



☎ 435-874-2323
📠 435-874-2603
🌐 www.hildalecity.com

NOTICE AND AGENDA

ATTENTION: THIS MEETING WILL NOW TAKE PLACE ONLINE VIA ZOOM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HILDALE CITY COUNCIL AND THE PUBLIC, THAT THE HILDALE CITY COUNCIL WILL HOLD A COUNCIL MEETING ON WEDNESDAY THE 1ST DAY OF JULY 2020 ONLINE, AND BY TELEPHONE.

THIS MEETING WILL BE BROADCASTED ON FACEBOOK LIVE UNDER HILDALE CITY'S PAGE.

IT WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC USING THE FOLLOWING CALL-IN NUMBER OR LINK:

Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone or Android device:

Please click this URL to join. <https://zoom.us/j/94606101847>

Or join by phone:

Dial (for higher quality, dial a number based on your current location):

US: +1 669 900 6833 or +1 253 215 8782 or +1 346 248 7799 or +1 929 205 6099 or +1 301 715 8592 or +1 312 626 6799

Webinar ID: 946 0610 1847

International numbers available: <https://zoom.us/j/94606101847>

PUBLIC COMMENTS AND PUBLIC HEARINGS MAY BE EMAILED TO MANAGER@HILDALECITY.COM OR PRIVATELY MESSAGED TO HILDALE CITY'S FACEBOOK PAGE. ALL COMMENTS AND PUBLIC HEARINGS SENT BEFORE THE MEETING WILL BE READ ALLOWED DURING THE MEETING AND MESSAGES OR EMAILS SENT DURING THE MEETING WILL BE READ AT THE MAYOR'S DISCRETION.

COVID NOTICE:

YELLOW – LOW RISK

IRON and WASHINGTON COUNTIES

Social Guidelines

- General public takes reasonable precautions
- Physical distance whenever feasible; face coverings are to be worn when physical distancing is not feasible
- Private, social interactions that occur without oversight by a formal organization are allowable in groups 50 or fewer; this may be increased incrementally based on data & milestone trends

Agenda items and any variables thereto are set for consideration, discussion, approval or other action. Council Members may be attending by telephone. Agenda is subject to change up to 24 hours prior to the meeting. Individuals needing special accommodations should notify the City Recorder at 435-874-2323 at least three days prior to the meeting.



THE AGENDA SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:

1. WELCOME, INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARY MATTERS
2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES
4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS
5. PRESENTATION OF AWARD TO SUSIE BARLOW, HILDALE CITY TREASURER FROM 2018 TO 2019
6. PRESENTATION OF MAYORS COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AWARD TO THOMAS AND VILLIA HOLM
7. PUBLIC COMMENTS
8. INFORMATIONAL SUMMARIES:
 - A. UDOT REPORT ON SR-59 PROJECT
9. COUNCIL COMMENTS
10. OVERSIGHT ITEMS:
 - A. FINANCIAL AND CHECK REGISTRY REVIEW AND APPROVAL: NONE
 - B. RATIFICATION OF UTILITY BOARD ACTIONS
 - i. UTILITY EMPLOYEE BONUSES
 - ii. FY 2021 BUDGET RECOMMENDATION
 - C. CITY MANAGER'S REPORT
 - i. UPDATE ON WATER DEMAND/CAPACITY
11. CONSENT AGENDA: NONE
12. APPOINTMENTS
 - A. ATHENA CAWLEY TO HILDALE CITY RECORDER
 - B. MIRANDA JEFFS TO HILDALAE CITY DEPUTY RECORDER
 - C. JOHN TODD BARLOW TO HILDALE-COLORADO CITY PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR
13. UNFINISHED COUNCIL BUSINESS
 - A. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ON GENERAL PLAN CONTRACTING
 - B. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ON PROCUREMENT POLICY
 - C. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ON PERSONNEL POLICY

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14. NEW COUNCIL BUSINESS
 - A. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ON REZONE APPLICATION
 - B. RATIFICATION OF CARES FUNDING AGREEMENT
 - C. DISCUSSION ON CARES FUNDING
 - D. REVIEW AND DISCUSSION OF LARGE PURCHASE
 - E. AUTHORIZATION FOR NON-CULINARY WATER SERVICES CONTRACT
 - F. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ON SETTING PUBLIC HEARING FOR CHANGE IN ELECTED OR STATUTORY OFFICIALS COMPENSATION
 - G. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ON COST SHARE WITH COLORADO CITY AND WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR UZONA AVENUE IMPROVEMENTS
 - H. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ON GENERAL PLAN REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL
15. PUBLIC HEARING: NONE
16. EXECUTIVE SESSION
17. CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS:
18. SCHEDULING
19. ADJOURNMENT

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Communications Center Report for the Town Council

June 2020

We are still working through the Text to 9-1-1 implementation process. It is going a little slower than anticipated. If no unforeseen issues arise, we should begin testing it with the carriers mid-July.

One of our telecommunicators was able to attend an incident review with the Police Department regarding a significant call. Valuable input was provided to and received from the PD to help us to work together better and to better serve our communities.

We met with Motorola sales reps regarding their Spillman CAD system and our radio system. Kendrick, several of the dispatchers and I attended the CAD demo by Spillman. Our current CAD system is 5 years old, and we are looking at all our options in hopes that funding will become available for a new CAD system or upgrade.

Kendrick met with the Motorola engineer and visited the repeater sites and went over system upgrades and options.

Verifying and assigning addresses for business licenses and building permits and utility hook-ups in Colorado City, Hildale, Cane Beds and Centennial Park continues to take a significant amount of my time. I am also working on updating and finalizing our addressing policy.

I have submitted most of the June 9-1-1 bills to the state of Arizona, and I will be closing out the budget year on our AZ 9-1-1 grant when I receive the final two bills from CenturyLink. Each year we apply for the non-competitive grant to receive funding for our 9-1-1 system and network costs.

We are grateful to be bless and serve our communities, agencies and anyone who needs our services.

Thank you,

Warren Darger, ENP
Manager
Hildale / Colorado City Communications Center



TOWN OF COLORADO CITY

P. O. Box 70 * Colorado City, Arizona 86021

Phone & TDD: 928-875-2646 * Fax: 928-875-2778

AIRPORT MANAGER'S REPORT

June 10, 2020

May flying weather has been a little windy here and there, but we are still seeing an increase in instructional traffic. COVID-19 has still kept things a little slow. We saw approximately 280 operations including touch-and-go instructional traffic. Jet traffic is picking up also. The ZBA hangar is pretty much finished although it still needs power hookup. Flying weather has been beautiful at times throughout the month as depicted below as a Cessna 172 was doing touch-and-goes on Runway 29.

Project and Maintenance activity throughout May/June:

- Land Acquisition: The FAA has to review the draft patent, but there shouldn't be any problems there. I saw some communication between the FAA and the BLM.
- Airport Pavement Maintenance Project: The APMS project had permanent markings completed last month so it is finished. We just had the final inspection and I signed off on it on June 8. It is under warranty for a year, so we will see them again a year later.
- Fencing Project: Design work continues. Aviation (our consultants) sorted out the archeological issue at the end of Runway 02. The fence will cut off that corner diagonally staying out of the potential cultural site. The bidding schedule is still a bit hazy but is looking to be about October.
- Access Road Project: Construction has started and is making good progress. The base course is pretty much finished except some touchup. The contractor may be laying asphalt next week, a bit earlier than expected. We made some modifications in the parking area that will help us have a better end product and make it easier for the contractor although it will use a little more pavement.
- Other Project/Maintenance Items: Daily sanitizing and mowing continues although it has slowed due to other maintenance items. With the help of the utility department we ran a couple of conduits under the street for future communication lines and gas supply.

Thank you,

LaDell Bistline Jr.

APMS – Airport Pavement Maintenance System

Airport Manager's Report – June 10, 2020



Cessna 172

Page 1 of 1



HCC UTILITY DEPARTMENT
MAKING CONNECTIONS

Interdepartmental Report

July

Hildale-Colorado City Utility Department
320 East Newel Avenue, Hildale UT 84784

Account Update

Number of accounts billed for May 2020:

Water base rate	890
Sewer	833
Gas base rate	688
Water Penalties	469
Gas Penalties	354

of COVID-19 Deferments 23

of shut off notices printed May 15, 2020 193

of final billed accounts with final bill date in May is 8

of new connect accounts in May is 6

COVID-19 Pandemic Operational Response

Customer facing staff will be required to wear a mask when interacting with customers.

Operational Planning- July

Well Repair and Maintenance- Ongoing

- We are working on Well Maintenance for well 4, 17, and 19 as they are top priorities as we go into the high demand season.

Sewer Pond Repair and Maintenance- Ongoing

Additionally, we are working on repairs of our sewer pond recirculation pumps in order to prevent drying of our primary treatment ponds.

A-Line Repairs- Scheduled

With the added air compressor to our A-line, the sewer superintendent finds that the corrosion and overall degradation has been slowed significantly. The task that remains will be the repair of the corroded manholes.

Gas and Mainline Extension Projects- As Scheduled by Hildale or the Washington County School District

There are plans for two major street upgrades with one on Carling and the other on Canyon Street. The Department plans to upgrade or extend mainline service to these areas during construction

Administration

Water Use and Supply Historical Information

In an effort to gain better picture of our historical supply and demand as well as source availability, the Department is prioritizing research and analysis on historical water data. The Department plans to present this information to the city managers to help their councils gain a more complete understanding,

Canaan Mountain Water Project

The Department is currently getting updated information and updating our financial analysis for the Bowen and Collins Study. We are also searching for grants and loan opportunities as well. We've reached out the Division of Drinking Water to gain their input on their funding and technical assistance ability.

Academy Avenue Well

Department Management will be working with the Department of Environmental Quality to gain full qualifications for the Academy Avenue Well.

North Jessop Line

We will be looking at developing a rate scheme and payment plan with Hildale City to fund the installation of an upgraded water mainline extension.

Report Criteria:

Suppressing customer types with no transactions

Suppressing rows with no transactions

Report Dat 2020 2:35PM"

Description	AGGRICUL	Commerci	Commerci	Commerci	Commerci	CONTRACT	Governme	Governme	Industrial-I	Industrial-I	INDUSTRY/	Institution-	Institution-	Manufactu	Manufactu	MERCH/RE	Public Utili	Public Utili	Residential	RESIDENTI	RESIDENTI	Residential	SMALL IND	SMALL RET	SMALL RET	Totals	
MT-WTR Usage	122	334	433	870	58	0	570	190	59	182	0	53	67	21	129	22	939	1,026	5,225	11,112	5,709	3,535	0	0	6	30,662	
MT-NGAS Usage	0	0	0	694	12	0	0	27	0	54	0	0	102	0	166	0	0	37	0	4	3,318	2,601	0	0	5	7,020	
MT-PRO Usage	0	63	422	0	0	0	82	0	24	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	222	0	2,353	2,950	20	0	0	0	6,145		
LP Usage	0	0	200	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	1,113	694	161	201	0	0	0	2,445	
DIST-NG Amount	-	-	-	19.08	2.07	-	29.99	9.82	9.87	75.27	9.67	-	7.73	29.54	114.65	156.33	-	152.52	-	4,484.75	6,714.48	3,972.01	2,280.20	-	5.53	-	19,788.52
PENALTY-W Amount	1.54	11.79	1,122.26	600.57	-	-	-	3.65	1.95	-	-	-	7.54	14.3	-	14.89	-	54.81	-	942.29	2,947.51	1,507.08	502.67	-	-	-	7,011.73
PENALTY-G Amount	-	4.31	219.04	781.11	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BR-WTR Amount	111	327.5	965	1,795.00	108	-	529.97	139.5	162	387.29	28.5	108	290	32.18	353	82.5	1,275.50	105	6,025.64	9,421.71	5,122.42	3,829.00	-	57	28.5	31,284.21	
MT-WTR Amount	181.8	521.4	586.5	1,211.20	69.6	-	885.9	261.6	77.4	833.2	-	68.1	80.4	25.2	162.9	26.4	1,342.80	67.2	7,279.61	15,881.40	8,055.30	4,844.40	-	-	7.2	42,469.51	
MT-NGAS Amount	-	-	-	558.38	9.65	-	-	10.45	-	43.44	-	-	82.07	-	133.57	-	-	29.77	-	3.22	2,669.53	2,092.66	-	-	4.02	5,636.76	
BR-GAS Amount	-	36.5	239.5	363	29	-	58	43.5	15	36.5	-	-	7.5	22.5	0.97	-	159.5	14.5	806.62	1,158.57	828.59	763.29	-	7.5	14.5	4,685.04	
SEWER Amount	-	579.9	1,583.30	2,272.85	86.8	-	475.18	205.2	55	128	64	128	220.8	136.26	423.7	152	14,126.13	94.25	12,747.74	21,384.49	10,124.93	6,871.80	-	128	77.2	72,065.53	
MT-PRO Amount	-	71.8	480.96	-	-	-	93.45	-	27.35	-	-	10.26	-	-	-	-	253.01	-	2,696.87	3,362.12	22.8	-	-	-	-	7,018.62	
DIST-MPRO Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.49	
LP Amount	-	-	272.83	86.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.51	-	-	-	2,411.69	946.99	219.76	274.34	-	-	-	4,228.47	
CYL-EX Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.99	
Total Charges:	294.34	1,553.20	5,469.39	7,687.54	307.11	29.99	2,055.97	672.07	412.02	1,446.69	92.5	337.13	739.61	309.26	1,348.78	260.9	17,364.27	310.72	37,417.69	61,820.49	33,112.14	30,183.27	-	198.03	133.49	203,556.60	

NON-CULINARY WATER SERVICE AGREEMENT

This Non-Culinary Water Service Agreement (the "Agreement") is entered into by and between the CITY OF HILDALE, a Utah municipal corporation (the "City") and _____, an individual residing in _____ ("Customer"), effective as of the later of the dates set forth below (the "Effective Date"). Throughout this Agreement, the City and Customer may be referred to individually as a "Party" and collectively as the "Parties."

