award will strengthen Fulton and Dekalb County's health care infrastructure and advance health equity and health outcomes in medically underserved communities, including through projects that support:

- Integrated behavioral health services in primary care settings. If a patient has a positive screen for depression, primary care providers can refer the patient directly to behavioral health providers within the clinic.
- Psychiatric emergency services. Grady has a dedicated service within the emergency department staffed by nurses, behavioral health master's trained clinicians and psychiatrist.
- The psychiatric emergency department sees approximately 800 patients a month with 12 dedicated rooms.
- Crisis intervention service. Grady has a crisis intervention service that allows patients to stabilize before going to the next level of care. The CIS has 20 beds.
- Acute inpatient psychiatric services. Grady has a 24-bed acute psychiatric service for treatment of severe and persistent mental illness (bipolar, schizophrenia). Patients requiring acute inpatient psychiatric service, typically remain on the unit 7 days at a time.
- Adult outpatient psychiatric services. Grady provides over 55,000 ambulatory psychiatric visits annually to treat a variety of mental health conditions on an outpatient basis.
- Assertive community treatment teams. ACT teams go into the community to engage patients in treatment in their home or community environment.

Improving Neighborhood Outcomes in Disproportionally Impacted Communities

Governor Brian P. Kemp announced preliminary grant awards totaling more than \$225 million for 142 qualified projects that improve neighborhood assets like parks, recreation facilities, sidewalks, and healthy food access in communities all across the state disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Availability of these types of community assets have been connected to decreased levels of mortality and illness, both in regards to avoiding the spread of Covid-19 and other physical or mental ailments.

In accordance with grant requirements, awarded funds were awarded to eligible non-profits and local governments to utilize in improving or maintaining recreational facilities in Qualified Census Tracts or for repair or maintenance needs due to significantly greater use of public facilities during the pandemic.

School Based Health Centers

In August of 2023, Governor Kemp announced \$125 million dollar award to the Georgia Department of Education to supercharge Georgia's School-Based Health Center Program and help strengthen healthcare options for families across the state, including those in underserved and rural communities. The funding will be administered by the Georgia Department of Education through a grant program. Awardees will be able to use grants of up to \$1 million per project to support the planning and start-up of new School-Based Health Centers (SBHCs) in approved Title 1 schools.

The goal of SBHCs is to provide students the best opportunity to succeed by addressing medical, behavioral, dental, and vision health needs. SBHCs are a proven, effective method for addressing those needs by meeting students where they are – in school, eliminating barriers like transportation, accessibility, and cost for children and families living in communities with healthcare access challenges. SBHCs have also been proven to help communities by reducing avoidable or unnecessary emergency room visits, increasing access to quality healthcare options, improving school attendance records, and increasing the likelihood of students and families seeking care. Additionally, SBHCs comprehensive services support schools with safe reopening and COVID-19 mitigation strategies.

Cash Assistance for Disproportionately Impacted Communities

In August 2022, Governor Kemp awarded more than \$1 billion to the Department of Human Services (DHS) to provide cash assistance of up to \$350 for active enrollees, which can also include \$350 for anyone in the active enrollees' assistance unit, of Medicaid, PeachCare for Kids®, SNAP, and/or TANF government benefit programs. This assistance will help some of Georgia's most vulnerable citizens cope with the continued negative economic impact of the COVID-19 public health emergency and 40-year-high inflation.

Judicial Grant

In October of 2021, Governor Kemp announced an award of over \$120 million to combat violent crime and help support the Georgia judiciary's recovery from COVID-19.

The state of Georgia will be utilizing funds made available by the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) to complete the following:

- To provide additional, temporary court staff such as senior judges, bailiffs, court reporters, judicial officers, court staff, and other necessary persons to address the case backlog created by COVID-19.
- To contract with third party locations to conduct court proceedings in larger facilities.
- To pay for additional, temporary prosecutors, investigators, legal administrative positions, and contract legal services.
- To provide additional circuit and conflict attorneys for the Georgia Public Defenders Council.

Public Safety Officials and First Responders Supplement Grant

In September of 2021, Georgia announced a \$1,000 pay supplement for all eligible sworn law enforcement officials and first responders in Georgia. Provides financial reimbursement for expenses likely to have been incurred as a result of being a frontline first responder:

- Potential out of pocket rapid testing to return to work
- Childcare costs incurred while working on the front lines to support our communities with essential services during the pandemic
- Unanticipated dependent care due to duties during COVID-19
- Additional home decontamination/disinfecting services/expenses due to COVID-19

- Additional health & diagnosis cost
- Isolation lodging due to COVID-19
- Other cost(s) associated with COVID-19 duties/deployment that impacted the responder

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

Georgia has not yet specifically allocated funds for this category at this time but will continue to monitor economic conditions to determine if revenue replacement is a necessary use of funds.

Premium Pay (EC 4)

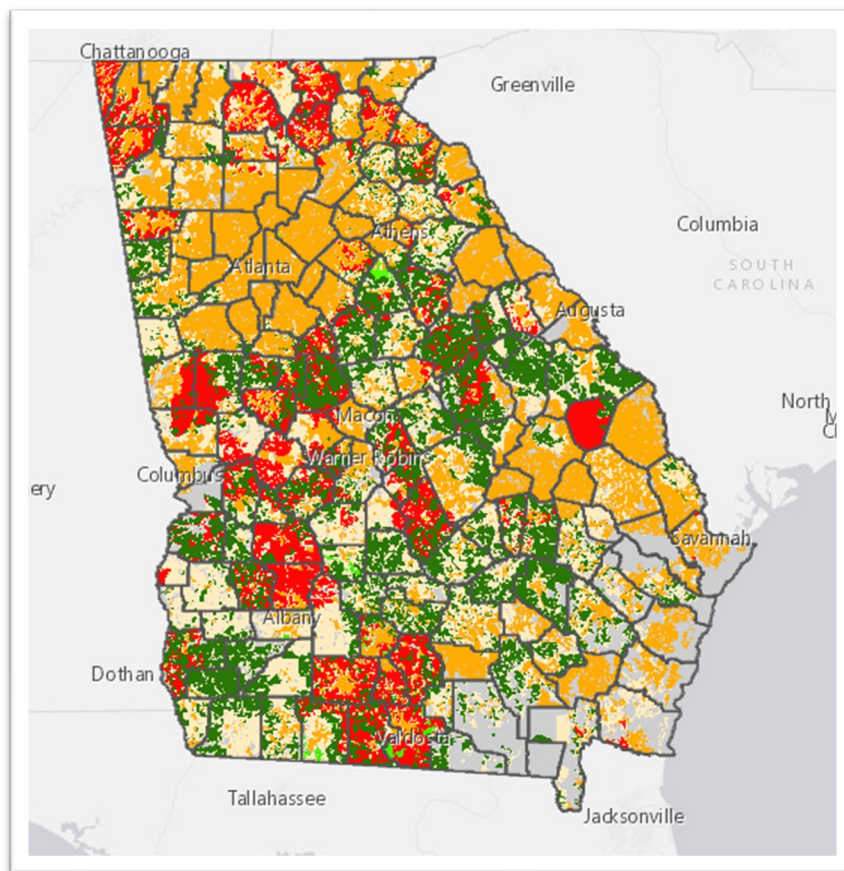
Georgia has not yet specifically allocated funds for this category at this time but will continue to monitor economic conditions to determine if revenue replacement is a necessary use of funds.

Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure (EC 5)

Broadband Infrastructure

Governor Brian Kemp announced in June 2021 that the state of Georgia would use State Fiscal Recovery Funds under the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) to address the lack of broadband service in Georgia. To assist in properly deploying these funds within the parameters of a competitive program, Governor Kemp appointed an 18-member Broadband Infrastructure Committee composed of legislators and state agency leadership that would score eligible projects and make funding recommendations based on metrics and preferences including but not limited to last-mile infrastructure, public-private partnerships, fiber optic usage, and the percentage of unserved locations. In addition to the Broadband Infrastructure Committee, Governor Kemp directed the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget and the Georgia Technology Authority to provide staff support and administrative assistance.

The competitive grant process started in August 2021 and closed the end of October 2021. Upon submission, all applications underwent an eligibility evaluation, verification check of proposed impacted locations, and a budget and budget narrative assessment before their applications could move forward to scoring. On February 1, 2022, the governor announced almost \$408 million in preliminary awards which will provide communities, households, and businesses in more than 70 Georgia counties access to faster and more reliable broadband. The projects targeted with the awards could serve 183,615 locations, of which 132,050 are currently unserved based on state data. These grant projects represent an investment of more than \$738 million when matching funds are contributed. Together, this is the largest public investment in broadband deployment infrastructure in the state's history. The State awarded \$414,909,962 in funds to 36 subrecipients.