RECITALS

- A. WHEREAS**, the City through its Utility Department owns and operates a municipal water system in Hildale, Utah (the "Water System");
- B. WHEREAS**, Customer's property located at _____ (the "Service Location") is adjacent to the Water System facilities, but the facilities there are inadequate as to capacity and pressure to provide culinary water service to the Service Location; and
- C. WHEREAS**, Customer desires to obtain and the City is willing to provide non-culinary water service ("Non-Culinary Water Service") at the Service location, on the terms and conditions set forth herein.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing recitals, and of the mutual covenants and obligations set forth below, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

- 1. Water Service.** The City shall supply Customer with metered Non-Culinary Water Service at a single point of delivery at Customer's Service Location, subject to the City's Water Service Regulations, Rate Schedules, and all applicable provisions of the Hildale City Code of Ordinances, as amended.
- 2. Permitted Uses.** Customer shall use the water provided under this Agreement for agricultural, non-culinary purposes only, and shall not use such water for human consumption or for any other domestic or industrial use, and shall not extend Customer's installation into any building or other structure without the City's prior written consent.
- 3. Cross Connection Control.** Customer shall install and maintain, at Customer's sole expense, such cross-connection control devices as may be required by the Water Service Regulations, Article 51-I of the Hildale City Code, and the International Plumbing Code.

- 4. Billing and Payment.** Customer shall pay the City for the charges assessed for the Non-Culinary Water Service according to the applicable Rate Schedules. Billing, payment and collection of said charges shall be as provided under the Water Service Regulations and Chapter 52 of the Hildale City Code, as amended.
- 5. System Development.** If at any time the Water System is improved such that facilities become available to the Service Location that are adequate as to capacity and pressure to provide culinary water service, Customer shall be required to apply for and accept such service, and immediately upon Customer's connection to said culinary water service this Agreement shall terminate. In the event that Customer seeks to develop the Service Location such that applicable Water Service Regulations, development standards, ordinances or building codes will require installation of culinary water service, Customer may be required to develop the necessary infrastructure accordingly, subject to all applicable connection and development impact fees then in effect.
- 6. Suspension of Service.** Customer's Non-Culinary Water Service shall be subject to immediate suspension in the City's sole discretion during periods of water scarcity when the conservation policy has been implemented at Stage 3 or higher in accordance with Water Service Regulations 40.30.
- 7. Termination of Service.** This Agreement may be terminated by the City for cause pursuant to the provisions of the Water Service Regulations and applicable ordinances. Customer may terminate this Agreement at any time, with or without cause, which termination shall be effective upon actual disconnection of service.
- 8. Disclaimer of Warranty.** The City hereby expressly disclaims any warranties of the Non-Culinary Water Service provided hereunder, express or implied, including without limitation any implied warranties of quality, fitness, merchantability, durability and/or others arising from courses of dealing or trade.
- 9. No Assignment.** Customer shall not be permitted to assign any of its rights, obligations or interest in this Agreement to any other person without the City's prior written consent.
- 10. Entire Agreement.** This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties relating to the subject matter contained herein and supersedes and replaces any and all prior negotiations, representations, warranties, understandings or contracts between the Parties whether verbal or otherwise.
- 11. Binding Effect.** This Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the Parties and their respective affiliates, heirs, legal representatives, and successors by operation of law or valid assignment.

- 12. Waiver and Modification.** No portion of this Agreement may be changed or waived except by written agreement of the Parties. No waiver or delay in enforcement of any of the provisions of this Agreement shall constitute a waiver of any other provision, nor shall any waiver constitute a continuing waiver of the same provision.
- 13. Severability.** If any provision of this Agreement is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement shall nonetheless remain in full force and effect so long as the intent of the parties can be reasonably accomplished thereby.
- 14. Governing Law, Jurisdiction and Venue.** This contract shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Utah, and jurisdiction and venue for any legal action shall only be in the Fifth District Court in Washington County, Utah.
- 15. Electronic Transmission and Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in counterparts. Signatures on any of the Documents, whether executed physically or by use of electronic signatures, shall be deemed original signatures and shall have the same legal effect as original signatures.
- 16. Subject to Ratification.** This Agreement is subject to and conditioned upon approval or ratification by the City's governing body. If after consideration and final action, the governing body elects not to approve or ratify this Agreement, it shall immediately terminate.

[SIGNATURES ON FOLLOWING PAGE]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties by their signatures below do agree to be bound by this Agreement.

CUSTOMER:

Signature

Date

CITY:

Donia Jessop, Mayor

Date

Attest:

City Recorder

HILDALE - COLORADO CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT

FIRE CHIEF'S REPORT TO THE BOARD

June 30, 2020

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS:

Brief Report on COVID-19 (Corona Virus) Actions:

- Both Utah and Arizona are among the states with the highest increase of COVID-19 infections. Southern Utah has seen a jump with as many as 67 new cases in one day. We currently have at least 5 known active cases within our response area.
- Weekly county phone conferences continue to provide updates.
- The counties are no longer providing PPE, even though it is available for purchase. We currently have the PPE needed for the near term, but will continue to purchase from regular vendors as needed.
- We have had several responders and dispatchers out on quarantine at different times due to mild symptoms until testing was able to verify negative results.
- It appears to be too early to relax the procedures requiring full use of PPE and having the EMS providers conduct personal health monitoring at the beginning of each shift.
- An application was submitted to the Western Arizona Council of EMS for an Ozone Generator system designed to disinfect enclosed spaces such as ambulances, fire truck cabs, and police cars.
- Proposals were submitted to Hildale City for participation in CARES Act funding. One proposal is asking for \$42,225 assistance to recruit, train and equipment 5 new recruit firefighters to help in meeting to demands brought on by COVID-19. A careful analysis shows that the cost to bring one new recruit on board is \$8,445. The second proposal is asking for 7 video laryngoscopes for endotracheal intubation. This best practices tool would bring up to current standards for a total of \$17,082.10.

Kevin lead the May and June Mohave County Fire Officers Association meetings via Zoom links. He also attended a remote meeting of the Utah Rural EMS Directors Association. He attended a Utah Critical Incident Stress Management executive board meeting in-person in Brigham City.

Kevin spent the week of June 1-5 conducting remote peer reviews of FEMA 2019 Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grants.

All office staff attended a remote conference sponsored by our auditors, HintonBurdick on 6/23/20. Topics included Ransomware, GASB Update, Paperless Systems, Social Media, Economic Update, and Ethics. The sessions were available on the big screen at Station 1.

A combined Report to Citizens, Preliminary Budget, Summer Safety flyer, and a Recruitment Poster were mailed to all post office boxes in Hildale, Colorado City and Cane Beds. The budget was also posted as required.

We were notified by the Insurance Services Office (ISO) that our five-year Community Fire Protection Rating is up for review this year. The rating looks at Fire Department details, including procedures, staffing, apparatus and equipment, pump, aerial, hose and hydrant testing. The review also considers Communications (Dispatch) and the community Water System. The rating (current as Class 3) has a direct bearing on local insurance rates.

TRAINING REPORT: The June ALS Inservice was held at Station 1, with all attendees wearing masks and practicing social distancing as far as able. Case studies were reviewed. The training topic was Pediatric Airway Management by Melvin Barlow.

Other training through the month included MCI procedures with a focus on the Transportation Group responsibilities. The CCUSD provided a school bus to allow us to practice using alternate ways of transporting large numbers of patients. Basic Engine Company operations was held another evening.

An ACLS recertification course was held for those needing renewal.

2020 wildland Red Cards have been received for a number of the personnel. The cards are required for any wildland deployment.

MAINTENANCE REPORT: The online GovDeals.com auction for the retired A104 vehicle closed on June 24. The final bid was \$9,795.72.

The Hildale FD Vehicle Inspection Station is still awaiting final approval and inspection by the Utah Highway Patrol. If it is delayed further, we may need to process at least some of the vehicles through a station in St. George. We have already turned down several requests for wildland deployment because the inspections are not completed.

The SQ1031 power steering gear box was rebuilt and several air leaks were repaired. WT1011 had several steering linkage parts replaced. The truck also needs a new air compressor.


IT is working on replacing the telephones at the stations in order to tie into dispatch and the Town of Colorado City new system.

A few of the volunteers have continued to conduct hydrant maintenance on Saturdays.

FIRE PREVENTION: The usual end-of-school classroom presentations were cancelled due to the coronavirus closures. Only a few small CPR classes have been scheduled.

OTHER: We assisted Hurricane Valley FD on the “Pecan Fire” involving 5 acres of wildland and 75 salvage vehicles. E1021 and BR1011 covered their city while their units were committed. WT1011 worked at the scene. We also mobilized our Rehab Unit RH1031 to support the firefighters on the hot and windy day.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:



Kevin J. Barlow, Chief



43 South 100 East, Suite 100 T 435.628.6500
St George, Utah 84770 F 435.628.6553

alphaengineering.com

June 29, 2020

John Barlow
Hildale City Manager
P.O. Box 840490
Hildale, Utah 84784

RE: Uzona Avenue Roadway Improvements

Dear John,

We have prepared the following letter to summarize the cost of the Uzona Avenue roadway improvements from Central Street to Hildale Street and provide answers to your questions concerning these improvements, which are proposed to be constructed with the Washington County School District's (WCSD) Water Canyon High School CTE Building and Athletics Fields Project.

For your information, Watts Construction has been awarded the contract for this project. Uzona Avenue has been divided into four sections for the purposes of bidding the project and the associated cost share. These sections and the associated construction costs are as follows:

- Section 1.* Central Street to West Side of WCSD Property (Station 200+00): **\$62,846.00.**
- Section 2.* Area fronting the WCSD Property not being developed with this project (Station 200+00 to Station 206+78): **\$91,565.00.**
- Section 3.* Area fronting the WCSD Property being developed with this project (Station 206+78 to Hildale Street): Cost of improvements covered entirely by WCSD.
- Section 4.* Carling Street to Hildale Street: **\$82,088.00.**

An exhibit showing the extent of each of these sections is included with this letter. Sections 1 and 4 are entirely outside of the WCSD property and these costs will be carried wholly by Hildale City. The improvements of Section 2 will be shared equally between the WCSD and Hildale City. The cost of Section 3 is covered entirely by the WCSD. As such the amount that Hildale City will be responsible totals **\$190,716.50.** We understand that there may be some cost participation by Colorado City with this amount, but we have not been involved with these discussions.

The following questions were received via email on June 24, 2020 from your office, and we understand you'd like this additional information to present to Hildale's and Colorado City's respective councils. We understand that you will present to the Hildale City Council on July 1st and Vance Barlow (Colorado City Town Manager), will likely present to the Colorado City Town Council on July 13th. As requested we can be present at these meetings, to assist your presentation and answer any questions concerning the scope of the Uzona Avenue roadway improvements. Your questions are below in *italics* and our response follows in **bold** text:

1. *What percent of the road width will be paved? How much will be left to pave after it is done? Can you explain what we talked about in person regarding the grading (i.e. that it is graded and paved for the full street so that when we finish it we will not be reworking what has already been done)?* **Along Uzona Avenue from Central Street to Hildale Street, there currently exists a 66-foot right-of-way. The Hildale Standard Specifications for Design and Construction indicate that this width of right-of-way is considered a Major Collector roadway with a total pavement width of 49-feet when fully constructed, accompanied by 6-foot wide sidewalks with curb and gutter on each side of the road.**

The design detailed in the project's construction drawings show a total asphalt width of 30-feet to be installed with this project leaving an additional 19-feet of asphalt to be installed at a future date. The proposed 30-feet of asphalt will accommodate two way traffic. This width allows the crown at the centerline of the roadway to be established, such that when the remaining 19-feet of asphalt is constructed on the south side of the road it can simply adjoin the proposed 30-foot wide asphalt without reestablishing the vertical profile of the road.

2. *What is the square foot (square yard) price and how does that compare to industry standards?* **In May 2019, we completed the 3430 East and 2450 South Roadway Improvement Project for the City of St. George. This project included improving an existing road and entirely constructing a new roadway with utility improvements including sewer, water and irrigation. Excluding the utilities and only accounting for the roadway improvements items, for every square foot of asphalt placed, this project had an average cost of approximately \$3.40 per square foot, with a total bid quantity of 271,000 square feet of asphalt for these two roads.**

The average cost per square foot of asphalt placed at Uzona Avenue totals approximately \$4.67 per square foot. Note that the total quantity of asphalt along Uzona Avenue totals approximately 50,670. Due to the smaller quantity and location of the project, we feel the submitted bid price is fair. We feel it is in the best interest of the City to construct the road now as the design has been completed and any required construction management will be included in the project at no additional expense to the City.

3. *Is any curb, gutter and/or sidewalk included or is it just blacktop?* **Sidewalk and curb and gutter will be installed on the north side of the road in Section 3, along the portion of the WCSD property that is being developed. The remaining sections of Uzona Avenue will include a 30-foot wide section of asphalt with a 2-foot wide road base shoulder on each side of the road, with driveway transitions. The alignment of the asphalt and roadway sections has been designed such that when future sidewalk, curb and gutter**

is installed on the north side of the road at Sections 1, 2 and 3 it will simply follow the edge and grade of the proposed 30-foot wide asphalt.

We appreciate your questions and look forward to the construction of this new facility. We believe it will be a great addition to the community. If you have any questions regarding this letter or if you need additional information, feel free to reach out to me.

Sincerely,



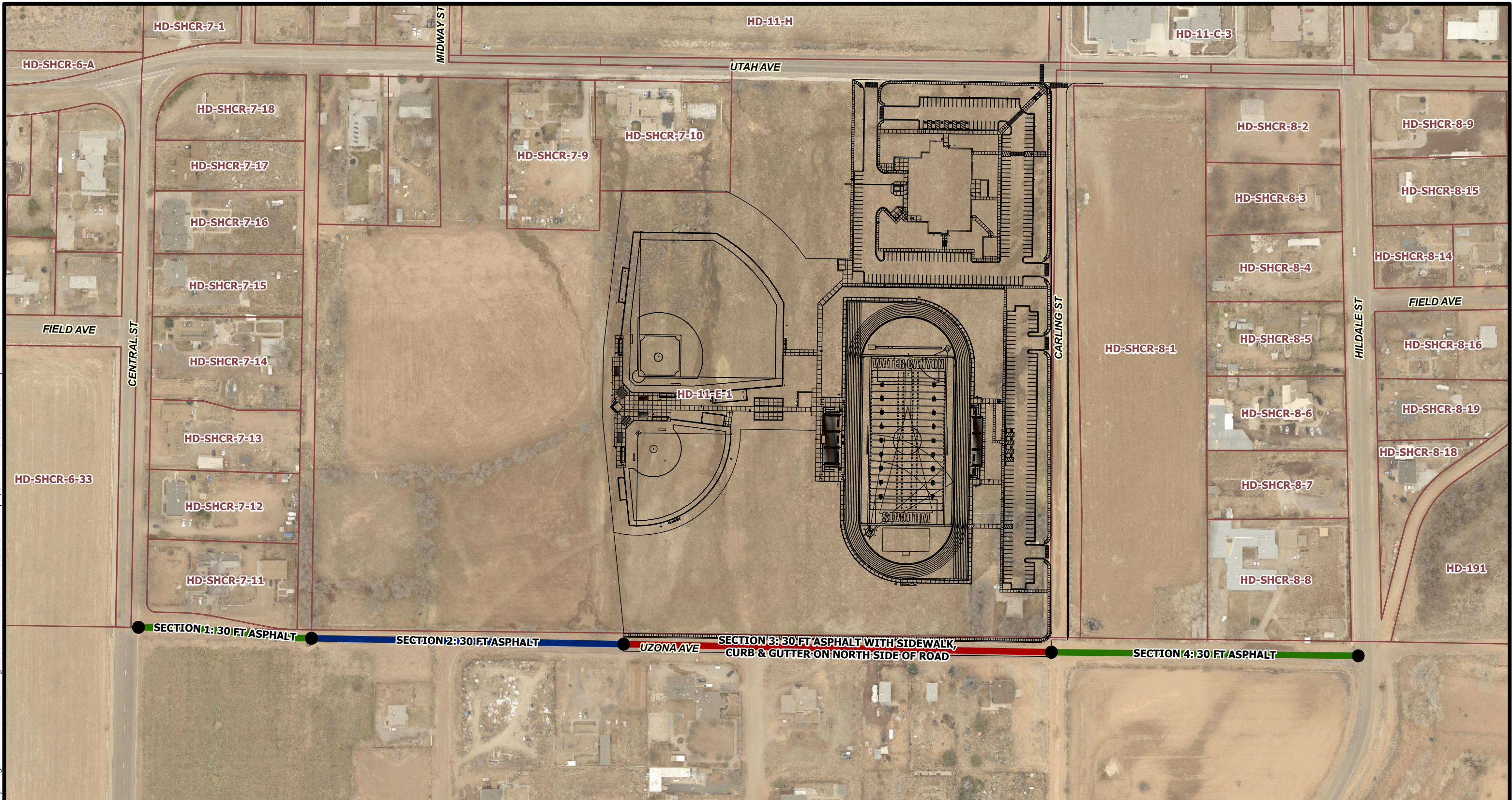
Jake Heward, P.E.

ALPHA ENGINEERING COMPANY

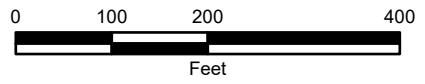
CC: Donia Jessop, Hildale City Mayor
Joseph Allred, Town of Colorado City Mayor
Vance Barlow, Town of Colorado City Town Manager
Mel Ashcraft, Washington County School District
Bryan Dyer, Washington County School District
Glen Carnahan, Alpha Engineering Company

ENCL (1): Uzona Avenue Cost Share Exhibit

P:\032-212 WCSD Bond Projects - Water Canyon High School Vocational\Drawings\GIS\ArcPro\032-212 ArcPro.aprx, Uzona 11x17, 06/29/20 5:27 PM jheward



SECTION 1: 30 FT ASPHALT SECTION 2: 30 FT ASPHALT UZONA AVE SECTION 3: 30 FT ASPHALT WITH SIDEWALK, CURB & GUTTER ON NORTH SIDE OF ROAD SECTION 4: 30 FT ASPHALT



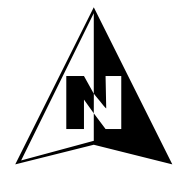
Legend

- Proposed WCSD Site Improvements
- Washington County Parcels

Responsible Entity for Uzona Avenue Roadway Improvements

- Hildale City
- Hildale City & WCSD
- WCSD

ALPHA ENGINEERING
 43 South 100 East, Suite 100 • St George, Utah 84770
 T: 435.628.6500 • F: 435.628.6553 • alphaengineering.com



1 of 1

Uzona Avenue - Cost Share Exhibit

Hildale, Utah & Colorado City, Arizona

Spatial Reference:	Utah State Plane NAD 83, feet
Drawn By:	JRH
Scale:	1" = 200 feet
Date:	June 2020

John Barlow

From: Jake Heward <jakeheward@alphaengineering.com>
Sent: Monday, June 29, 2020 5:44 PM
To: John Barlow
Cc: Vance Barlow; Mayor; Mayor; Mel Ashcraft (mel.ashcraft@washk12.org); Bryan Dyer (bryan.dyer@washk12.org); Glen E. Carnahan
Subject: RE: Uzona Pavement Questions
Attachments: 032-212 Uzona Roadway Improvements Memo 2020-06-29.pdf; 032-212 Uzona Avenue Cost Share Exhibit.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

John,
We appreciate your questions as they are all very valid. Rather than respond in the text of an email we have prepared the attached letter which addresses your questions and provides a brief summary of the proposed cost share. For convenience I have also attached the exhibit showing the extent of the Uzona Avenue improvements. I'll plan on attending Hildale's and Colorado City's respective council meetings as you requested to discuss the scope and any questions there may be concerning the Uzona Avenue improvements. If you have any questions feel free to contact me.

Jake Heward, PE

jakeheward@alphaengineering.com



43 South 100 East, Suite 100 • St George, Utah 84770
T: 435.628.6500 • F: 435.628.6553 • alphaengineering.com

From: John Barlow [mailto:JohnB@hildalecity.com]
Sent: Wednesday, June 24, 2020 5:01 PM
To: Jake Heward <jakeheward@alphaengineering.com>
Cc: Vance Barlow <VanceB@tocc.us>; Mayor <mayor@hildalecity.com>; Mayor <Mayor@tocc.us>
Subject: Uzona Pavement Questions

Jake,

I would first like to thank you for putting in all the work you already have to get this to a place where it can be acted on. As we have discussed the next step for us is to go to the decision makers (respective City Council's) and find out if they want to act on it.

Vance, Colorado City Manager, are working together to put together enough information for the Councils to make an informed choice. I will present on July 1st, 2020, to Hildale Council and Vance will probably present on the 13th of July. We will likely have a decision one way or another by mid-July.

Can you help us by answering the following questions?

1. What percent of the road width will be paved? How much will be left to pave after it is done? Can you explain what we talked about in person regarding the grading (i.e. that it is graded and paved for the full street so that when we finish it we will not be reworking what has already been done)?

2. What is the square foot (square yard) price and how does that compare to industry standards?

3. Is any curb, gutter and/or sidewalk included or is it just blacktop?

I know we talked about some of this in person, but as I try to put it in writing my lack of construction experience begins to show.

Respectfully Sent,

John Barlow
City Manager

phone: 435.874.2323
mobile: 801.824.4232



320 E Newel Ave
PO Box 840490, Hildale, UT 84784

John

I have done an initial discussion on the potential cost share with Hildale and Washington County School District, with Mayor Allred and the following are his initial questions on the proposal.

Some of the questions I will have to answer for TOCC and some are overarching on the project as a whole.

1. What percent of the road width will be paved? How much will be left to pave after it is done?
2. What is the square foot (square yard) price and how does that compare to industry standards?
3. Is any curb, gutter and/or sidewalk included or is it just blacktop?
4. Where in our budget would the funds come from and/or where would we have to cut?
5. Is chip sealing the other parts ourselves an option? Cost/benefit consideration.

Some initial thoughts and info that I have had:

- It would provide an all-weather alternate route between Hildale and Central Streets.
- We could parlay approximately \$95,000 per municipality into a 25-30 year road vs. a 10ish year road
- Based on the bid for Mohave East the cost to prep & place 2.5 in asphalt is 25.25 sq. yd with 18.25 for the asphalt, this number does not include the cost of the road base material.
- Which budget year would the Town need to have this option included in?

I am sure there will be some more questions that will come up as we understand



From: John Barlow, Hildale City Manager
To: Mayor and Council
Date: June 28th, 2020
Subject: COVID-19 Response and CARES COVID-19 Relief Funding

Scope:

This memo is to provide the City Council with general information regarding availability of COVID-19 Relief Funding, provide information about the agreement you will be asked to ratify, and give the Council general information about possible future expenditures due to COVID-19 that the City Administration feels are necessary and unplanned.

This memo is not a request for approval of any specific expenditure, or a request to approve any specific administrative action. All plans and partnerships suggested in this memo that require Council's approval will be proposed for approval/denial at a later Council meeting. The Council is only being asked to consider the following:

1. Ratify the COVID-19 Relief Funding Agreement electronically signed on June 15th, 2020.
2. Give feedback on administration's suggested necessary expenditures and funding priorities.
3. Give general feedback on partnership and plans suggested below so that administration can put the best product forward for approval.

Orientation:

"As permitted by U.S. Treasury guidance, the State of Utah is distributing a portion of its Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) disbursement provided by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act Federal Funding (CARES) Act to Utah's counties and municipalities located outside of Salt Lake County and Utah County (eligible local governments)." (Coronavirus Relief Fund Utah Local Government Agreement)

Hildale City will get \$88,078.00 as a current distribution and possibly get another \$176,157.00 subject to availability of funds and the Governor's discretion.

This funding is for expenses 1) "due to" COVID-19, 2) necessary, and 3) unplanned. For more information on what qualifies for the above criterion, please see the Q/A sheet in your packet.

"The recipient has until November 30, 2020 to expend the CRF funds provided by the State. CRF funds provided by the State that are not expended on eligible expenditures on or before November 30, 2020, shall be returned to the State on or before 5:00 P.M. MST, December 4, 2020, so that the State will have time to reallocate and expend the funds before they expire on December 30, 2020." (Coronavirus Relief Fund Utah Local Government Agreement)

Mayor: Donia Jessop
City Council: Maha Layton, Lawrence Barlow
Stacy Seay, JVar Dutson, Jared Nicol

320 East Newel Ave.
P.O. Box 840490
Hildale, UT 84784



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📠 435-874-2603

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Unplanned Expenditures:

There are three general areas that Hildale City will have unplanned and necessary expenditures due to COVID-19. The Fire Department (which operates Hildale City's Emergency Medical Response) has unplanned equipment and personnel costs (see attached memos from Chief Barlow) due to the Coronavirus. Hildale City will need to set up COVID-19 response building to house the health professionals necessary to address the physical and mental health of the community during the pandemic. Lastly, Hildale City will need to overhaul the online interface with the community.