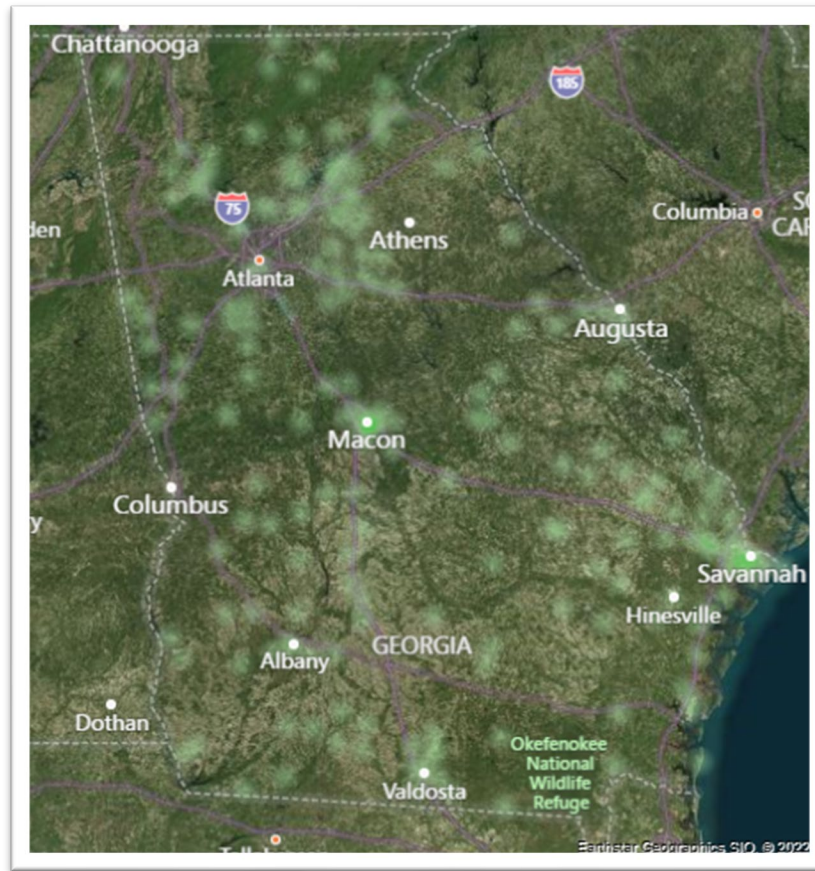
American Rescue Plan Act Preliminary Grant Project Areas (ARPA Projects in Red / RDOF Projects in Green)

Water/Sewer Infrastructure

Governor Brian P. Kemp awarded more than \$600 million in funding to 120 subrecipients to ensure communities in high-need areas have reliable and safe drinking water and wastewater systems. The funds will support the state by addressing the following:

- Improve drinking water treatment
- Extend drinking water service to high-need areas; *Improve drinking water infrastructure including interconnections and additional sources to ensure water system resiliency; high-tech meters and asset management systems to improve drinking water system responsiveness to issues such as leaks or line breaks; upsizing or replacing pipes to reduce leaks and water loss; and lead pipe inventory development and replacement
- Improve wastewater treatment, resulting in cleaner lakes and rivers
- Improve biosolids management, resulting in less waste in our landfills
- Improve sewer systems, resulting in fewer spills that can pose threats to public health and environmental quality

- Secure Georgia's water resources for future generations.



American Rescue Plan Act Preliminary Water/Sewer Grant Project Areas

Drinking Water to Support Increased Populations

In October of 2022, Governor Kemp awarded over \$400 for drinking water projects to support increased population based on final rule updated guidance to allow water/sewer projects to serve future population growth.

The EPA regulation implementing the DWSRF program provides that projects needed primarily to serve future population growth are not eligible uses of the DWSRF. A project that is intended primarily to address public health or regulatory compliance issues for the existing service population may be sized for a “reasonable” amount of population growth over the useful life of the project.

The updated guidance in Final Rule indicates that ARPA does not include the same limitation as the SDWA. Accordingly, the final rule provides that recipients may use SLFRF funds for projects that are needed to support increased population in certain cases. Taking this into account, Georgia’s investments in Drinking Water projects are:

(1) responsive to an identified need to achieve or maintain an adequate minimum level of service, which for some eligible project categories may include a reasonable projection of increased need, whether due to population growth or otherwise and

(2) a cost-effective means for meeting that need, taking into account available alternatives.

For this eligible use category, expansion of drinking water service infrastructure, the project must also be projected to be sustainable over its estimated useful life.

Revenue Replacement (EC 6)

Georgia has not yet specifically allocated funds for this category at this time but will continue to monitor economic conditions to determine if revenue replacement is a necessary use of funds.

Use of Other ARPA Federal Recovery Funds

Capital Projects Fund

In August of 2021, Governor Kemp announced the investment of \$240 million to support the continued expansion of high-speed internet services to Georgians. These funds will be made available through the Capital Projects Fund Grant Program (CPF). CPF funding will be administered and deployed by the Office of Planning and Budget (OPB) through a competitive grant program, beginning August 15.

The CPF program will provide the needed support to build comprehensive broadband networks in many communities struggling with the lack of broadband access. Approved projects will use leading technologies to offer reliable, high-speed internet access that will be able to support a household with multiple users, along with businesses and their 21st-Century operations.

Both rounds of competitive applications resulted in over \$246 million in grant awards for broadband internet expansion. These awards will improve connectivity for communities, households, businesses, and anchor institutions in 31 Georgia counties.

In May of 2023, the Treasury Department released the final version of important compliance guidance applicable to broadband projects funded through SLFRF and CPF awards. The “SLFRF and CPF Supplemental Broadband Guidance” (“Guidance”) addresses several issues relating to the use of SLFRF and CPF funds for broadband projects, including the distinction of ISPs acting as “contractors” vs. “subrecipients,” the treatment of “program income,” the scope of the Federal interest in grant-funded property, procurement requirements, and other issues. Of significant impact to the Office of Planning and Budget’s Broadband Infrastructure programs is the guidance regarding fixed awards and procurement requirements. Given the flexibilities this updated guidance allows, OPB has restructured their programs to align to the compliance guidance. As a result of this, a large number of subrecipients under the CPF program refrained from project initiation in light of the looming guidance updates and are currently undergoing OPB’s grantee onboarding process while beginning projects throughout the state.

Emergency Rental Assistance I and II

The Department of Community Affairs is administering the Emergency Rental Assistance programs. The state of Georgia received \$552 million in federal Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA1) under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 and an additional \$437 million in federal Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA2) under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 from the U.S. Treasury. Additionally, the state of Georgia received a reallocation of ERA2 funds previously awarded to Forsyth County, Georgia in the amount of \$5.8 million which was added to the ERA2 funding for the Emergency Rental Assistance Program. Georgia's Emergency Rental Assistance ERA1 and ERA2 programs are administered by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs under the name of the Georgia Rental Assistance (GRA) Program. The ERA1 portion of the GRA Program launched on March 8, 2021 and ended on September 30, 2022 with the state of Georgia successfully expending all program funds allocated under ERA1. The ERA2 portion of the GRA Program launched on October 6, 2021 and will continue until September 30, 2025 or until the funds are expended, whichever occurs first. GRA applicants can receive up to 18 months of rental, utility, or housing stability assistance.

The ERA1 program provided rental, utility and housing stability assistance to applicants who could demonstrate a financial hardship directly related to the coronavirus pandemic and who had a household income that was less than 80% of the average median income (AMI) for their area. The ERA2 program provides rental, utility and housing stability assistance to applicants who can demonstrate a financial hardship that does not have to be COVID-related and who have a household income that is less than 80% of the average median income (AMI) for their area. For both ERA1 and ERA2, the applicant must show that the financial hardship is one that occurred since the beginning of the pandemic on or after March 13, 2020.

From March 2022 through October 2022, the GRA program processed thousands of applications per week and disbursed more than \$50M per month to landlords, service providers and tenants in need of rental, utility, and housing stability assistance. To date, the GRA Program has disbursed \$238 million in ERA1 funds directly to Georgian tenants, landlords and utility providers and voluntarily reallocated \$258 million in ERA1 funds to ten of the twelve local Georgia jurisdictions who received their own ERA1 funding but needed additional funds to meet the needs of applicants in their jurisdictions. To date, the GRA Program has disbursed \$328 million in ERA2 funds directly to Georgian tenants, landlords and utility providers.

With less than \$114 million remaining in ERA2 funds, GRA expects to exhaust the remaining ERA2 funds over the next two years by allocating \$55M to launch the Georgia Rental Assistance Eviction Prevention Initiative (GRA EPI) in the fall of 2023 with the Georgia Legal Services Program and the Atlanta Legal Aid Society. GRA EPI will provide tenants with pro bono legal representation for eviction proceedings as well as access to funding for rental, utility or housing stability assistance for tenants who meet ERA 2 program qualifications. The remainder of the ERA2 funding will be used to develop affordable housing and increase the limited affordable housing inventory within the state.

Homeowner's Assistance Fund

The state of Georgia received \$354 million from U.S. Treasury's Homeowner Assistance Fund (HAF), which was established by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. Georgia's program is administered by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs under the name Georgia Mortgage Assistance. The HAF program will continue until September 2026 or until funds are exhausted,

whichever comes first. Georgia's HAF program was approved by the U.S. Treasury on January 10, 2022, and launched statewide on January 19, 2022.

Georgia Mortgage Assistance offers mortgage reinstatement and principal curtailment programs, and a program to assist with housing expenses such as delinquent association fees and non-escrowed property taxes and insurance. The types of program assistance can be combined and assistance is up to \$50,000 through a subaward.

As of the end of June 2023, the Georgia Mortgage Assistance program had provided more than \$93 million in assistance funds to help Georgia homeowners.

State Small Business Credit Initiative SSBCI

The Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (the "Act") became law in the fall of 2010. The Act created the State Small Business Credit Initiative to strengthen state lending programs that support small businesses and manufacturers. The \$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) reauthorized the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 to provide \$10 billion to fund the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI 2.0) as a response to the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Georgia is allocated a total potential funding amount of \$199,616,860. The Department of Community Affairs (DCA) is administering this program and their funds will address the following requirements:

1. Outreach to support business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.
2. Outreach to very small businesses (less than 10 employees).
3. Reasonable expectation to achieve a 10:1 leverage of private funds.
4. Ability to deploy funds in a timely manner.

The state of Georgia application to the U.S. Treasury was approved and the allocation agreement executed in November 2022. GHFA EDFI/Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) is the administrator of the program.

Currently, Georgia's SSBCI offers five programs.

1. **[GA LPP \(Georgia Loan Participation Program\)](#)** with SSBCI funding will be used to purchase a portion of a loan originated by a participating lender to an eligible small business borrower. Interest rates, maturity, collateral, and other loan terms are negotiated between the borrower and the lender. The primary lender conducts all the customer interaction, including payment processing and loan workouts. GA LPP can use SSBCI funds to purchase up to 25% of a loan originated by a participating lender to an eligible small business borrower. However, the GA LPP can purchase up to 30% of a loan originated by a CDFI bank.
2. **[Georgia SBCG \(Small Business Credit Guaranty\)](#)** with SSBCI funding will be used to guarantee 50% of a loan originated by a participating lender to an eligible small business borrower. The State will reimburse from SSBCI funds 50% of losses incurred on an enrolled credit by a Lender that is not in material default of the PPA. The 50%

guarantee provides the required 1:1 leverage of private to SSBCI funds and 50% lender capital at risk. Interest rates, maturity, collateral, and other loan terms are negotiated between the borrower and the lender. The primary lender conducts all the customer interaction, including servicing their payments and loan workouts.

3. **The Georgia CDFI Program (GA CDFI)** is a companion loan program among the non-depository Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) and the private lending institutions. This program is accomplished through a combination of resources: SSBCI funds administered by DCA/GHFA in conjunction with performance-driven agreements with the CDFIs. GA CDFI will provide access to capital to the borrowers, gap financing for the banks, low interest rates and attractive terms. Georgia businesses will be equipped to receive significant incentive to start projects, expand operations, improve facilities or equipment, or access needed working capital. CDFIs are encouraged to participate in projects with a leverage of 10:1, with no less than a 1:1 leverage.
4. **The Georgia Venture Capital Program (GA VC Program)** will help grow venture capital for small businesses at the earliest stages of development, which [Invest Georgia](#) will operate as a multi-fund program. DCA/GHFA Economic Development Financing, Inc. will execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with Invest Georgia, which will highlight the objectives of the GA VC Program including compliance and reporting requirements. An objective of the GA VC Program will be to improve regional entrepreneurial and investment ecosystems that support economic growth, innovation development and job creation.
5. **The Georgia Equity Direct Program** will provide an attractive source of capital for investments in startups and eligible businesses. Investments will be made alongside diverse venture funds, non-profit seed funds, angel funds and other investors that present a compelling economic development case. Invest Georgia will manage the direct co-investment program, which will provide flexibility for supporting a diverse portfolio of small businesses.

Promoting equitable outcomes

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds has allowed the state to address the communities that were disproportionately impacted by the public health emergency. Georgia is committed to maximizing ARPA benefits to historically underserved and disproportionately impacted communities. Additionally, the state is dedicated to transparency and has an active ARPA SLFRF dashboard where members of the community can view program expenditures. The Office of Planning and Budget has a dedicated webpage for grant opportunities to ensure communities are aware of available funding.

Georgia's focus on ARPA investments for the first tranche of funding began with broadband and water/sewer infrastructure as these projects have significant impact to communities that may have faced underinvestment or lack sufficient financial resources to self-fund similar infrastructure investments due to low wealth tax digests or constraints on raising utility rates due to financial hardships for rate payers. The initial round of grant funding provided more than \$500 million for communities to remediate infrastructure to improve water quality, reduce water waste, address

environmental issues impacting water supplies, or expand water/sewer or broadband infrastructure to unserved areas to help promote economic growth across the state.

Additionally, Georgia recognizes that a number of communities, populations, and industries, particularly in the service sector, have been disproportionately negatively impacted by COVID-19. Therefore, the other area of initial spending of CSFRF was to address such negative economic impacts in these areas. In selecting projects for these three grant streams, the process prioritized those projects that provide the broadest impact across either a population, region, or industry to maximize available funding. Furthermore, due to the broad range of enumerated uses of funds under this category, the state was able to collect proposals for a multitude of projects intended to address disparities, with key investments in high-impact initiatives, such as \$86.5 million allocated to housing programs to address homelessness. Applicants were required to identify the AMI of their target population and how the target population was determined. Grant agreements with subrecipients include required geographic and/or demographic performance measures, as applicable, to enable the state to track the project's impact on regions and populations with the state.

Georgia's goal for ARPA investments for second tranche of State Fiscal Recovery Funds was to target disproportionately impacted communities based on the definitions outlined in the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Compliance and Reporting Guide. The Department of the U.S. Treasury's Final Rule encourages State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund recipients to fund strategies that address the disparate impacts of the pandemic on vulnerable populations. For example, Treasury presumes certain types of services and programs are eligible uses when provided to populations living in Qualified Census Tracts (QCT). The State is focused on spending SLFRF funds to build the capacity of local governments to meet the needs of underserved groups through its Improving Neighborhood Outcomes in Disproportionately Impacted Communities program. Additionally, Georgia's Cash Assistance for Disproportionately Impacted Communities provided direct assistance to vulnerable Georgians presumed by Treasury to be eligible when provided to households that qualify for any of the following programs:

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Free and Reduced-Price Lunch (NSLP) and/or School Breakfast (SBP) programs
- Medicare Part D Low-income Subsidies Æ Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Head Start and/or Early Head Start Æ Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
- Section 8 Vouchers
- Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- Pell Grants
- For services to address educational disparities

	Impacted	Disproportionately Impacted
Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Public 	
Assistance to Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low- or-moderate income households or populations⁹ • Households that experienced unemployment • Households that experienced increased food or housing insecurity • Households that qualify for certain federal programs¹⁰ • For services to address lost instructional time in K-12 schools: any students that lost access to in- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-income households and populations¹¹ • Households and populations residing in Qualified Census Tracts • Households that qualify for certain federal programs¹² • Households receiving services provided by Tribal governments • Households residing in the U.S. territories or receiving services from these governments

⁹ Low or moderate-income households and communities are those with (i) income at or below 300 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for the size of the household based on the most recently published poverty guidelines by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) or (ii) income at or below 65 percent of the Area Median Income for the county and size of household based on the most recently published data by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

¹⁰ For Impacted households, these programs are Children's Health Insurance Program ("CHIP"); Childcare Subsidies through the Child Care and Development Fund ("CCDF") Program; Medicaid; National Housing Trust Fund ("HTF"), for affordable housing programs only; Home Investment Partnerships Program ("HOME"), for affordable housing programs only.

¹¹ Low-income households and communities are those with (i) income at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for the size of the household based on the most recently published poverty guidelines by HHS or (ii) income at or below 40 percent of Area Median Income for its county and size of household based on the most recently published data by HUD.

¹² For Disproportionately Impacted households, these programs are Temporary Assistance for Needy Families ("TANF"), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program ("SNAP"), Free- and Reduced-Price Lunch ("NSLP") and/or School Breakfast ("SBP") programs, Medicare Part D Low-Income Subsidies, Supplemental Security Income ("SSI"), Head Start, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children ("WIC"), Section 8 Vouchers, Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program ("LIHEAP"), and Pell Grants.

Community Engagement

Initial allocations of funds for projects were reviewed by a committee appointed by Governor Kemp to include a range of subject matter experts from across state government along with members of the Georgia General Assembly from a broad array of communities across the state. OPB has also worked with city and county representation groups throughout the first tranche process and held a number of outreach sessions with them to educate all 159 counties and 515 cities in the state of the funding opportunities available. To support community engagement the state will continue to engage in outreach to media, local jurisdictions, and various stakeholder groups throughout the funding process. The state has developed a public-facing American Rescue Plan Act website to provide information to the public, local governments, and other stakeholders and entities.

Labor Practices

Pursuant to U.S. Treasury's Interim Final Rule, the State will collect information from subrecipients on their workforce plans and practices related to water, sewer, and broadband projects undertaken with ARPA State Fiscal Recovery Funds. Subrecipient grant agreements detail reporting requirements for infrastructure projects regarding labor agreements, community benefits agreements, prevailing wage requirements, and local hiring as outlined by the Compliance and Reporting Guide. During the subrecipient monitoring process, auditors will perform jobsite visits and conduct interviews with both field laborers and office personnel to validate strong labor standards are being utilized.

Use of Evidence

The evidence-based requirement applies to initiatives that are program or intervention-based. Therefore, these criteria are not applicable to Georgia's programs funded to date under the State Fiscal Recovery Fund. The only initiatives that may lend themselves to evaluation are the are some individual projects within the Negative Economic Impact category. As the awardees complete their post award process, they will consider if related research, data, and findings support their projects and if any program evaluations will be conducted, will report results in forthcoming Performance Reports.

Performance Report

The Project Inventory on the following pages address the outcomes for each initiative the State has funded through State Fiscal Recovery Funds. We have also noted the performance measures that align to the most recent version of the Compliance and Reporting Guide. The Office of Planning and Budget may request additional performance measures on certain categories of awards to monitor outcomes and project progress.

PROJECT INVENTORY

1. Project Identification Number: GR0000027

Project Name: Broadband Infrastructure

Funding Amount: \$408,002,279.02

Project Expenditure Category: 5-Infrastructure

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 5.20-Broadband: Other Projects

Project Overview

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used to invest in broadband infrastructure. Treasury's Interim Final Rule provides that investments in broadband be made in areas that are currently unserved or underserved—lacking a wireline connection that reliably delivers minimum speeds of 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload.

Using these funds, applicants generally should propose broadband infrastructure projects with modern technologies in mind, specifically those projects that deliver services offering reliable 100 Mbps download and 100 8 Mbps upload speeds, unless impracticable due to topography, geography, or financial cost. In addition, applicants are encouraged to pursue fiber optic investments. In view of the wide disparities in broadband access, assistance to households to support internet access or digital literacy is an eligible use to respond to the public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic, as detailed above.