Mayor: Donia Jessop
City Council: Maha Layton, Lawrence Barlow
Stacy Seay, JVar Dutson, Jared Nicol

320 East Newel Ave.
P.O. Box 840490
Hildale, UT 84784



Financial Overview:

Hildale City CARES Allocation	Current Funding	Possible Funding
Current Distribution (CARES)	\$ 88,078.00	
Other Contributions (SBH)	\$ 10,000.00	
Future Distribution (CARES-Not Guaranteed)		\$ 176,157.00
Necessary & Unplanned Expenses		
Fire Dpt. Recruit Funding	\$ (43,000.00)	
Fire Dpt. Life Support Systems	\$ (18,000.00)	
Pandemic Response Building (Building Impr.)	\$ (45,000.00)	
Pandemic Response Building (Equipment/Tech)		\$ (10,000.00)
Pandemic Response Building (Fire Protection)		\$ (90,000.00)
Online Application/Information		\$ (25,000.00)
Broadcasting Equipment		\$ (20,000.00)
Public Outreach (Health Clinic)		\$ (22,000.00)
Response Admin		\$ (1,000.00)
Balance	\$ (7,922.00)	\$ 8,157.00

Fire and EMS Personnel Required:

See attached memo.

Fire and EMS Equipment Required:

See attached memo.

Hildale City Pandemic Response Team

As the City Council pointed out at the last public meeting, Hildale City is not doing an adequate job pushing out public information and education regarding the pandemic. Additionally, there is likely (and probably more so in the future) a rise of mental health stressors for the public. Hildale City will need to partner with local health professionals to ensure that the public has the necessary resources and education to be protected. There are two organizations that I have begun to develop understandings with and plan to partner with.

Southwest Behavioural Health is going to establish two offices for contracted mental health professionals in the City's Mulberry Building (which I am now calling the COVID Response Facility). The

Mayor: Donia Jessop
City Council: Maha Layton, Lawrence Barlow
 Stacy Seay, JVar Dutson, Jared Nicol

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Creek Valley Clinic (The Clinic) is already familiar with how to coordinate with health department and they already have a COVID-19 outreach and public information team. Hildale City Administration is working to develop a memorandum of understanding to present to the Council in which The Clinic uses offices in the COVID Response Facility and provides some services to the City (e.g. advises the city departments on response and pushes information to the public on the City's behalf). The City will likely pay only for the facility and the actual cost of distributing information.

COVID Response Facility:

The City will set up a COVID Response facility to ensure there is a central location for information and response. **This will not be a place for the public to go if they need information or have symptoms.** This will be an administrative building that has mental health teleconferencing and other technology necessary for an appropriate response. The main floor will be used by southwest behavioural health and the top floor will be used by the clinic and city staff for COVID response.

The City has already put several thousand dollars in the facility to ensure it has adequate internet to facilitate teleconferencing necessary for mental health services during the pandemic. The City will need to invest \$45,000.00 in improvements to the building and \$90,000.00 to utility upgrades to ensure that it has adequate fire protection.

Online Information and Applications:

The City will need to move applications, processes, and information online. If an employee is exposed to COVID-19 or there is a surge in overall cases, the City will need to be able to continue to operate to protect the public and the local economy. Hildale City will also need to acquire and implement teleconferencing equipment to ensure that the public can participate in meeting and interact with the governing bodies regardless of their risk level or exposure to COVID-19.

Review:

Operational:

This will help cover costs that are necessary and unplanned. This passes operational review.

Financial:

This will have a positive impact on Hildale City's financial ability to meet operational needs. **The Administration will need to make sure that the money is spent in accordance with the rules of the funding to utilize its full benefit.** This passes financial review.

Gov, Non-Gov Partners, and IGAs:

Mayor: Donia Jessop
City Council: Maha Layton, Lawrence Barlow
Stacy Seay, JVar Dutson, Jared Nicol

320 East Newel Ave.
P.O. Box 840490
Hildale, UT 84784

Respectfully Sent,

John Barlow
City Manager

phone: 435.874.2323
mobile: 801.824.4232



320 E Newel Ave
PO Box 840490, Hildale, UT 84784

John Barlow

From: John Barlow
Sent: Monday, June 29, 2020 4:35 PM
To: Christian Kesselring
Subject: RE: Legal Review

Thank you.

Sent via the Samsung Galaxy Note10+ 5G, an AT&T 5G smartphone

----- Original message -----

From: Christian Kesselring <ChristianK@hildalecity.com>
Date: 6/29/20 4:21 PM (GMT-07:00)
To: John Barlow <JohnB@hildalecity.com>
Subject: RE: Legal Review

John:

You can just insert the following into your memo, unless you want me to draft a separate one:

The Agreement subjects the City to various federal and state requirements as a condition of receiving funding. There are detailed requirements on how expenditures can be made and how they must be documented. Failure to follow these requirements could result in the City being liable to repay the funds used, as well as the possibility of losing eligibility for future federal funding. That said, the categories of expenses that could be considered eligible for these funds is quite broad, the guidance being provided is quite clear, and the City administration will be appropriately cautious when classifying any expense as eligible. There are potential additional auditing requirements that come with this funding, but because of Hildale's size they are unlikely to apply to the City.

Christian Kesselring
City Attorney

phone: 435.874.2323
mobile: 801.860.9384



320 E Newel Ave
PO Box 840490, Hildale, UT 84784

From: John Barlow <JohnB@hildalecity.com>
Sent: Sunday, June 28, 2020 2:55 PM
To: Christian Kesselring <ChristianK@hildalecity.com>
Subject: Legal Review

Christian,

The council will be asked to ratify the agreement attached. Do you mind drafting a brief legal review?



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📠 435-874-2603

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This will help our partnership with the Fire District, SBH, Creek Valley Clinic, and probably build confidence with other partners that are not directly affected. This passes partnership/IGA review.

Legal:

See Christian's memo.

Mayor: Donia Jessop
City Council: Maha Layton, Lawrence Barlow
Stacy Seay, JVar Dutson, Jared Nicol

320 East Newel Ave.
P.O. Box 840490
Hildale, UT 84784

Hildale Fire Department

COVID-19 Advanced Life Support Equipment Needs

June 25, 2020

Summary

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused the need to limit airborne disease particles from exposing medical providers and contaminating ambulances. Endotracheal intubation is the CDC recommended advanced airway procedure for critical COVID-19 patients. Funding is needed to purchase seven video laryngoscopes to equip ambulances and training providers.

Introduction

As a transporting EMS agency, the Hildale Fire Department has been very alert to the COVID-19 Pandemic since it was first made known in early January, 2020. The HFD helped draft the Washington County EMS Pandemic Response Plan in 2005 during the H1N1 Influenza outbreak. This plan was fine-tuned and applied to the current pandemic response. Personnel have been closely following regional, state, and national updates on impact and best practices. Weekly remote conferences with the International Association of Fire Chiefs, Utah and Arizona State Health Departments, Washington and Mohave County Health Departments and Emergency Managers, and numerous other COVID-19 trainings opportunities have provided current and vetted information on best response practices. Policies have been in place to protect our providers, their families, and their patients.

Active COVID-19 cases within our response area have been low in the early months of the pandemic, however, within the past one week we have been notified by county officials of 5 new cases. The local and regional trend is continuing to rise. We have conducted an inter-facility transport from the Kane County Hospital to Dixie Regional Medical Center for a known COVID-19 patient. Even though the pandemic has not created an increase in call volume, it has put an extra burden on our resources. Every patient and patient family contact is treated as if COVID-19 is present.

Problem

The coronavirus (COVID-19) is mainly an airborne disease vector. Any procedure that creates aerosolized particles significantly increases the potential of spread. This is especially true in an enclosed and confined area such as the back of an ambulance. Many of the treatments used for a COVID-19 patient create extra aerosolization like oxygen delivery, small volume nebulized (SVN) respiratory medications, and airway ventilation.

The CDC recommendations for airway management for a critically ill patient includes rapid endotracheal intubation (ET) as opposed to BVM ventilations with simple adjuncts or supraglottic airways. The ET procedure controls the aerosolized particles by routing them through a HEPA filter upon exhalation.

Endotracheal intubation insertion requires the use of a laryngoscope to visualize vocal cords as the paramedic places the ET tube into place. It is a very precise procedure that requires proficient skills and has dire consequences if unsuccessful or if the tube is misplaced. Our current laryngoscopes require direct visualization and use either a small incandescent bulb or fiber optic channel for lighting the dark airway passage. It also requires the provider to be in a close face-to-face position with the patient, thus greatly increasing potential disease exposure risk.

A more current standard for direct laryngoscopy is a video laryngoscope that allows the visualization to be further away from the patient. The video allows for another provider to also visualize the tube insertion and confirm appropriate placement. Studies have shown a significant improvement in initial success rates when using the video laryngoscope, along with a drop in unintentional airway damage.

In order to accomplish quicker airway management, improve success rates, and limit COVID-19 aerosolization exposure, rapid endotracheal intubation is the recommended procedure.

This is an unbudgeted expense.

Solution

Video laryngoscopes are the current best practices gold standard for endotracheal intubation. Seven of these tools are needed to supply four ambulances, two paramedic rescue units, and to have one available for training purposes.

This equipment will provide:

- 1) Best practices equipment for endotracheal intubation for COVID-19 and other patients needing advanced airway management.
- 2) Safer environment for EMS providers by limiting close contact with COVID-19 airborne particles.
- 3) Improved advanced patient care.
- 4) Reduced liability caused by misplaced airways or unintentional airway damage.
- 5) Reduced equipment and ambulance disinfection time and costs.

Costs

As with all medical grade equipment costs, a video laryngoscope is more expensive than a standard laryngoscope. It, however, provides many savings. The medical costs of one provider unnecessarily contracting COVID-19 would very easily exceed the cost of this upgrade project. The litigation and possible award for damages for an injured patient could be extreme.

In addition to the cost per video laryngoscope of \$2,300.10, there is a cost for necessary disposable blades in the various sizes. This, with carry cases, adds \$1,800.40 to the project for a total cost of \$17,982.10.

Budget

Item	No.	Price	Amount	Total
EMS VIDEO LARYNGOSCOPE				
McGrath MAC Video Laryngoscope	7	2,300.10	16,100.70	
VIDEO LARYNGOSCOPE SUPPLIES				
Size 1 Blade (10 per box)	2	139.40	278.80	
Size 2 Blade (10 per box)	2	139.40	278.80	
Size 3 Blade (10 per box)	2	139.40	278.80	
Size 4 Blade (10 per box)	2	139.40	278.80	
Size X3 Blade (10 per box)	2	243.10	486.20	
Carry Case	7	40.00	280.00	
PROJECT TOTAL				\$17,982.10

Also see attached quote.

Conclusion

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Hildale Fire Department is in need of seven video laryngoscopes and accessories to provide CDC recommended treatment for critical COVID-19 patients. It is noted that many EMS agencies have successfully and appropriately used CARES Act funding for this very purpose.



McGrath

Quote Number: 10213147

Remit to: **Stryker Medical**

Version: 1

P.O. Box 93308
Chicago, IL 60673-3308

Prepared For: HILDALE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Rep: Pamela Gord

Attn:

Email: pam.gord@stryker.com

Phone Number: (801) 230-5071

Mobile: (801) 230-5071

Quote Date: 06/25/2020

Expiration Date: 09/23/2020

Delivery Address

End User - Shipping - Billing

Bill To Account

Name:	HILDALE FIRE DEPARTMENT	Name:	HILDALE FIRE DEPARTMENT	Name:	HILDALE FIRE DEPARTMENT
Account #:	1284075	Account #:	1284075	Account #:	1187520
Address:	40 SOUTH PIONEER STREET HILDALE Utah 84784	Address:	40 SOUTH PIONEER STREET HILDALE Utah 84784	Address:	PO BOX 840248 HILDALE Utah 84784

Equipment Products:

#	Product	Description	Qty	Sell Price	Total
1.0	11996-000393	McGRATH MAC EMS Video Laryngoscope	7	\$2,300.10	\$16,100.70
2.0	11996-000413	McGRATH MAC EMS Video Laryngoscope Blades, Size 1, Box of 10	1	\$139.40	\$139.40
3.0	11996-000414	McGRATH MAC EMS Video Laryngoscope Blades, Size 2, Box of 10	1	\$139.40	\$139.40
4.0	11996-000415	McGRATH MAC EMS Video Laryngoscope Blades, Size 3, Box of 10	1	\$139.40	\$139.40
5.0	11996-000416	McGRATH MAC EMS Video Laryngoscope Blades, Size 4, Box of 10	1	\$139.40	\$139.40
6.0	11996-000398	McGRATH MAC EMS Video Laryngoscope Blades, Size X3, Box of 10	1	\$243.10	\$243.10
Equipment Total:					\$16,901.40

Price Totals:

Grand Total: \$16,901.40

Prices: In effect for 60 days.