Website: <https://opb.georgia.gov/state-fiscal-recovery-fund>

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators:

- Projected/actual construction start date (month/year)
- Projected/actual initiation of operations date (month/year)
- Location
- For projects over \$10 million (based on expected total cost):
 - a. A recipient may provide a certification that, for the relevant project, all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the performance of such project are paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing, as determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the "Davis-Bacon Act"), for the corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on projects of a character similar to the contract work in the civil subdivision of the State (or the District of Columbia) in which the work is to be performed, or by the appropriate State entity pursuant to a corollary State prevailing-wage-in-construction law (commonly known as "baby Davis-Bacon Acts"). If such certification is not provided, a recipient must provide a project employment and local impact report detailing:

- The number of employees of contractors and sub-contractors working on the project;
 - The number of employees on the project hired directly and hired through a third party;
 - The wages and benefits of workers on the project by classification; and
 - Whether those wages are at rates less than those prevailing. Recipients must maintain sufficient records to substantiate this information upon request.
- b. A recipient may provide a certification that a project includes a project labor agreement, meaning a pre-hire collective bargaining agreement consistent with section 8(f) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(f)). If the recipient does not provide such certification, the recipient must provide a project workforce continuity plan, detailing:
- How the recipient will ensure the project has ready access to a sufficient supply of appropriately skilled and unskilled labor to ensure high-quality construction throughout the life of the project, including a description of any required professional certifications and/or in-house training;
 - How the recipient will minimize risks of labor disputes and disruptions that would jeopardize timeliness and cost-effectiveness of the project;
 - How the recipient will provide a safe and healthy workplace that avoids delays and costs associated with workplace illnesses, injuries, and fatalities, including descriptions of safety training, certification, and/or licensure requirements for all relevant workers (e.g., OSHA 10, OSHA 30);
 - Whether workers on the project will receive wages and benefits that will secure an appropriately skilled workforce in the context of the local or regional labor market; and,
 - Whether the project has completed a project labor agreement.
- c. Whether the project prioritizes local hires.
- d. Whether the project has a Community Benefit Agreement, with a description of any such agreement.
- Broadband Indicators:
- Broadband projects (EC 5.19-5.21) Collection includes new fields that are required beginning in July 2022 and October 2022:
 - Overall Project Information
 - Confirm that the project is designed to, upon completion, reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download and upload speeds.
 - If the project is not designed to reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps
 - download and upload speeds, explain why not, and
 - Confirm that the project is designed to, upon completion, meet or exceed 100 Mbps download speed and between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speed, and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download speed and 100 Mbps upload speed.
 - Confirm that the service provider for the project has, or will upon completion of the project, either participated in the Federal Communications Commission (FCC)'s Affordable Connectivity

Program (ACP) or otherwise provided access to a broad-based affordability program that provides benefits to households commensurate with those provided under the ACP to low-income consumers in the proposed service area of the broadband infrastructure (applicable only to projects that provide service to households).

- Detailed Project Information
 - Project technology type(s) (Planned/Actual)
 - Fiber
 - Coaxial Cable
 - Terrestrial Fixed Wireless
 - Other (specify)
 - Total miles of fiber deployed (Planned/Actual)
 - Total number of funded locations served (Planned/Actual)
 - Total number of funded locations served, broken out by speeds:
- Pre-SLFRF Investment:
 - Number receiving 25/3 Mbps or below
 - Number receiving between 25/3 Mbps and 100/20 Mbps
- Post-SLFRF Investment (Planned/Actual):
 - Number receiving minimum 100/100 Mbps
 - Number receiving minimum 100/20 Mbps and scalable to minimum 100/100 Mbps
- Total number of funded locations served, broken out by type (Planned/Actual):
 - Residential
 - Total Housing Units
 - Business
 - Community anchor institution
- Speed tiers offered, corresponding non-promotional prices, including associated fees, and data allowance for each speed tier of broadband service (required starting October 2022).
- Location-by-Location Project Information
 - For each location served by a Project, the recipient must collect from the subrecipient or contractor and submit the following information to Treasury using a predetermined file format that will be provided by Treasury on the SLFRF website (required starting October 2022):
- Latitude/longitude at the structure where service will be installed

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Broadband Infrastructure	\$414,909,962.14	\$23,760,675.94	6%

2. Project Identification Number: GR0000038

Project Name: COVID-19 Prevention and Mitigation Assisted Living Communities and Personal Care Homes with 25+ beds

Funding Amount: \$47,000,000.00

Project Expenditure Category: 1-Public Health

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 1.4-Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, Child care Facilities, etc.)

Project Overview

This program is a beneficiary program. OPB is providing funds to the entities for the purpose of directly benefitting the entity as a result of experiencing a public health impact during COVID and linger effects after the height of COVID-19 due to continued cases and variants. Assisted Living Facilities and Personal Care Homes provide mitigation and prevention which these funds address.

This grant program supports licensed Assisted Living Communities and Personal Care Homes with 25 beds or more that provide services to prevent and mitigate COVID 19 to the general public. The grant program will be available through the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provided in the ARPA legislation and will allow reimbursements for costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021 and ending December 1, 2022.

Website:<https://opb.georgia.gov/covid-19-prevention-and-mitigation-assisted-livingcommunities-and-personal-care-homes-25-beds>.

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators: Not Applicable. Awardee is a beneficiary

- Expenses eligible for reimbursement are limited to those incurred to comply with [Section 4.0 Testing Requirements and Guidance](#) or [Section 6.0 Considerations for Assisted Living Communities and Personal Care Homes of the Long-Term Care Facilities Reopening Guidance](#) provided in the Georgia Department of Public Health Administrative Order updated October 6, 2021. Examples of eligible expenses include those made to:
 - Antigen, PCR and Serology Tests
 - Mandatory Baseline Testing.
 - Purchases of personal protective equipment
 - Support for isolation or quarantine
 - Ventilation improvements
- The facilities that receive this grant provide documentation to support the request for reimbursement of expenses as well as certify the expenses were necessary for the prevention or mitigation of COVID 19 in their facility
- The facilities also certify they will not use the proceeds of the grant to reimburse expenses that have been reimbursed from other sources or that other sources are obligated to reimburse.

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
COVID-19 Prevention and Mitigation Hospital Grant	\$109,725,000.00	\$25,535,012.20	23%

3. Project Identification Number: GR0000039

Project Name: COVID-19 Prevention and Mitigation Hospital Grant

Funding Amount: \$170,000,000.00

Project Expenditure Category: 1-Public Health

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 1.4-Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, Child care Facilities, etc.)

Project Overview

This program is a beneficiary program. OPB is providing funds to the entities for the purpose of directly benefitting entities experiencing a public health impact during COVID and linger effects after the height of COVID-19 due to continued cases and variants. This program supports licensed hospitals that provide services to prevent and mitigate COVID 19 to the public. The grant program will be available through the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provided in the ARPA legislation and will allow reimbursements for costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021 and ending December 1, 2022.

Activities under this grant include:

- Improvements or construction of COVID-19 testing sites and laboratories, and acquisition of related equipment
- Improvements or construction of medical facilities generally dedicated to COVID-19 treatment and mitigation (e.g., emergency rooms, intensive care units, telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19 related treatment);
- Expenses of establishing temporary medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs;
- Acquisition of equipment for COVID-19 prevention and treatment, including ventilators, ambulances, and other medical or emergency services equipment;
- Installation and improvements of ventilation systems;

Website: <https://opb.georgia.gov/covid-19-prevention-and-mitigation-hospi>

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators: Not Applicable. Awardee is a beneficiary

Expenditure Status

4. Project Identification Number: GR0000046

Project Name: Georgia Investments in Housing

Funding Amount: \$86,520,984.00

Project Expenditure Category: 2 – Negative Economic Impacts

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 2.15 – Long Term Housing Security; Affordable Housing

Project Overview

The Georgia Investments in Housing Grant supports nonprofits that are 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(19) tax-exempt organizations who provide affordable housing and aid individuals experiencing homelessness. This program is intended to support non-profit housing project applications that aid individuals experiencing homelessness.

Website: <https://opb.georgia.gov/georgia-investments-housing-grant>

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators:

- *Projected/actual construction start date (month/year)*
- *Projected/actual initiation of operations date (month/year)*
- *Location*
- *For projects over \$10 million (based on expected total cost):*
 - a. A recipient may provide a certification that, for the relevant project, all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the performance of such project are paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing, as determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the “Davis-Bacon Act”), for the corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on projects of a character similar to the contract work in the civil subdivision of the State (or the District of Columbia) in which the work is to be performed, or by the appropriate State entity pursuant to a corollary State prevailing-wage-in-construction law (commonly known as “baby Davis-Bacon Acts”). If such certification is not provided, a recipient must provide a project employment and local impact report detailing:
 - The number of employees of contractors and sub-contractors working on the project;
 - The number of employees on the project hired directly and hired through a third

party;

- The wages and benefits of workers on the project by classification; and
- Whether those wages are at rates less than those prevailing.

b. A recipient may provide a certification that a project includes a project labor agreement, meaning a pre-hire collective bargaining agreement consistent with section 8(f) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(f)). If the recipient does not provide such certification, the recipient must provide a project workforce continuity plan, detailing:

- How the recipient will ensure the project has ready access to a sufficient supply of appropriately skilled and unskilled labor to ensure high-quality construction throughout the life of the project, including a description of any required professional certifications and/or in-house training;
 - How the recipient will minimize risks of labor disputes and disruptions that would jeopardize timeliness and cost-effectiveness of the project;
 - How the recipient will provide a safe and healthy workplace that avoids delays and costs associated with workplace illnesses, injuries, and fatalities, including descriptions of safety training, certification, and/or licensure requirements for all relevant workers (e.g., OSHA 10, OSHA 30);
 - Whether workers on the project will receive wages and benefits that will secure an appropriately skilled workforce in the context of the local or regional labor market;
- and
- Whether the project has completed a project labor agreement.

c. Whether the project prioritizes local hires.

d. Whether the project has a Community Benefit Agreement, with a description of any such agreement.

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Georgia Investments in Housing Grant Program	\$86,520,984.00	\$4,664,069.17	5%

5. Project Identification Number: GR0000037

Project Name: Healthcare Staffing

Funding Amount: \$100,000,000.00

Project Expenditure Category: 1-Public Health

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 1.4 - Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, Childcare facilities, etc.)

Project Overview

State of Georgia's plan to immediately augment staffing levels for health care facilities in various parts of the state to combat the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Website:

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators:

- Brief description of structure and objectives of assistance program(s), including public health or negative economic impact experienced
- Brief description of how a recipient's response is related and reasonably proportional to a public health or negative economic impact of COVID-19. 17
- Note: The final rule presumes that all enumerated eligible uses for programs and services, including COVID-19 mitigation and prevention programs and services, are reasonably proportional responses to the harm identified unless a response is grossly disproportionate to the type or extent of harm experienced. Many of the Eligibility Categories encompass multiple specific enumerated eligible uses and may be provided to a variety of populations. For example, EC 2.13 Healthy Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System includes a wide array of financial, educational, child development, or health supports, or other supports necessary, including supports for kinship care, and may be provided to foster youth and/or families involved in the child welfare system. Between these two fields above, recipients should provide enough information to identify the type of enumerated eligible use being provided within the EC (e.g., kinship care support services), the public health or economic impact experienced, who the program and/or service is being provided to, and what services are being provided (e.g., respite resources). For enumerated eligible uses, recipients are not required to provide substantive documentation that the response is related and reasonably proportional in the Project and Expenditure Report.

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Healthcare Staffing	\$131,220,241.67	\$131,220,241.67	100%

6. Project Identification Number: GR0000064

Project Name: Hotel Relief Program

Funding Amount: \$150,000,000.00

Project Expenditure Category: 2 – Negative Economic Impacts

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 2.35 Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality

Project Overview

Through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) State Fiscal Recovery Funds, this new program implemented by the Office of Planning and Budget will provide direct aid to hotels who can demonstrate a negative economic impact of COVID-19. A total of \$150 million will be allocated for the establishment of an economic recovery fund for Hotels impacted by COVID-19.

Website: <https://opb.georgia.gov/hotel-relief-program>

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators: Not Applicable, Awardee is a beneficiary.

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Hotel Relief Grant	\$2,540,939.09	\$-	0%

7. Project Identification Number: GR0000035

Project Name: Judicial Grant

Funding Amount: \$124,880,000.00

Project Expenditure Category: 2-Negative Economic Impact

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 2.37-Other

Project Overview

Provide up to \$110,000,000 for a reimbursable grant to address the backlog of court cases with a prioritization for cases involving Serious Violent Felonies:

- To provide additional, temporary court staff such as senior judges, bailiffs, court reporters, judicial officers, court staff, and other necessary persons to address the case backlog created by COVID-19.
- To contract with third party locations to conduct court proceedings in larger facilities.
- To pay for additional, temporary prosecutors, investigators, legal administrative positions, and contract legal services.
- To provide additional circuit and conflict attorneys for the Georgia Public Defenders Council.

Website: <https://opb.georgia.gov/judicial-grant>

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators

- Brief description of structure and objectives of assistance program(s), including public health or negative economic impact experienced
- Brief description of how a recipient's response is related and reasonably proportional to a public health or negative economic impact of COVID-19. 17
- Note: The final rule presumes that all enumerated eligible uses for programs and services, including COVID-19 mitigation and prevention programs and services, are reasonably proportional responses to the harm identified unless a response is grossly disproportionate to the type or extent of harm experienced. Many of the Eligibility Categories encompass multiple specific enumerated eligible uses and may be provided to a variety of populations. For example, EC 2.13 Healthy Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System includes a wide array of financial, educational, child development, or health supports, or other supports necessary, including supports for kinship care, and may be provided to foster youth and/or families involved in the child welfare system. Between these two fields above, recipients should provide enough information to identify the type of enumerated eligible use being provided within the EC (e.g., kinship care support services), the public health or economic impact experienced, who the program and/or service is being provided to, and what services are being provided (e.g., respite resources). For enumerated eligible uses, recipients are not required to provide substantive documentation that the response is related and reasonably proportional in the Project and Expenditure Report.

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Judicial Grant	\$121,968,000.00	\$27,452,023.15	25%

8. Project Identification Number: GR0000028

Project Name: Negative Economic Impact

Funding Amount: \$325,000,000.00

Project Expenditure Category: 2-Negative Economic Impact

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 2.37-Other

Project Overview

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds allow states to support industries that were particularly hard-hit by the COVID-19 emergency and are now beginning to mend, helping them to address financial challenges caused by the pandemic and to make investments in COVID-19 prevention and mitigation tactics. The Negative Economic Impact grant will aid in speeding the recovery of the tourism, travel, hospitality sectors, as well as other industries.

Activities Include:

- Deliver assistance to workers and families, including support for unemployed workers, aid to households, and survivor's benefits for families of COVID-19 victims
 - Support small businesses with loans, grants, in-kind assistance, and counseling programs
 - Speed the recovery of impacted industries, including the tourism, travel, and hospitality sectors
 - Rebuild public sector capacity by rehiring staff, replenishing state unemployment insurance funds, and implementing economic relief programs
- **Website:** [ARPA | Criminal Justice Coordinating Council \(georgia.gov\)](https://www.georgia.gov/criminal-justice-coordinating-council)
 - **Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative:** Not Applicable
 - **Use of Evidence:** Not Applicable
 - **Evidence-based Interventions:** Not Applicable
 - **Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions:** Not Applicable
 - **Mandatory Performance Indicators:**
 - Brief description of structure and objectives of assistance program(s), including public health or negative economic impact experienced
 - Brief description of how a recipient's response is related and reasonably proportional to a public health or negative economic impact of COVID-19. 17
 - Note: The final rule presumes that all enumerated eligible uses for programs and services, including COVID-19 mitigation and prevention programs and services, are reasonably proportional responses to the harm identified unless a response is grossly disproportionate to the type or extent of harm experienced. Many of the Eligibility Categories encompass multiple specific enumerated eligible uses and may be provided to a variety of populations. For example, EC 2.13 Healthy Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System includes a wide array of financial, educational, child development, or health supports, or other supports necessary, including supports for kinship care, and may be provided to foster youth and/or families involved in the child welfare system. Between these two

fields above, recipients should provide enough information to identify the type of enumerated eligible use being provided within the EC (e.g., kinship care support services), the public health or economic impact experienced, who the program and/or service is being provided to, and what services are being provided (e.g., respite resources). For enumerated eligible uses, recipients are not required to provide substantive documentation that the response is related and reasonably proportional in the Project and Expenditure Report.

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Negative Economic Impact	\$140,667,097.18	\$16,459,060.55	12%

9. Project Identification Number: GR0000036

Project Name: Nursing Home COVID-19 Mitigation

Funding Amount: \$60,720,000.00

Project Expenditure Category: 1-Public Health

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 1.4 - Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, Child care facilities, etc.)

Project Overview

This program is a beneficiary program. OPB is providing the Nursing Home COVID-19 Mitigation program funds to the entities for the purpose of directly benefitting the entity as a result of experiencing a public health impact during COVID and linger effects after the height of COVID-19 due to continued cases and variants. Nursing Homes provide mitigation and prevention which these funds address.

Provide up to \$165,000 per nursing facility for expenses incurred to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID 19 in congregate living facilities. Expenses eligible for reimbursement are limited to those incurred to comply with Section 2.0 Critical Components of Infection Prevention and Control or Section 3.0 Recommended Mitigation Steps by Pandemic Phase of the Long-Term Care Facilities Reopening Guidance provided in the Georgia Department of Public Health Administrative Order issued June 30, 2021.

Activities under this grant include:

- Implementation of Universal source control for staff, residents, and visitors;
- Implementation of Universal PPE;
- Evaluation and implementation of improvements to heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system to ensure adequate prevention of transmission of COVID-19;
- Updating and implementing respiratory protection program for compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OHSA) respiratory standard 29 CFR 1910.134;
- Designating a COVID-19 unit;
- Designating an observation unit for admissions/re-admissions;
- Managing new resident admission and re-admission placement;
- Creating a plan to respond to widespread testing results; and
- Managing exposed and symptomatic residents.

Website: <https://opb.georgia.gov/nursing-home-covid-19-mitigation-grant>

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators: Not Applicable. Awardee is a beneficiary.

Expenditure Status:

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Nursing Home COVID-19 Mitigation*	\$55,934,000.00	\$40,576,867.51	73%

10. Project Identification Number: GR000000045

Project Name: Offender COVID-19 Treatment Funding

Amount: \$1,502,383.15

Project Expenditure Category: 1-Public Health

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 1.4-Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, etc)

Project Overview

This funding provides support for the Georgia Department of Correction to reimburse expenses incurred to detect, treat, and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in its facilities.