Terms: Net 30 Days

Ask your Stryker Sales Rep about our flexible financing options.



McGrath

Quote Number: 10213147

Version: 1

Prepared For: HILDALE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Attn:

Quote Date: 06/25/2020

Expiration Date: 09/23/2020

Remit to:

Stryker Medical

P.O. Box 93308

Chicago, IL 60673-3308

Rep:

Pamela Gord

Email:

pam.gord@stryker.com

Phone Number:

(801) 230-5071

Mobile:

(801) 230-5071

AUTHORIZED CUSTOMER SIGNATURE

Deal Consummation: This is a quote and not a commitment. This quote is subject to final credit, pricing, and documentation approval. Legal documentation must be signed before your equipment can be delivered. Documentation will be provided upon completion of our review process and your selection of a payment schedule.

Confidentiality Notice: Recipient will not disclose to any third party the terms of this quote or any other information, including any pricing or discounts, offered to be provided by Stryker to Recipient in connection with this quote, without Stryker's prior written approval, except as may be requested by law or by lawful order of any applicable government agency.

Terms: Net 30 days. FOB origin. A copy of Stryker Medical's standard terms and conditions can be obtained by calling Stryker Medical's Customer Service at 1-800-Stryker.

In the event of any conflict between Stryker Medical's Standard Terms and Conditions and any other terms and conditions, as may be included in any purchase order or purchase contract, Stryker's terms and conditions shall govern.

Cancellation and Return Policy: In the event of damaged or defective shipments, please notify Stryker within 30 days and we will remedy the situation. Cancellation of orders must be received 30 days prior to the agreed upon delivery date. If the order is cancelled within the 30 day window, a fee of 25% of the total purchase order price and return shipping charges will apply.

Hildale Fire Department

COVID-19 Response Staffing Needs

June 25, 2020

Summary

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused short-staffing of EMS units due to volunteer unavailability. Funding assistance is needed to recruit, train, and equip at least five new volunteers. The cost of “on-boarding” a new volunteer Firefighter/EMT is the same as a full-time career position due to standards and regulations. This funding is not currently budgeted.

Introduction

As a transporting EMS agency, the Hildale Fire Department has been very alert to the COVID-19 Pandemic since it was first made known in early January, 2020. The HFD helped draft the Washington County EMS Pandemic Response Plan in 2005 during the H1N1 Influenza outbreak. This plan was fine-tuned and applied to the current pandemic response. Personnel have been closely following regional, state, and national updates on impact and best practices. Weekly remote conferences with the International Association of Fire Chiefs, Utah and Arizona State Health Departments, Washington and Mohave County Health Departments and Emergency Managers, and numerous other COVID-19 trainings opportunities have provided current and vetted information on best response practices. Policies have been in place to protect our providers, their families, and their patients.

Active COVID-19 cases within our response area have been low in the early months of the pandemic, however, within the past one week we have been notified by county officials of 5 new cases. The local and regional trend is continuing to rise. We have conducted an inter-facility transport from the Kane County Hospital to Dixie Regional Medical Center for a known COVID-19 patient. Even though the pandemic has not created an increase in call volume, it has put an extra burden on our resources. Every patient and patient family contact is treated as if COVID-19 is present.

Problem

In order to maintain minimum staffing for two front line ambulances and a paramedic response vehicle, it requires ten responders to be scheduled each day. This is becoming more and more difficult with an all-volunteer agency, especially in light of the complexities added due to COVID-19. Several of our providers have experienced minor symptoms, meaning they are immediately quarantined until testing verifies positive or negative results (often up to 36-48 hours). This puts a greater burden on an already stretched volunteer staff by covering extra unscheduled shifts.

At least three times per week, ambulances are running short-staffed due lack of available volunteers.

It is also noted that additional personnel are needed to staff more ambulances in the event of multiple simultaneous calls or multi-patient incidents.

The Hildale Fire Department needs trained volunteers to fill medical shifts left unfilled by those out on COVID-19 quarantine or isolation. In addition to daily needs, the Hildale Fire Department needs additional trained volunteers to adequately staff apparatus during a major medical or fire response.

These are unbudgeted expenses.

Solution

If ten new volunteer Firefighter/EMT positions could be added to the roster it would be a large step towards filling the current voids left in EMS schedules. With the current IGA between Hildale City and the Colorado City Fire District, if each entity could provide the needed funding to recruit, equip, and train five volunteers each, the ten needed positions could be filled.

By specifically recruiting volunteers who could be available during daytime hours, the greatest needs would be met. With employment often being in neighboring communities (and sometimes in distant locations) it is difficult to fill daytime shifts.

Costs

The cost of providing one trained and equipped volunteer is surprisingly high and is essentially equivalent to that of a full-time career firefighter. OSHA requires that a firefighter—volunteer or career—be trained to a certain standard. The Utah Firefighter Certification Council and the Utah Fire and Rescue Academy have standards that a firefighter must meet. An EMT must be trained to National Registry of EMT’s qualifications and must maintain state Bureau of EMS certifications in order to function in that capacity.

Firefighter protective gear must meet NFPA standards. Communications equipment, such as pagers, are expensive. OSHA and NFPA specify the requirements for needed medical examinations and vaccines.

To “on-board” a recruit volunteer Firefighter/EMT costs at least \$8,445.

Budget

Item	No.	Price	Amount	Total
STRUCTURE PPE				
Coat	1	1,455.00	1,455.00	
Pants	1	1,140.00	1,140.00	
Boots	1	300.00	300.00	
Helmet	1	330.00	330.00	
Gloves	2	100.00	200.00	
Hood	2	100.00	200.00	
Personal Survival Tools				
Flashlight	1	60.00	60.00	
Pocket Tool Pouch	1	25.00	25.00	
Wire Cutters	1	45.00	45.00	
Spanner Wrench	1	19.00	19.00	
Crescent Wrench 6"	2	14.00	28.00	
Screw Driver 4-in-1	1	5.00	5.00	
Utility Knife	1	10.00	10.00	
Punch/Belt Cutter	1	23.00	23.00	
Door Wedge	1	9.00	9.00	
Carabiner and Strap	1	25.00	25.00	
15' of 1" Webbing	1	7.00	7.00	
Accountability Tags	1	9.00	9.00	
Structure PPE Total				3,890.00

Item	No.	Price	Amount	Total
WILDLAND PPE				
Jumpsuit	1	380.00	380.00	
Helmet	1	60.00	60.00	
Gloves	2	14.00	28.00	
Headlamp	1	60.00	60.00	
Glasses	1	40.00	40.00	
Pack	1	180.00	180.00	
Shelter	1	480.00	480.00	
IRPG Handbook	1	7.00	7.00	
Wildland PPE Total				1,235.00
COMMUNICATIONS				
Pager	1	500.00	500.00	
Communications Total				500.00
UNIFORM				
Shirt	2	65.00	130.00	
Pants	2	60.00	120.00	
Belt	1	40.00	40.00	
Boots	1	310.00	310.00	
Cap	1	20	20.00	
Uniform Total				620.00
NFPA REQUIRED PHYSICAL				
NFPA 1582 Physical Exam	1	600.00	600.00	
Physical Total				600.00
OSHA REQUIRED VACCINES				
Hepatitis B Vaccine Series	1	100.00	100.00	
Vaccine Total				100.00
FIREFIGHTER I & II, HAZMAT, WILDLAND BASIC TRAINING				
Tuition Costs Covered by UFRA	1	-0-	-0-	
Firefighter Training Total				-0-
EMT TRAINING				
EMT Course with Books & Fees	1	1,500.00	1,500.00	
EMT Training Total				1,500.00
Total Cost Per Recruit				\$ 8,445.00
TOTAL COST FOR 5 RECRUITS				\$42,225.00

Conclusion

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Hildale Fire Department is in need of at least five additional volunteers to fill needed EMS shifts. Training, medical needs, and equipment for a new Firefighter/EMT costs \$8,445. This is not currently budgeted.

**Coronavirus Relief Fund
Frequently Asked Questions
Updated as of June 24, 2020**

The following answers to frequently asked questions supplement Treasury’s Coronavirus Relief Fund (“Fund”) Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments, dated April 22, 2020, (“Guidance”).¹ Amounts paid from the Fund are subject to the restrictions outlined in the Guidance and set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”).

Eligible Expenditures

Are governments required to submit proposed expenditures to Treasury for approval?

No. Governments are responsible for making determinations as to what expenditures are necessary due to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 and do not need to submit any proposed expenditures to Treasury.

The Guidance says that funding can be used to meet payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. How does a government determine whether payroll expenses for a given employee satisfy the “substantially dedicated” condition?

The Fund is designed to provide ready funding to address unforeseen financial needs and risks created by the COVID-19 public health emergency. For this reason, and as a matter of administrative convenience in light of the emergency nature of this program, a State, territorial, local, or Tribal government may presume that payroll costs for public health and public safety employees are payments for services substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency, unless the chief executive (or equivalent) of the relevant government determines that specific circumstances indicate otherwise.

The Guidance says that a cost was not accounted for in the most recently approved budget if the cost is for a substantially different use from any expected use of funds in such a line item, allotment, or allocation. What would qualify as a “substantially different use” for purposes of the Fund eligibility?

Costs incurred for a “substantially different use” include, but are not necessarily limited to, costs of personnel and services that were budgeted for in the most recently approved budget but which, due entirely to the COVID-19 public health emergency, have been diverted to substantially different functions. This would include, for example, the costs of redeploying corrections facility staff to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions through work such as enhanced sanitation or enforcing social distancing measures; the costs of redeploying police to support management and enforcement of stay-at-home orders; or the costs of diverting educational support staff or faculty to develop online learning capabilities, such as through providing information technology support that is not part of the staff or faculty’s ordinary responsibilities.

Note that a public function does not become a “substantially different use” merely because it is provided from a different location or through a different manner. For example, although developing online instruction capabilities may be a substantially different use of funds, online instruction itself is not a substantially different use of public funds than classroom instruction.

¹ The Guidance is available at <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Coronavirus-Relief-Fund-Guidance-for-State-Territorial-Local-and-Tribal-Governments.pdf>.

May a State receiving a payment transfer funds to a local government?

Yes, provided that the transfer qualifies as a necessary expenditure incurred due to the public health emergency and meets the other criteria of section 601(d) of the Social Security Act. Such funds would be subject to recoupment by the Treasury Department if they have not been used in a manner consistent with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.

May a unit of local government receiving a Fund payment transfer funds to another unit of government?

Yes. For example, a county may transfer funds to a city, town, or school district within the county and a county or city may transfer funds to its State, provided that the transfer qualifies as a necessary expenditure incurred due to the public health emergency and meets the other criteria of section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance. For example, a transfer from a county to a constituent city would not be permissible if the funds were intended to be used simply to fill shortfalls in government revenue to cover expenditures that would not otherwise qualify as an eligible expenditure.

Is a Fund payment recipient required to transfer funds to a smaller, constituent unit of government within its borders?

No. For example, a county recipient is not required to transfer funds to smaller cities within the county's borders.

Are recipients required to use other federal funds or seek reimbursement under other federal programs before using Fund payments to satisfy eligible expenses?

No. Recipients may use Fund payments for any expenses eligible under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance. Fund payments are not required to be used as the source of funding of last resort. However, as noted below, recipients may not use payments from the Fund to cover expenditures for which they will receive reimbursement.

Are there prohibitions on combining a transaction supported with Fund payments with other CARES Act funding or COVID-19 relief Federal funding?

Recipients will need to consider the applicable restrictions and limitations of such other sources of funding. In addition, expenses that have been or will be reimbursed under any federal program, such as the reimbursement by the federal government pursuant to the CARES Act of contributions by States to State unemployment funds, are not eligible uses of Fund payments.

Are States permitted to use Fund payments to support state unemployment insurance funds generally?

To the extent that the costs incurred by a state unemployment insurance fund are incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, a State may use Fund payments to make payments to its respective state unemployment insurance fund, separate and apart from such State's obligation to the unemployment insurance fund as an employer. This will permit States to use Fund payments to prevent expenses related to the public health emergency from causing their state unemployment insurance funds to become insolvent.

Are recipients permitted to use Fund payments to pay for unemployment insurance costs incurred by the recipient as an employer?

Yes, Fund payments may be used for unemployment insurance costs incurred by the recipient as an employer (for example, as a reimbursing employer) related to the COVID-19 public health emergency if such costs will not be reimbursed by the federal government pursuant to the CARES Act or otherwise.

The Guidance states that the Fund may support a “broad range of uses” including payroll expenses for several classes of employees whose services are “substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.” What are some examples of types of covered employees?