Website: Not Applicable

<https://opb.georgia.gov/georgia-public-safety-officials-and-first-responders-supplement-grant>

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators: Not Applicable

Expenditure Status:

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Offender COVID-19 Treatment	\$1,502,383.15	\$1,502,383.15	100%

11. Project Identification Number: GR000003222

Project Name: Public Safety Officials and First Responders Supplement Grant

Funding Amount: \$100,000,000.00

Project Expenditure Category: 2-Negative Economic Impacts

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 2.37-Economic Impact Assistance: Other

Project Overview

This program was established in recognition of the sacrifice and dedication public safety officers and first responders have shown in serving Georgians and their communities during the COVID-19 pandemic. The grant provided a \$1,000 pay supplement for all eligible sworn law enforcement officials and first responders and a \$300 supplement for all active volunteer firefighters in Georgia serving during August of 2021. The application period is October 1-December 31, 2021.

Eligibility includes certified employees of State government agencies and authorities, municipal and county governments, volunteer fire departments, and emergency medical services agencies licensed by the Department of Public Health who actively served in one of the eligible positions during the month of August, 2021 in a position which requires active certification as a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, juvenile corrections officer, jail officer, probation officer, parole officer, communications officer, firefighter, or emergency medical services worker by the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council (POST), Georgia Firefighter Standards and Training Council (GFSTC), or Department of Public Health (DPH).

Website:

<https://opb.georgia.gov/georgia-public-safety-officials-and-first-responders-supplement-grant>

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators: Not Applicable, Awardee is a beneficiary.

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Public Safety Officials and First Responders Supplement Grant	\$66,381,077.47	\$66,381,077.47	100%

12. Project Identification Number: GR0000022

Project Name: SFRF Administrative Fund

Funding Amount: \$121,338,386.49

Project Expenditure Category: 7-Administrative

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 7.1-Administrative Expenses

Project Overview

5% of first tranche - admin funds for the use of managing and dispersing ARPA SFRF. OPB has identified 43 subrecipients that didn't list a DUNS or EIN and we are working to collect those and will update our report based on communications with Treasury.

Website: Not Applicable

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators: Not Applicable

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
SFRF Administrative Fund	\$121,338,386.49	\$3,495,071.05	6%

13. Project Identification Number: GR0000049

Project Name: USG COVID Medical Expenses (Testing and Treatment)

Funding Amount: \$18,843,774.80

Project Expenditure Category: 1-Public Health

Project Expenditure Subcategory: *1.6-Medical Expenses (including Alternative Care Facilities)*

Project Overview

This funding provides support for the University System of Georgia's Medical Expenses for COVID-19

Website: Not Applicable

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators: Not Applicable

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
USG COVID Medical Expenses (Testing and Treatment)	\$18,843,774.80	\$18,843,774.80	100%

14. Project Identification Number: GR0000042

Project Name: Victim's Services

Funding Amount: \$50,000,000.00

Project Expenditure Category: 2-Negative Economic Impact

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 2.34-Assistance to Nonprofit Organizations (Impacted or Disproportionately Impacted)

Project Overview

This program supports nonprofits that are 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(19) tax-exempt organizations and validated by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council as a victim service provider. The economic harms incurred by victim service providers as a result of COVID 19 have only increased as crime rates in Georgia continue to rise, causing more victimized adults and children to seek services, and as courts open to address the backlog caused by the COVID-19 public health emergency. These victim service providers have faced significant challenges due to the pandemic's increased demand for their very important services and changing operational needs, as well as declines in revenue sources such as donations and fees.

501(c)(3) or 501(c)(19) tax-exempt organizations and validated by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council as a victim service provider that can demonstrate:

- Decreased revenue (e.g. from donations and fees)
- Financial Insecurity
- Increased costs (e.g. uncompensated increases in service need)
- Capacity to weather financial hardship
- Challenges covering payroll, rent or mortgage, and other operating costs.

For the following CJCC programs:

- Domestic Violence Shelters and Community Based Violence Programs
- Victim Witness Advocate Programs
- Child Advocacy Centers and Child Abuse Programs
- Legal Services Programs
- Court Appointed Special Advocates
- Human Trafficking Service Providers
- Sexual Assault Service Providers

Eligible Expenses for reimbursement:

- Mitigation of demonstrated hardship such as:
 - Supporting payroll and benefits;
 - Costs to retain employees
 - Mortgage or rent, utility, and other operating costs.
 - Support for COVID 19 prevention and mitigation strategies.
 - Community Violence Intervention
 - Hospital Based Violence Intervention

Website: Not Applicable

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators:

- Brief description of structure and objectives of assistance program(s), including public health or negative economic impact experienced
- Brief description of how a recipient's response is related and reasonably proportional to a public health or negative economic impact of COVID-19. 17
- Note: The final rule presumes that all enumerated eligible uses for programs and services, including COVID-19 mitigation and prevention programs and services, are reasonably proportional responses to the harm identified unless a response is grossly disproportionate to the type or extent of harm experienced. Many of the Eligibility Categories encompass multiple specific enumerated eligible uses and may be provided to a variety of populations. For example, EC 2.13 Healthy Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System includes a wide array of financial, educational, child development, or health supports, or other supports necessary, including supports for kinship care, and may be provided to foster youth and/or families involved in the child welfare system. Between these two fields above, recipients should provide enough information to identify the type of enumerated eligible use being provided within the EC (e.g., kinship care support services), the public health or economic impact experienced, who the program and/or service is being provided to, and what services are being provided (e.g., respite resources). For enumerated eligible uses, recipients are not required to provide substantive documentation that the response is related and reasonably proportional in the Project and Expenditure Report.
- Number of Non-Profits served (by program if recipient establishes multiple separate non-profit assistance programs)

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Victim's Services	\$55,000,000.00	\$4,085,155.00	19%

15. Project Identification Number: GR0000026

Project Name: Water/Sewer Infrastructure

Funding Amount: \$517,757,734.04

Project Expenditure Category: 5-Infrastructure

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 5.18-Water and Sewer: Other

Project Overview

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used to invest in necessary improvements to water and sewer infrastructures, including projects that address the impacts of climate change. Applicants may use this funding to invest in an array of drinking water infrastructure projects, such as building or upgrading facilities and transmission, distribution, and storage systems, including the replacement of lead service lines.

Applicants may also use this funding to invest in wastewater infrastructure projects, including constructing publicly owned treatment infrastructure, managing and treating stormwater or subsurface drainage water, facilitating water reuse, and securing publicly owned treatment works.

Includes improvements to infrastructure, such as building or upgrading facilities and transmission, distribution, and storage symptoms.

Eligible uses aligned to Environmental Protection Agency project categories for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

Website: <https://opb.georgia.gov/state-fiscal-recovery-fund>

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators:

- Projected/actual construction start date (month/year)
- Projected/actual initiation of operations date (month/year)
- Location
- For projects over \$10 million (based on expected total cost):
 - a. A recipient may provide a certification that, for the relevant project, all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the performance of such project are paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing, as determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the “Davis-Bacon Act”), for the corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on projects of a character similar to the contract work in the civil subdivision of the State (or the District of Columbia) in which the work is to be performed, or by the appropriate State entity pursuant to a corollary State prevailing-wage-in-construction law (commonly known as “baby Davis-Bacon Acts”). If such certification is not provided, a recipient must provide a project employment and local impact report detailing:

- The number of employees of contractors and sub-contractors working on the project;
 - The number of employees on the project hired directly and hired through a third party;
 - The wages and benefits of workers on the project by classification; and
 - Whether those wages are at rates less than those prevailing. Recipients must maintain sufficient records to substantiate this information upon request.
- b. A recipient may provide a certification that a project includes a project labor agreement, meaning a pre-hire collective bargaining agreement consistent with section 8(f) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(f)). If the recipient does not provide such certification, the recipient must provide a project workforce continuity plan, detailing:
- How the recipient will ensure the project has ready access to a sufficient supply of appropriately skilled and unskilled labor to ensure high-quality construction throughout the life of the project, including a description of any required professional certifications and/or in-house training;
 - How the recipient will minimize risks of labor disputes and disruptions that would jeopardize timeliness and cost-effectiveness of the project;
 - How the recipient will provide a safe and healthy workplace that avoids delays and costs associated with workplace illnesses, injuries, and fatalities, including descriptions of safety training, certification, and/or licensure requirements for all relevant workers (e.g., OSHA 10, OSHA 30);
 - Whether workers on the project will receive wages and benefits that will secure an appropriately skilled workforce in the context of the local or regional labor market; and
 - Whether the project has completed a project labor agreement.
- c. Whether the project prioritizes local hires.
- d. Whether the project has a Community Benefit Agreement, with a description of any such agreement.
- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Number (if applicable; for projects aligned with the Clean Water State Revolving Fund)
 - Public Water System (PWS) ID number (if applicable; for projects aligned with the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund)
 - Median Household Income of service area
 - Lowest Quintile Income of the service area (Collection began in April 2022)

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Water/Sewer Infrastructure	\$600,672,879.75	\$9,776,513.86	2%

16. Project Identification Number: GR0000050

Project Name: Cash Assistance for Disproportionately Impacted Communities

Funding Amount: \$ \$1,076,524,450.00

Project Expenditure Category: 2 – Negative Economic Impacts

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 2.3 – Household Assistance: Cash Transfers

Project Overview

Provide funds to the Department of Human Services for a maximum direct cash assistance of 350 million dollars to active enrollees of the Medicaid, SNAP, and TANF federal government benefit programs.

Website:

<https://opb.georgia.gov/opb-state-local-fiscal-recovery-funds-grant-programs>

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators:

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Cash Assistance for Disproportionately Impacted Communities	\$1,076,524,450.00	\$1,076,524,449.00	100%

17. Project Identification Number: GR0000051

Project Name: Drinking Water Projects to Support Increased Population

Funding Amount: \$ 484,868,614.06

Project Expenditure Category: 5 - Infrastructure

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 5.18 – Water and Sewer: Other

Project Overview

This program funds projects that address present or prevent future violations of health-based drinking water standards.

Website: <https://opb.georgia.gov/drinking-water>

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators:

- Projected/actual construction start date (month/year)
- Projected/actual initiation of operations date (month/year)
- Location
- For projects over \$10 million (based on expected total cost):

a. A recipient may provide a certification that, for the relevant project, all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the performance of such project are paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing, as determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the “Davis-Bacon Act”), for the corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on projects of a character similar to the contract work in the civil subdivision of the State (or the District of Columbia) in which the work is to be performed, or by the appropriate State entity pursuant to a corollary State prevailing-wage-in-construction law (commonly known as “baby Davis-Bacon Acts”). If such certification is not provided, a recipient must provide a project employment and local impact report detailing:

- The number of employees of contractors and sub-contractors working on the project;
- The number of employees on the project hired directly and hired through a third party;
- The wages and benefits of workers on the project by classification; and
- Whether those wages are at rates less than those prevailing.

Recipients must maintain sufficient records to substantiate this information upon request.

b. A recipient may provide a certification that a project includes a project labor agreement, meaning a pre-hire collective bargaining agreement consistent with section 8(f) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(f)). If the recipient does not provide such certification, the recipient must provide a project workforce continuity plan, detailing:

- How the recipient will ensure the project has ready access to a sufficient supply of appropriately skilled and unskilled labor to ensure high-quality construction throughout the life of the project, including a description of any required professional certifications and/or in-house training;
- How the recipient will minimize risks of labor disputes and disruptions that would jeopardize timeliness and cost-effectiveness of the project;
- How the recipient will provide a safe and healthy workplace that avoids delays and costs associated with workplace illnesses, injuries, and fatalities, including descriptions of safety training, certification, and/or licensure requirements for all relevant workers (e.g., OSHA 10, OSHA 30);
- Whether workers on the project will receive wages and benefits that will secure an appropriately skilled workforce in the context of the local or regional labor market;

and

- Whether the project has completed a project labor agreement.

c. Whether the project prioritizes local hires.

d. Whether the project has a Community Benefit Agreement, with a description of any such agreement.

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Number (if applicable; for projects aligned with the Clean Water State Revolving Fund) (Collection began in January 2022)

- Public Water System (PWS) ID number (if applicable; for projects aligned with the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund) (Collection began January 2022)

- Median Household Income of service area (Collection began in April 2022)

- Lowest Quintile Income of the service area (Collection began in April 2022)

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Drinking Water Projects to Support Increased Population	\$484,868,614.06	\$20,287,062.62	4%

18. Project Identification Number: GR0000057

Project Name: Hospital Improvements for Disproportionately Impacted Communities

Funding Amount: \$ 143,000,000.00

Project Expenditure Category: 2 – Negative Economic Impacts

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 2.21 – Medical Facilities for Disproportionately Impacted Communities

Project Overview

Capital improvements to Grady Hospital to convert existing space into 184 permanent inpatient beds to serve the disproportionately impacted low-income patients stemming from the closure of the only other Level 1 Trauma Center in the area and Grady's own low-income patients.

Website:

<https://opb.georgia.gov/opb-state-local-fiscal-recovery-funds-grant-programs>

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators:

- Brief description of structure and objectives of assistance program(s), including public health or negative economic impact experienced
- Brief description of how a recipient's response is related and reasonably proportional to a public health or negative economic impact of COVID-19.
- Does this project include a capital expenditure? (Collection began in January 2022)
- Total expected capital expenditure, including pre-development costs, if applicable (Collection began in January 2022)

Type of capital expenditure, based on the following enumerated uses (Collection began in July 2022):

- COVID-19 testing sites and laboratories, and acquisition of related equipment
- COVID-19 vaccination sites
- Medical facilities generally dedicated to COVID-19 treatment and mitigation (e.g., emergency rooms, intensive care units, telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19 related treatment)
- Temporary medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs

- Acquisition of equipment for COVID-19 prevention and treatment, including ventilators, ambulances, and other medical or emergency services equipment
- Emergency operations centers and acquisition of emergency response equipment (e.g., emergency response radio systems)
- Installation and improvement of ventilation systems in congregate settings, health facilities, or other public facilities
- Public health data systems, including technology infrastructure
- Adaptations to congregate living facilities, including skilled nursing facilities, other long-term care facilities, incarceration settings, homeless shelters, residential foster care facilities, residential behavioral health treatment, and other group living facilities, as well as public facilities and schools (excluding construction of new facilities for the purpose of mitigating spread of COVID-19 in the facility)
- Mitigation measures in small businesses, nonprofits, and impacted industries (e.g., developing outdoor spaces)
- Behavioral health facilities and equipment (e.g., inpatient or outpatient mental health or substance use treatment facilities, crisis centers, diversion centers)
- Technology and equipment to allow law enforcement to efficiently and effectively respond to the rise in gun violence resulting from the pandemic
- Affordable housing, supportive housing, or recovery housing development
- Food banks and other facilities primarily dedicated to addressing food insecurity
- Transitional shelters (e.g., temporary residences for people experiencing homelessness)
- Devices and equipment that assist households in accessing the internet (e.g., tablets, computers, or routers)
- Childcare, daycare, and early learning facilities
- Job and workforce training centers
- Improvements to existing facilities to remediate lead contaminants (e.g., removal of lead paint)
- Medical equipment and facilities designed to address disparities in public health outcomes (includes primary care clinics, hospitals, or integrations of health services into other settings)
- Parks, green spaces, recreational facilities, sidewalks, pedestrian safety features like crosswalks, streetlights, neighborhood cleanup, and other projects to revitalize public spaces
- Rehabilitations, renovation, remediation, cleanup, or conversions of vacant or abandoned properties
- Schools and other educational facilities or equipment to address educational disparities
- Technology and tools to effectively develop, execute, and evaluate government programs
- Technology infrastructure to adapt government operations to the pandemic (e.g., video-conferencing software, improvements to case management systems or data sharing resources), reduce government backlogs, or meet increased maintenance needs.
- Other (please specify)
- For recipients (other than Tribal governments) investing in projects with total expected capital expenditures for an enumerated eligible use of \$10 million or more, as well as projects with total expected capital expenditures for an “other” use of \$1 million or more, provide a written justification (Collection began in July 2022)
- For projects with total expected capital expenditures of over \$10 million, provide labor reporting as *outlined for infrastructure projects on pages 26 and 27 (Collection began July 2022)*

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Hospital Improvements for Disproportionately Impacted Communities	\$143,000,000.00	\$-	0%

19. Project Identification Number: GR0000053

Project Name: Improving Neighborhood Outcomes in Disproportionately Impacted Communities

Funding Amount: \$ 223,492,761.73

Project Expenditure Category: 2 – Negative Economic Impacts

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 2.22 – Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features That Promote Health and Safety

Project Overview

This program funds investments in neighborhood features, including parks, recreation facilities, sidewalks, and healthy food access, can work to improve physical and mental health outcomes.

Website:

<https://opb.georgia.gov/improving-neighborhood-outcomes-disproportionally-impacted-communities>

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators:

- Brief description of structure and objectives of assistance program(s), including public health or negative economic impact experienced
- Brief description of how a recipient's response is related and reasonably proportional to a public health or negative economic impact of COVID-19.
- Does this project include a capital expenditure? (Collection began in January 2022)
- Total expected capital expenditure, including pre-development costs, if applicable

(Collection began in January 2022)

Type of capital expenditure, based on the following enumerated uses (Collection began in July 2022):

- COVID-19 testing sites and laboratories, and acquisition of related equipment
- COVID-19 vaccination sites
- Medical facilities generally dedicated to COVID-19 treatment and mitigation (e.g., emergency rooms, intensive care units, telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19 related treatment)
- Temporary medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs
- Acquisition of equipment for COVID-19 prevention and treatment, including ventilators, ambulances, and other medical or emergency services equipment
- Emergency operations centers and acquisition of emergency response equipment (e.g., emergency response radio systems)

- Installation and improvement of ventilation systems in congregate settings, health facilities, or other public facilities
- Public health data systems, including technology infrastructure
- Adaptations to congregate living facilities, including skilled nursing facilities, other long-term care facilities, incarceration settings, homeless shelters, residential foster care facilities, residential behavioral health treatment, and other group living facilities, as well as public facilities and schools (excluding construction of new facilities for the purpose of mitigating spread of COVID-19 in the facility)
- Mitigation measures in small businesses, nonprofits, and impacted industries (e.g., developing outdoor spaces)
- Behavioral health facilities and equipment (e.g., inpatient or outpatient mental health or substance use treatment facilities, crisis centers, diversion centers)
- Technology and equipment to allow law enforcement to efficiently and effectively respond to the rise in gun violence resulting from the pandemic
- Affordable housing, supportive housing, or recovery housing development
- Food banks and other facilities primarily dedicated to addressing food insecurity
- Transitional shelters (e.g., temporary residences for people experiencing homelessness)
- Devices and equipment that assist households in accessing the internet (e.g., tablets, computers, or routers)
- Childcare, daycare, and early learning facilities
- Job and workforce training centers
- Improvements to existing facilities to remediate lead contaminants (e.g., removal of lead paint)
- Medical equipment and facilities designed to address disparities in public health outcomes (includes primary care clinics, hospitals, or integrations of health services into other settings)
- Parks, green spaces, recreational facilities, sidewalks, pedestrian safety features like crosswalks, streetlights, neighborhood cleanup, and other projects to revitalize public spaces
- Rehabilitations, renovation, remediation, cleanup, or conversions of vacant or abandoned properties
- Schools and other educational facilities or equipment to address educational disparities
- Technology and tools to effectively develop, execute, and evaluate government programs
- Technology infrastructure to adapt government operations to the pandemic (e.g., video-conferencing software, improvements to case management systems or data sharing resources), reduce government backlogs, or meet increased maintenance needs.
- Other (please specify)
- For recipients (other than Tribal governments) investing in projects with total expected capital expenditures for an enumerated eligible use of \$10 million or more, as well as projects with total expected capital expenditures for an “other” use of \$1 million or more, provide a written justification (Collection began in July 2022)
- For projects with total expected capital expenditures of over \$10 million, provide labor reporting as *outlined for infrastructure projects on pages 26 and 27 (Collection began July 2022)* as outlined for infrastructure projects on pages 26 and 27 (Collection began July 2022)

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Improving Neighborhood Outcomes in Disproportionally Impacted Communities	\$223,492,761.73	\$-	0%

20. Project Identification Number: GR0000059

Project Name: Indemnification Fund for COVID Deaths

Funding Amount: \$ 12,758,083.00

Project Expenditure Category: 2 – Negative Economic Impacts

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 2.8 – Household Assistance: Survivor's Benefits

Project Overview

Indemnification funds for officer COVID deaths.