The Guidance provides examples of broad classes of employees whose payroll expenses would be eligible expenses under the Fund. These classes of employees include public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Payroll and benefit costs associated with public employees who could have been furloughed or otherwise laid off but who were instead repurposed to perform previously unbudgeted functions substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency are also covered. Other eligible expenditures include payroll and benefit costs of educational support staff or faculty responsible for developing online learning capabilities necessary to continue educational instruction in response to COVID-19-related school closures. Please see the Guidance for a discussion of what is meant by an expense that was not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020.

In some cases, first responders and critical health care workers that contract COVID-19 are eligible for workers’ compensation coverage. Is the cost of this expanded workers compensation coverage eligible?

Increased workers compensation cost to the government due to the COVID-19 public health emergency incurred during the period beginning March 1, 2020, and ending December 30, 2020, is an eligible expense.

If a recipient would have decommissioned equipment or not renewed a lease on particular office space or equipment but decides to continue to use the equipment or to renew the lease in order to respond to the public health emergency, are the costs associated with continuing to operate the equipment or the ongoing lease payments eligible expenses?

Yes. To the extent the expenses were previously unbudgeted and are otherwise consistent with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance, such expenses would be eligible.

May recipients provide stipends to employees for eligible expenses (for example, a stipend to employees to improve telework capabilities) rather than require employees to incur the eligible cost and submit for reimbursement?

Expenditures paid for with payments from the Fund must be limited to those that are necessary due to the public health emergency. As such, unless the government were to determine that providing assistance in the form of a stipend is an administrative necessity, the government should provide such assistance on a reimbursement basis to ensure as much as possible that funds are used to cover only eligible expenses.

May Fund payments be used for COVID-19 public health emergency recovery planning?

Yes. Expenses associated with conducting a recovery planning project or operating a recovery coordination office would be eligible, if the expenses otherwise meet the criteria set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance.

Are expenses associated with contact tracing eligible?

Yes, expenses associated with contract tracing are eligible.

To what extent may a government use Fund payments to support the operations of private hospitals?

Governments may use Fund payments to support public or private hospitals to the extent that the costs are necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, but the form such assistance would take may differ. In particular, financial assistance to private hospitals could take the form of a grant or a short-term loan.

May payments from the Fund be used to assist individuals with enrolling in a government benefit program for those who have been laid off due to COVID-19 and thereby lost health insurance?

Yes. To the extent that the relevant government official determines that these expenses are necessary and they meet the other requirements set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance, these expenses are eligible.

May recipients use Fund payments to facilitate livestock depopulation incurred by producers due to supply chain disruptions?

Yes, to the extent these efforts are deemed necessary for public health reasons or as a form of economic support as a result of the COVID-19 health emergency.

Would providing a consumer grant program to prevent eviction and assist in preventing homelessness be considered an eligible expense?

Yes, assuming that the recipient considers the grants to be a necessary expense incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and the grants meet the other requirements for the use of Fund payments under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance. As a general matter, providing assistance to recipients to enable them to meet property tax requirements would not be an eligible use of funds, but exceptions may be made in the case of assistance designed to prevent foreclosures.

May recipients create a “payroll support program” for public employees?

Use of payments from the Fund to cover payroll or benefits expenses of public employees are limited to those employees whose work duties are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

May recipients use Fund payments to cover employment and training programs for employees that have been furloughed due to the public health emergency?

Yes, this would be an eligible expense if the government determined that the costs of such employment and training programs would be necessary due to the public health emergency.

May recipients use Fund payments to provide emergency financial assistance to individuals and families directly impacted by a loss of income due to the COVID-19 public health emergency?

Yes, if a government determines such assistance to be a necessary expenditure. Such assistance could include, for example, a program to assist individuals with payment of overdue rent or mortgage payments to avoid eviction or foreclosure or unforeseen financial costs for funerals and other emergency individual needs. Such assistance should be structured in a manner to ensure as much as possible, within the realm of what is administratively feasible, that such assistance is necessary.

The Guidance provides that eligible expenditures may include expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures. What is meant by a “small business,” and is the Guidance intended to refer only to expenditures to cover administrative expenses of such a grant program?

Governments have discretion to determine what payments are necessary. A program that is aimed at assisting small businesses with the costs of business interruption caused by required closures should be tailored to assist those businesses in need of such assistance. The amount of a grant to a small business to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures would also be an eligible expenditure under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act, as outlined in the Guidance.

The Guidance provides that expenses associated with the provision of economic support in connection with the public health emergency, such as expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures, would constitute eligible expenditures of Fund payments. Would such expenditures be eligible in the absence of a stay-at-home order?

Fund payments may be used for economic support in the absence of a stay-at-home order if such expenditures are determined by the government to be necessary. This may include, for example, a grant program to benefit small businesses that close voluntarily to promote social distancing measures or that are affected by decreased customer demand as a result of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

May Fund payments be used to assist impacted property owners with the payment of their property taxes?

Fund payments may not be used for government revenue replacement, including the provision of assistance to meet tax obligations.

May Fund payments be used to replace foregone utility fees? If not, can Fund payments be used as a direct subsidy payment to all utility account holders?

Fund payments may not be used for government revenue replacement, including the replacement of unpaid utility fees. Fund payments may be used for subsidy payments to electricity account holders to the extent that the subsidy payments are deemed by the recipient to be necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and meet the other criteria of section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance. For example, if determined to be a necessary expenditure, a government could provide grants to individuals facing economic hardship to allow them to pay their utility fees and thereby continue to receive essential services.

Could Fund payments be used for capital improvement projects that broadly provide potential economic development in a community?

In general, no. If capital improvement projects are not necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, then Fund payments may not be used for such projects.

However, Fund payments may be used for the expenses of, for example, establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity or improve mitigation measures, including related construction costs.

The Guidance includes workforce bonuses as an example of ineligible expenses but provides that hazard pay would be eligible if otherwise determined to be a necessary expense. Is there a specific definition of “hazard pay”?

Hazard pay means additional pay for performing hazardous duty or work involving physical hardship, in each case that is related to COVID-19.

The Guidance provides that ineligible expenditures include “[p]ayroll or benefits expenses for employees whose work duties are not substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.” Is this intended to relate only to public employees?

Yes. This particular nonexclusive example of an ineligible expenditure relates to public employees. A recipient would not be permitted to pay for payroll or benefit expenses of private employees and any financial assistance (such as grants or short-term loans) to private employers are not subject to the restriction that the private employers’ employees must be substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

May counties pre-pay with CARES Act funds for expenses such as a one or two-year facility lease, such as to house staff hired in response to COVID-19?

A government should not make prepayments on contracts using payments from the Fund to the extent that doing so would not be consistent with its ordinary course policies and procedures.

Must a stay-at-home order or other public health mandate be in effect in order for a government to provide assistance to small businesses using payments from the Fund?

No. The Guidance provides, as an example of an eligible use of payments from the Fund, expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures. Such assistance may be provided using amounts received from the Fund in the absence of a requirement to close businesses if the relevant government determines that such expenditures are necessary in response to the public health emergency.

Should States receiving a payment transfer funds to local governments that did not receive payments directly from Treasury?

Yes, provided that the transferred funds are used by the local government for eligible expenditures under the statute. To facilitate prompt distribution of Title V funds, the CARES Act authorized Treasury to make direct payments to local governments with populations in excess of 500,000, in amounts equal to 45% of the local government's per capita share of the statewide allocation. This statutory structure was based on a recognition that it is more administratively feasible to rely on States, rather than the federal government, to manage the transfer of funds to smaller local governments. Consistent with the needs of all local governments for funding to address the public health emergency, States should transfer funds to local governments with populations of 500,000 or less, using as a benchmark the per capita allocation formula that governs payments to larger local governments. This approach will ensure equitable treatment among local governments of all sizes.

For example, a State received the minimum \$1.25 billion allocation and had one county with a population over 500,000 that received \$250 million directly. The State should distribute 45 percent of the \$1 billion it received, or \$450 million, to local governments within the State with a population of 500,000 or less.

May a State impose restrictions on transfers of funds to local governments?

Yes, to the extent that the restrictions facilitate the State's compliance with the requirements set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance and other applicable requirements such as the Single Audit Act, discussed below. Other restrictions are not permissible.

If a recipient must issue tax anticipation notes (TANs) to make up for tax due date deferrals or revenue shortfalls, are the expenses associated with the issuance eligible uses of Fund payments?

If a government determines that the issuance of TANs is necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, the government may expend payments from the Fund on the interest expense payable on TANs by the borrower and unbudgeted administrative and transactional costs, such as necessary payments to advisors and underwriters, associated with the issuance of the TANs.

May recipients use Fund payments to expand rural broadband capacity to assist with distance learning and telework?

Such expenditures would only be permissible if they are necessary for the public health emergency. The cost of projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for distance learning and telework have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and thus would not be eligible uses of Fund payments.

Are costs associated with increased solid waste capacity an eligible use of payments from the Fund?

Yes, costs to address increase in solid waste as a result of the public health emergency, such as relates to the disposal of used personal protective equipment, would be an eligible expenditure.

May payments from the Fund be used to cover across-the-board hazard pay for employees working during a state of emergency?

No. The Guidance says that funding may be used to meet payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Hazard pay is a form of payroll expense and is subject to this limitation, so Fund payments may only be used to cover hazard pay for such individuals.

May Fund payments be used for expenditures related to the administration of Fund payments by a State, territorial, local, or Tribal government?

Yes, if the administrative expenses represent an increase over previously budgeted amounts and are limited to what is necessary. For example, a State may expend Fund payments on necessary administrative expenses incurred with respect to a new grant program established to disburse amounts received from the Fund.

May recipients use Fund payments to provide loans?

Yes, if the loans otherwise qualify as eligible expenditures under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act as implemented by the Guidance. Any amounts repaid by the borrower before December 30, 2020, must be either returned to Treasury upon receipt by the unit of government providing the loan or used for another expense that qualifies as an eligible expenditure under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act. Any amounts not repaid by the borrower until after December 30, 2020, must be returned to Treasury upon receipt by the unit of government lending the funds.

May Fund payments be used for expenditures necessary to prepare for a future COVID-19 outbreak?

Fund payments may be used only for expenditures necessary to address the current COVID-19 public health emergency. For example, a State may spend Fund payments to create a reserve of personal protective equipment or develop increased intensive care unit capacity to support regions in its jurisdiction not yet affected, but likely to be impacted by the current COVID-19 pandemic.

May funds be used to satisfy non-federal matching requirements under the Stafford Act?

Yes, payments from the Fund may be used to meet the non-federal matching requirements for Stafford Act assistance to the extent such matching requirements entail COVID-19-related costs that otherwise satisfy the Fund's eligibility criteria and the Stafford Act. Regardless of the use of Fund payments for such purposes, FEMA funding is still dependent on FEMA's determination of eligibility under the Stafford Act.

Must a State, local, or tribal government require applications to be submitted by businesses or individuals before providing assistance using payments from the Fund?

Governments have discretion to determine how to tailor assistance programs they establish in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency. However, such a program should be structured in such a manner as will ensure that such assistance is determined to be necessary in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency and otherwise satisfies the requirements of the CARES Act and other applicable law. For example, a per capita payment to residents of a particular jurisdiction without an assessment of individual need would not be an appropriate use of payments from the Fund.

May Fund payments be provided to non-profits for distribution to individuals in need of financial assistance, such as rent relief?

Yes, non-profits may be used to distribute assistance. Regardless of how the assistance is structured, the financial assistance provided would have to be related to COVID-19.

May recipients use Fund payments to remarket the recipient's convention facilities and tourism industry?

Yes, if the costs of such remarketing satisfy the requirements of the CARES Act. Expenses incurred to publicize the resumption of activities and steps taken to ensure a safe experience may be needed due to

the public health emergency. Expenses related to developing a long-term plan to reposition a recipient's convention and tourism industry and infrastructure would not be incurred due to the public health emergency and therefore may not be covered using payments from the Fund.

May a State provide assistance to farmers and meat processors to expand capacity, such to cover overtime for USDA meat inspectors?

If a State determines that expanding meat processing capacity, including by paying overtime to USDA meat inspectors, is a necessary expense incurred due to the public health emergency, such as if increased capacity is necessary to allow farmers and processors to donate meat to food banks, then such expenses are eligible expenses, provided that the expenses satisfy the other requirements set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance.

The guidance provides that funding may be used to meet payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. May Fund payments be used to cover such an employee's entire payroll cost or just the portion of time spent on mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency?

As a matter of administrative convenience, the entire payroll cost of an employee whose time is substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency is eligible, provided that such payroll costs are incurred by December 30, 2020. An employer may also track time spent by employees related to COVID-19 and apply Fund payments on that basis but would need to do so consistently within the relevant agency or department.

Questions Related to Administration of Fund Payments

Do governments have to return unspent funds to Treasury?

Yes. Section 601(f)(2) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001(a) of the CARES Act, provides for recoupment by the Department of the Treasury of amounts received from the Fund that have not been used in a manner consistent with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act. If a government has not used funds it has received to cover costs that were incurred by December 30, 2020, as required by the statute, those funds must be returned to the Department of the Treasury.