Website:

<https://opb.georgia.gov/opb-state-local-fiscal-recovery-funds-grant-programs>

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators:

- Brief description of structure and objectives of assistance program(s), including public health or negative economic impact experienced
- Brief description of how a recipient's response is related and reasonably proportional to a public health or negative economic impact of COVID-19.
- Does this project include a capital expenditure? (Collection began in January 2022)
- Total expected capital expenditure, including pre-development costs, if applicable

(Collection began in January 2022)

Type of capital expenditure, based on the following enumerated uses (Collection began in July 2022):

- COVID-19 testing sites and laboratories, and acquisition of related equipment
- COVID-19 vaccination sites
- Medical facilities generally dedicated to COVID-19 treatment and mitigation (e.g., emergency rooms, intensive care units, telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19 related treatment)
- Temporary medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs
- Acquisition of equipment for COVID-19 prevention and treatment, including ventilators, ambulances, and other medical or emergency services equipment
- Emergency operations centers and acquisition of emergency response equipment (e.g., emergency response radio systems)
- Installation and improvement of ventilation systems in congregate settings, health facilities, or other public facilities
- Public health data systems, including technology infrastructure

- Adaptations to congregate living facilities, including skilled nursing facilities, other long-term care facilities, incarceration settings, homeless shelters, residential foster care facilities, residential behavioral health treatment, and other group living facilities, as well as public facilities and schools (excluding construction of new facilities for the purpose of mitigating spread of COVID-19 in the facility)
- Mitigation measures in small businesses, nonprofits, and impacted industries (e.g., developing outdoor spaces)
- Behavioral health facilities and equipment (e.g., inpatient or outpatient mental health or substance use treatment facilities, crisis centers, diversion centers)
- Technology and equipment to allow law enforcement to efficiently and effectively respond to the rise in gun violence resulting from the pandemic
- Affordable housing, supportive housing, or recovery housing development
- Food banks and other facilities primarily dedicated to addressing food insecurity
- Transitional shelters (e.g., temporary residences for people experiencing homelessness)
- Devices and equipment that assist households in accessing the internet (e.g., tablets, computers, or routers)
- Childcare, daycare, and early learning facilities
- Job and workforce training centers
- Improvements to existing facilities to remediate lead contaminants (e.g., removal of lead paint)
- Medical equipment and facilities designed to address disparities in public health outcomes (includes primary care clinics, hospitals, or integrations of health services into other settings)
- Parks, green spaces, recreational facilities, sidewalks, pedestrian safety features like crosswalks, streetlights, neighborhood cleanup, and other projects to revitalize public spaces
- Rehabilitations, renovation, remediation, cleanup, or conversions of vacant or abandoned properties
- Schools and other educational facilities or equipment to address educational disparities
- Technology and tools to effectively develop, execute, and evaluate government programs
- Technology infrastructure to adapt government operations to the pandemic (e.g., video-conferencing software, improvements to case management systems or data sharing resources), reduce government backlogs, or meet increased maintenance needs.
- Other (please specify)
- For recipients (other than Tribal governments) investing in projects with total expected capital expenditures for an enumerated eligible use of \$10 million or more, as well as projects with total expected capital expenditures for an “other” use of \$1 million or more, provide a written justification (Collection began in July 2022)
- For projects with total expected capital expenditures of over \$10 million, provide labor reporting as *outlined for infrastructure projects on pages 26 and 27 (Collection began July 2022)*

Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Indemnification Fund for COVID Deaths	\$12,758,083.00	\$12,758,083.00	100%

21. Project Identification Number: GR0000052

Project Name: Public Safety and Community Violence Reduction Grant

Funding Amount: \$82,922,799.93

Project Expenditure Category: 1 – Public Health

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 1.11 – Community Violence Interventions

Project Overview

Funds to address violent gun crime and community violence that have increased as a result of COVID-19, or to address a decrease in public sector law enforcement staffing as a result of COVID-19, using either of the following program areas:

- 1) Law Enforcement Staffing
- 2) Violent Crime Reduction Programs
- 3) Equipment and Technology
- 4) Community Violence Intervention Programs

Website: <https://opb.georgia.gov/public-safety-and-community-violence-reduction-grant>

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators:

- Brief description of structure and objectives of assistance program(s), including public health or negative economic impact experienced
- Brief description of how a recipient's response is related and reasonably proportional to a public health or negative economic impact of COVID-19.
- Does this project include a capital expenditure? (Collection began in January 2022)
- Total expected capital expenditure, including pre-development costs, if applicable

(Collection began in January 2022)

Type of capital expenditure, based on the following enumerated uses (Collection began in July 2022):

- COVID-19 testing sites and laboratories, and acquisition of related equipment
- COVID-19 vaccination sites
- Medical facilities generally dedicated to COVID-19 treatment and mitigation (e.g., emergency rooms, intensive care units, telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19 related treatment)
- Temporary medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs

- Acquisition of equipment for COVID-19 prevention and treatment, including ventilators, ambulances, and other medical or emergency services equipment
- Emergency operations centers and acquisition of emergency response equipment (e.g., emergency response radio systems)
- Installation and improvement of ventilation systems in congregate settings, health facilities, or other public facilities
- Public health data systems, including technology infrastructure
- Adaptations to congregate living facilities, including skilled nursing facilities, other long-term care facilities, incarceration settings, homeless shelters, residential foster care facilities, residential behavioral health treatment, and other group living facilities, as well as public facilities and schools (excluding construction of new facilities for the purpose of mitigating spread of COVID-19 in the facility)
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- Affordable housing, supportive housing, or recovery housing development
- Food banks and other facilities primarily dedicated to addressing food insecurity
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- Devices and equipment that assist households in accessing the internet (e.g., tablets, computers, or routers)
- Childcare, daycare, and early learning facilities
- Job and workforce training centers
- Improvements to existing facilities to remediate lead contaminants (e.g., removal of lead paint)
- Medical equipment and facilities designed to address disparities in public health outcomes (includes primary care clinics, hospitals, or integrations of health services into other settings)
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- Schools and other educational facilities or equipment to address educational disparities
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- Technology infrastructure to adapt government operations to the pandemic (e.g., video-conferencing software, improvements to case management systems or data sharing resources), reduce government backlogs, or meet increased maintenance needs.
- Other (please specify)
- For recipients (other than Tribal governments) investing in projects with total expected capital expenditures for an enumerated eligible use of \$10 million or more, as well as projects with total expected capital expenditures for an “other” use of \$1 million or more, provide a written justification (Collection began in July 2022)
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Expenditure Status

Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
Public Safety and Community Violence Reduction	\$83,544,970.92	\$-	0%

22. Project Identification Number: GR0000047

Project Name: School Based Health Centers

Funding Amount: \$ 137,500,000.00

Project Expenditure Category: 2 – Negative Economic Impacts

Project Expenditure Subcategory: 2.22 – Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features That Promote Health and Safety

Project Overview

Funding to the Georgia Department of Education to provide grants that support the planning, infrastructure/space renovations, start-up staffing, and start-up medical supplies for School Based Health Centers for approved Title I schools in Georgia.

Website:

<https://opb.georgia.gov/opb-state-local-fiscal-recovery-funds-grant-programs>

Climate Change/Justice40 Initiative: Not Applicable

Use of Evidence: Not Applicable

Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Total Spending on Evidence-based Interventions: Not Applicable

Mandatory Performance Indicators:

- Brief description of structure and objectives of assistance program(s), including public health or negative economic impact experienced
- Brief description of how a recipient's response is related and reasonably proportional to a public health or negative economic impact of COVID-19.
- Does this project include a capital expenditure? (Collection began in January 2022)
- Total expected capital expenditure, including pre-development costs, if applicable

(Collection began in January 2022)

Type of capital expenditure, based on the following enumerated uses (Collection began in July 2022):

- COVID-19 testing sites and laboratories, and acquisition of related equipment
- COVID-19 vaccination sites
- Medical facilities generally dedicated to COVID-19 treatment and mitigation (e.g., emergency rooms, intensive care units, telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19 related treatment)
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- Installation and improvement of ventilation systems in congregate settings, health facilities, or other public facilities
- Public health data systems, including technology infrastructure
- Adaptations to congregate living facilities, including skilled nursing facilities, other long-term care facilities, incarceration settings, homeless shelters, residential foster care facilities, residential behavioral health treatment, and other group living facilities, as well as public facilities and schools (excluding construction of new facilities for the purpose of mitigating spread of COVID-19 in the facility)
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Grant Name	Awarded	Amount Drawn	% of Award Drawn
School Based Health Centers	\$137,500,000.00	\$-	0%