What records must be kept by governments receiving payment?

A government should keep records sufficient to demonstrate that the amount of Fund payments to the government has been used in accordance with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.

May recipients deposit Fund payments into interest bearing accounts?

Yes, provided that if recipients separately invest amounts received from the Fund, they must use the interest earned or other proceeds of these investments only to cover expenditures incurred in accordance with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act and the Guidance on eligible expenses. If a government deposits Fund payments in a government's general account, it may use those funds to meet immediate cash management needs provided that the full amount of the payment is used to cover necessary expenditures. Fund payments are not subject to the Cash Management Improvement Act of 1990, as amended.

May governments retain assets purchased with payments from the Fund?

Yes, if the purchase of the asset was consistent with the limitations on the eligible use of funds provided by section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.

What rules apply to the proceeds of disposition or sale of assets acquired using payments from the Fund?

If such assets are disposed of prior to December 30, 2020, the proceeds would be subject to the restrictions on the eligible use of payments from the Fund provided by section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.

Are Fund payments to State, territorial, local, and tribal governments considered grants?

No. Fund payments made by Treasury to State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments are not considered to be grants but are “other financial assistance” under 2 C.F.R. § 200.40.

Are Fund payments considered federal financial assistance for purposes of the Single Audit Act?

Yes, Fund payments are considered to be federal financial assistance subject to the Single Audit Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 7501-7507) and the related provisions of the Uniform Guidance, 2 C.F.R. § 200.303 regarding internal controls, §§ 200.330 through 200.332 regarding subrecipient monitoring and management, and subpart F regarding audit requirements.

Are Fund payments subject to other requirements of the Uniform Guidance?

Fund payments are subject to the following requirements in the Uniform Guidance (2 C.F.R. Part 200): 2 C.F.R. § 200.303 regarding internal controls, 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.330 through 200.332 regarding subrecipient monitoring and management, and subpart F regarding audit requirements.

Is there a Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number assigned to the Fund?

Yes. The CFDA number assigned to the Fund is 21.019.

If a State transfers Fund payments to its political subdivisions, would the transferred funds count toward the subrecipients’ total funding received from the federal government for purposes of the Single Audit Act?

Yes. The Fund payments to subrecipients would count toward the threshold of the Single Audit Act and 2 C.F.R. part 200, subpart F re: audit requirements. Subrecipients are subject to a single audit or program-specific audit pursuant to 2 C.F.R. § 200.501(a) when the subrecipients spend \$750,000 or more in federal awards during their fiscal year.

Are recipients permitted to use payments from the Fund to cover the expenses of an audit conducted under the Single Audit Act?

Yes, such expenses would be eligible expenditures, subject to the limitations set forth in 2 C.F.R. § 200.425.

If a government has transferred funds to another entity, from which entity would the Treasury Department seek to recoup the funds if they have not been used in a manner consistent with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act?

The Treasury Department would seek to recoup the funds from the government that received the payment directly from the Treasury Department. State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments receiving funds from Treasury should ensure that funds transferred to other entities, whether pursuant to a grant program

or otherwise, are used in accordance with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act as implemented in the Guidance.

State of Utah Coronavirus Relief Fund Local Government Allocation Agreement

As permitted by U.S. Treasury guidance, the State of Utah is distributing a portion of its Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) disbursement provided by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act Federal Funding (CARES) Act to Utah's counties and municipalities located outside of Salt Lake County and Utah County (eligible local governments). Salt Lake County, Utah County, and municipalities within those counties are not be eligible for funding under this agreement because those counties received separate CRF payments from the federal government.

After competing this form and accepting the attached terms and conditions each eligible local government will be paid one-third of its CFR allocation from the State. The remaining two-thirds may be disbursed in the future, subject to the availability of funding. Only the Chief Executive, Chief Administrator, or Chief Financial Officer of each eligible local government entity is authorized to sign this agreement. The fastest method of receiving your allotted portion of funds is to fill out this electronic form and submit it electronically. However, you may elect to [print out the form](#), fill it out, and then scan and email the completed form to Taylor Kauffman in the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, tkuffman@utah.gov.

County or Municipality Information

County or Municipality Name: The City of Hildale
Street Address: 320 East Newel Ave.
City, State, ZIP Code: Hildale

County or municipality's preferred method of disbursement:

- Funds deposited the same way monthly sales tax distributions are received, with the PTIF or bank account on file with the State Treasurer's Office
- Other (The payment will be delayed until you are contacted to verify arrangements)

Contact Person Name: John Barlow
Contact Person Title: Hildale City Manager
Contact Person Phone: 4358742323
Contact Person E-mail: manager@hildalecity.com

Acceptance of the Agreement by the County's or Municipality's Chief Executive, Chief Administrator, or Chief Financial Officer

I have read the attached Terms and Conditions for Accepting Coronavirus Relief Fund Monies from the State of Utah.

I accept the Terms and Conditions for Accepting Coronavirus Relief Fund Monies from the State of Utah and am authorized to do this on behalf of the local government requesting these funds.

Signature: *John R. Barlow*
John R. Barlow (Jun 15, 2020 08:41 MDT)

Name of County or Municipality Authorized Representative: The City of Hildale
Title of County or Municipality Authorized Representative: Utah
Date: Jun 15, 2020

Terms and Conditions for Accepting Coronavirus Relief Fund Monies from the State of Utah

I. Background

The Federal Government provided \$1.25 billion to Utah state and local governments through the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) included in section 5001 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act Federal Funding (CARES) Act. Based on the distribution formula in the CARES Act, \$934.8 million was paid to the State of Utah (State), \$203.6 million was paid directly to Salt Lake County, and \$111.6 million was paid directly to Utah County. State and local governments may only use the CRF payments to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. The State is distributing a portion of its \$934.8 million payment to counties and municipalities outside of Salt Lake County and Utah County that did not receive a direct allocation (eligible counties and municipalities). Salt Lake County, Utah County, and municipalities within those counties are not be eligible for funding under this agreement. COVID-19 response needs for those counties and municipalities within those counties should be covered with the CFR payments made to Salt Lake and Utah counties.

II. Funding Amount

Eligible counties and municipalities accepting the terms and conditions of this agreement (recipients) may be paid up to the maximum amount listed in the attached *State of Utah Coronavirus Relief Fund Allocation to Eligible Municipal and County Governments* document. The funding population-based allocation formula was developed after discussions between the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, the Office of the Legislative Fiscal, the Utah Association of Counties, and the Utah League of Cities and Towns. The formula was also presented to the Legislature's Executive Appropriations Committee during its May 13, 2020 meeting. This maximum amount is not guaranteed, and the amount may be subject to revision by the Governor or the Legislature.

Upon approval of this agreement, recipients will be paid one-third of their CFR allocation from the State. The remaining two-thirds will be disbursed in the future, subject to the availability of funding.

III. Permissible Use of Funding

The CARES Act and additional guidance issued by the United States Treasury provides that CRF funds may only be used to cover costs that meet the following conditions:

- a. are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19);
 - i. The requirement that expenditures be incurred "due to" the public health emergency means that expenditures must be used for actions taken to respond to the public health emergency.
 - ii. Funds may NOT be used to fill shortfalls in government revenue to cover expenditures that would not otherwise qualify under the statute.
 - iii. The expenditure is reasonably necessary for its intended use in the reasonable judgment of the government officials responsible for spending the funds.
- b. were not accounted for in the State's or recipient's budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020 (the date of enactment of the CARES Act) for the recipient; and
 - i. A cost meets this requirement if either (a) the cost cannot lawfully be funded using a line item, allotment, or allocation within that budget or (b) the cost is for a

substantially different use from any expected use of funds in such a line item, allotment, or allocation.

- ii. The “most recently approved” budget refers to the State’s or recipient’s enacted budget for the relevant fiscal period for the recipient, without taking into account subsequent supplemental appropriations enacted or other budgetary adjustments made by the recipient in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- iii. A cost is not considered to have been accounted for in a budget merely because it could be met using a budgetary stabilization fund, rainy day fund, or similar reserve account.

c. were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020.

- i. A cost is “incurred” when the recipient has expended funds to cover the cost.

These provisions and guidance are current as of May 28, 2020. Recipients accepting funds must agree to adhere to any additional current or future Federal or State legislative guidance regarding spending, reporting, or any other matter related to the CRF. Further, recipients shall require that any subgrantee to which it awards CRF funds adhere to the CARES Act and any current or future guidance related to the CRF funds. Federal guidance is updated regularly and can be found at <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/cares/state-and-local-governments>. The latest guidance documents from the U.S. Treasury are attached.

IV. Availability of Funding

The recipient has until November 30, 2020 to expend the CRF funds provided by the State. CRF funds provided by the State that are not expended on eligible expenditures on or before November 30, 2020, shall be returned to the State on or before 5:00 P.M. MST, December 4, 2020, so that the State will have time to reallocate and expend the funds before they expire on December 30, 2020. The recipient may petition the State to retain allocated, but unspent CRF funds, after the November 30, 2020 date, with approval from the State. Any requests for exceptions shall be emailed to Taylor Kauffman in the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget, tkuffman@utah.gov, before 5:00 P.M. MST, November 23, 2020.

V. Accountability for the Use of Funds

Funds provide through this agreement are considered to be federal financial assistance subject to the Single Audit Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 7501-7507) and the related provisions of the Uniform Guidance, 2 C.F.R. § 200.303 regarding internal controls, §§ 200.330 through 200.332 regarding subrecipient monitoring and management, and subpart F regarding audit requirements. The CFDA number assigned to the CRF is 21.019, pending completion of registration by the federal government.

If state or federal audit findings determine that any funds were expended by the recipient in violation of CARES Act requirements and result in a request for repayment to the Federal Government of those funds, the recipient shall provide funds to the State sufficient to meet such repayment request(s). If the State is forced to repay the funds because the recipient is unwilling or unable to repay the funds, the amount paid by the State will become a past due obligation of the recipient to the State and may be collected as such.

VI. Reporting on Use of Funds

The recipient shall retain documentation related to any uses of the funds, including but not limited to invoices, sales receipts, and payroll expenditures. Any subgrants made by the recipient shall similarly require, as a term of the grant, that the subgrantee shall retain documentation and shall produce such documentation to the recipient and the State upon request.

The recipient is required to report CRF expenditures in quarterly data uploaded to Transparent Utah. CRF expenditures shall be identified using a Uniform Chart of Accounts Coding Block for local entities that will be provided by the Office of the State Auditor in June 2020. The CRF expenditure coding may be recorded (1) through transactions in the recipient's financial system or (2) as adjustments to the recipient's Transparent Utah upload file before it is submitted. The recipient may decide which of these two options it utilizes. The Office of the State Auditor will be able to provide technical assistance for CRF expenditure coding, if needed. The recipient is also required to provide summary and detailed documentation supporting the use of funds upon request of state, federal, or independent auditors. The State may request additional financial or performance reporting, if necessary.

State of Utah Coronavirus Relief Fund Allocation to Eligible County Governments

County	2019 Population	Total Allocation	First Distribution
Beaver County	6,710	\$698,572.00	\$232,857.00
Box Elder County	56,046	\$5,804,915.00	\$1,934,972.00
Cache County	128,289	\$11,802,478.00	\$3,934,159.00
Carbon County	20,463	\$2,390,481.00	\$796,827.00
Daggett County	950	\$127,380.00	\$42,460.00
Davis County	355,481	\$31,447,864.00	\$10,482,621.00
Duchesne County	19,938	\$2,633,222.00	\$877,741.00
Emery County	10,012	\$1,012,373.00	\$337,458.00
Garfield County	5,051	\$519,521.00	\$173,174.00
Grand County	9,754	\$1,210,286.00	\$403,429.00
Iron County	54,839	\$5,576,911.00	\$1,858,970.00
Juab County	12,017	\$1,174,844.00	\$391,615.00
Kane County	7,886	\$805,863.00	\$268,621.00
Millard County	13,188	\$1,478,380.00	\$492,793.00
Morgan County	12,124	\$1,748,229.00	\$582,743.00
Piute County	1,479	\$149,136.00	\$49,712.00
Rich County	2,483	\$294,237.00	\$98,079.00
San Juan County	15,308	\$2,188,094.00	\$729,365.00
Sanpete County	30,939	\$3,115,284.00	\$1,038,428.00
Sevier County	21,620	\$2,164,934.00	\$721,645.00
Summit County	42,145	\$5,938,786.00	\$1,979,595.00
Tooele County	72,259	\$8,167,674.00	\$2,722,558.00
Uintah County	35,734	\$5,075,989.00	\$1,691,996.00
Wasatch County	34,091	\$3,719,023.00	\$1,239,674.00
Washington County	177,556	\$16,251,568.00	\$5,417,189.00
Wayne County	2,711	\$331,785.00	\$110,595.00
Weber County	260,213	\$24,141,234.00	\$8,047,078.00
County Government Total		\$139,969,063.00	\$46,656,354.00

State of Utah Coronavirus Relief Fund Allocation to Eligible Municipal Governments

Municipality	County	2019 Population	Total Allocation	First Distribution
Beaver	Beaver County	3,144	\$275,815.00	\$91,938.00
Milford	Beaver County	1,394	\$122,292.00	\$40,764.00
Minersville	Beaver County	919	\$80,621.00	\$26,874.00
Bear River City	Box Elder County	905	\$79,393.00	\$26,464.00
Brigham City	Box Elder County	19,807	\$1,737,614.00	\$579,205.00
Corinne	Box Elder County	754	\$66,146.00	\$22,049.00
Deweyville	Box Elder County	363	\$31,845.00	\$10,615.00
Elwood	Box Elder County	1,120	\$98,255.00	\$32,752.00
Fielding	Box Elder County	483	\$42,372.00	\$14,124.00
Garland	Box Elder County	2,601	\$228,179.00	\$76,060.00
Honeyville	Box Elder County	1,615	\$141,680.00	\$47,227.00
Howell	Box Elder County	255	\$22,370.00	\$7,457.00
Mantua	Box Elder County	896	\$78,604.00	\$26,201.00
Perry	Box Elder County	5,200	\$456,182.00	\$152,061.00
Plymouth	Box Elder County	458	\$40,179.00	\$13,393.00
Portage	Box Elder County	269	\$23,599.00	\$7,866.00
Snowville	Box Elder County	176	\$15,440.00	\$5,147.00
Tremonton	Box Elder County	9,066	\$795,336.00	\$265,112.00
Willard	Box Elder County	1,954	\$171,419.00	\$57,140.00
Amalga	Cache County	547	\$47,987.00	\$15,996.00
Clarkston	Cache County	741	\$65,006.00	\$21,669.00
Cornish	Cache County	333	\$29,213.00	\$9,738.00
Hyde Park	Cache County	4,770	\$418,459.00	\$139,486.00
Hyrum	Cache County	8,529	\$748,226.00	\$249,409.00
Lewiston	Cache County	1,838	\$161,243.00	\$53,748.00
Logan	Cache County	52,390	\$4,596,033.00	\$1,532,011.00
Mendon	Cache County	1,435	\$125,889.00	\$41,963.00
Millville	Cache County	2,109	\$185,017.00	\$61,672.00
Newton	Cache County	825	\$72,375.00	\$24,125.00
Nibley	Cache County	7,193	\$631,022.00	\$210,341.00
North Logan	Cache County	11,343	\$995,091.00	\$331,697.00
Paradise	Cache County	1,010	\$88,605.00	\$29,535.00
Providence	Cache County	7,709	\$676,290.00	\$225,430.00
Richmond	Cache County	2,771	\$243,092.00	\$81,031.00
River Heights	Cache County	2,059	\$180,630.00	\$60,210.00
Smithfield	Cache County	11,986	\$1,051,499.00	\$350,500.00
Trenton	Cache County	547	\$47,987.00	\$15,996.00
Wellsville	Cache County	3,907	\$342,751.00	\$114,250.00
East Carbon	Carbon County	1,592	\$139,662.00	\$46,554.00
Helper	Carbon County	2,115	\$185,543.00	\$61,848.00
Price	Carbon County	8,326	\$730,417.00	\$243,472.00
Scofield	Carbon County	23	\$2,018.00	\$673.00
Wellington	Carbon County	1,621	\$142,206.00	\$47,402.00
Dutch John	Daggett County	140	\$12,282.00	\$4,094.00

Municipality	County	2019 Population	Total Allocation	First Distribution
Manila	Daggett County	308	\$27,020.00	\$9,007.00
Bountiful	Davis County	44,648	\$3,916,848.00	\$1,305,616.00
Centerville	Davis County	17,921	\$1,572,161.00	\$524,054.00
Clearfield	Davis County	32,366	\$2,839,381.00	\$946,460.00
Clinton	Davis County	22,593	\$1,982,023.00	\$660,674.00
Farmington	Davis County	24,820	\$2,177,391.00	\$725,797.00
Fruit Heights	Davis County	6,312	\$553,735.00	\$184,578.00
Kaysville	Davis County	32,495	\$2,850,698.00	\$950,233.00
Layton	Davis County	78,267	\$6,866,152.00	\$2,288,717.00
North Salt Lake	Davis County	21,110	\$1,851,923.00	\$617,308.00
South Weber	Davis County	7,612	\$667,780.00	\$222,593.00
Sunset	Davis County	5,408	\$474,429.00	\$158,143.00
Syracuse	Davis County	30,779	\$2,700,158.00	\$900,053.00
West Bountiful	Davis County	5,802	\$508,994.00	\$169,665.00
West Point	Davis County	10,887	\$955,087.00	\$318,362.00
Woods Cross	Davis County	11,469	\$1,006,144.00	\$335,381.00
Altamont	Duchesne County	246	\$21,581.00	\$7,194.00
Duchesne	Duchesne County	1,770	\$155,277.00	\$51,759.00
Myton	Duchesne County	614	\$53,865.00	\$17,955.00
Roosevelt	Duchesne County	7,068	\$620,056.00	\$206,685.00
Tabiona	Duchesne County	162	\$14,212.00	\$4,737.00
Castle Dale	Emery County	1,492	\$130,889.00	\$43,630.00
Clawson	Emery County	186	\$16,317.00	\$5,439.00
Cleveland	Emery County	439	\$38,512.00	\$12,837.00
Elmo	Emery County	404	\$35,442.00	\$11,814.00
Emery	Emery County	268	\$23,511.00	\$7,837.00
Ferron	Emery County	1,495	\$131,152.00	\$43,717.00
Green River	Emery County	935	\$82,025.00	\$27,342.00
Huntington	Emery County	1,935	\$169,752.00	\$56,584.00
Orangeville	Emery County	1,330	\$116,677.00	\$38,892.00
Antimony	Garfield County	123	\$10,790.00	\$3,597.00
Boulder	Garfield County	242	\$21,230.00	\$7,077.00
Bryce Canyon City	Garfield County	226	\$19,826.00	\$6,609.00
Cannonville	Garfield County	177	\$15,528.00	\$5,176.00
Escalante	Garfield County	810	\$71,059.00	\$23,686.00
Hatch	Garfield County	144	\$12,633.00	\$4,211.00
Henrieville	Garfield County	226	\$19,826.00	\$6,609.00
Panguitch	Garfield County	1,708	\$149,838.00	\$49,946.00
Tropic	Garfield County	524	\$45,969.00	\$15,323.00
Castle Valley	Grand County	353	\$30,968.00	\$10,323.00
Moab	Grand County	5,359	\$470,131.00	\$156,710.00
Brian Head	Iron County	95	\$8,334.00	\$2,778.00
Cedar City	Iron County	34,411	\$3,018,784.00	\$1,006,261.00
Cedar Highlands	Iron County	70	\$6,141.00	\$2,047.00
Enoch	Iron County	7,328	\$642,866.00	\$214,289.00
Kanarrville	Iron County	418	\$36,670.00	\$12,223.00

Municipality	County	2019 Population	Total Allocation	First Distribution
Paragonah	Iron County	558	\$48,952.00	\$16,317.00
Parowan	Iron County	3,227	\$283,096.00	\$94,365.00
Eureka	Juab County	718	\$62,988.00	\$20,996.00
Levan	Juab County	955	\$83,780.00	\$27,927.00
Mona	Juab County	1,793	\$157,295.00	\$52,432.00
Nephi	Juab County	6,315	\$553,998.00	\$184,666.00
Rocky Ridge	Juab County	861	\$75,533.00	\$25,178.00
Alton	Kane County	123	\$10,790.00	\$3,597.00
Big Water	Kane County	517	\$45,355.00	\$15,118.00
Glendale	Kane County	410	\$35,968.00	\$11,989.00
Kanab	Kane County	4,929	\$432,408.00	\$144,136.00
Orderville	Kane County	607	\$53,250.00	\$17,750.00
Delta	Millard County	3,609	\$316,608.00	\$105,536.00
Fillmore	Millard County	2,648	\$232,302.00	\$77,434.00
Hinckley	Millard County	718	\$62,988.00	\$20,996.00
Holden	Millard County	391	\$34,301.00	\$11,434.00
Kanosh	Millard County	486	\$42,635.00	\$14,212.00
Leamington	Millard County	239	\$20,967.00	\$6,989.00
Lynndyl	Millard County	114	\$10,001.00	\$3,334.00
Meadow	Millard County	328	\$28,775.00	\$9,592.00
Oak City	Millard County	657	\$57,637.00	\$19,212.00
Scipio	Millard County	334	\$29,301.00	\$9,767.00
Morgan	Morgan County	4,320	\$378,982.00	\$126,327.00
Circleville	Piute County	497	\$43,600.00	\$14,533.00
Junction	Piute County	175	\$15,352.00	\$5,117.00
Kingston	Piute County	156	\$13,685.00	\$4,562.00
Marysvale	Piute County	430	\$37,723.00	\$12,574.00
Garden City	Rich County	619	\$54,303.00	\$18,101.00
Laketown	Rich County	276	\$24,213.00	\$8,071.00
Randolph	Rich County	503	\$44,127.00	\$14,709.00
Woodruff	Rich County	214	\$18,774.00	\$6,258.00
Blanding	San Juan County	3,684	\$323,187.00	\$107,729.00
Monticello	San Juan County	1,990	\$174,577.00	\$58,192.00
Centerfield	Sanpete County	1,496	\$131,240.00	\$43,747.00
Ephraim	Sanpete County	7,396	\$648,831.00	\$216,277.00
Fairview	Sanpete County	1,359	\$119,221.00	\$39,740.00
Fayette	Sanpete County	265	\$23,248.00	\$7,749.00
Fountain Green	Sanpete County	1,165	\$102,202.00	\$34,067.00
Gunnison	Sanpete County	3,587	\$314,678.00	\$104,893.00
Manti	Sanpete County	3,666	\$321,608.00	\$107,203.00
Mayfield	Sanpete County	560	\$49,127.00	\$16,376.00
Moroni	Sanpete County	1,557	\$136,591.00	\$45,530.00
Mount Pleasant	Sanpete County	3,538	\$310,379.00	\$103,460.00
Spring City	Sanpete County	1,082	\$94,921.00	\$31,640.00
Sterling	Sanpete County	320	\$28,073.00	\$9,358.00
Wales	Sanpete County	376	\$32,985.00	\$10,995.00

Municipality	County	2019 Population	Total Allocation	First Distribution
Annabella	Sevier County	814	\$71,410.00	\$23,803.00
Aurora	Sevier County	1,055	\$92,552.00	\$30,851.00
Central Valley	Sevier County	567	\$49,741.00	\$16,580.00
Elsinore	Sevier County	885	\$77,639.00	\$25,880.00
Glenwood	Sevier County	476	\$41,758.00	\$13,919.00
Joseph	Sevier County	358	\$31,406.00	\$10,469.00
Koosharem	Sevier County	334	\$29,301.00	\$9,767.00
Monroe	Sevier County	2,354	\$206,510.00	\$68,837.00
Redmond	Sevier County	745	\$65,357.00	\$21,786.00
Richfield	Sevier County	7,953	\$697,695.00	\$232,565.00
Salina	Sevier County	2,579	\$226,249.00	\$75,416.00
Sigurd	Sevier County	442	\$38,775.00	\$12,925.00
Coalville	Summit County	1,591	\$139,574.00	\$46,525.00
Francis	Summit County	1,542	\$135,275.00	\$45,092.00
Henefer	Summit County	965	\$84,657.00	\$28,219.00
Kamas	Summit County	2,248	\$197,211.00	\$65,737.00
Oakley	Summit County	1,692	\$148,435.00	\$49,478.00
Park City	Summit County	8,556	\$750,595.00	\$250,198.00
Grantsville	Tooele County	11,943	\$1,047,727.00	\$349,242.00
Rush Valley	Tooele County	506	\$44,390.00	\$14,797.00
Stockton	Tooele County	706	\$61,935.00	\$20,645.00
Tooele	Tooele County	36,394	\$3,192,747.00	\$1,064,249.00
Vernon	Tooele County	349	\$30,617.00	\$10,206.00
Wendover	Tooele County	1,517	\$133,082.00	\$44,361.00
Ballard	Uintah County	1,056	\$92,640.00	\$30,880.00
Naples	Uintah County	2,085	\$182,911.00	\$60,970.00
Vernal	Uintah County	10,466	\$918,154.00	\$306,051.00
Charleston	Wasatch County	496	\$43,513.00	\$14,504.00
Daniel	Wasatch County	1,112	\$97,553.00	\$32,518.00
Heber	Wasatch County	16,908	\$1,483,293.00	\$494,431.00
Hideout	Wasatch County	1,005	\$88,166.00	\$29,389.00
Independence	Wasatch County	219	\$19,212.00	\$6,404.00
Interlaken	Wasatch County	238	\$20,879.00	\$6,960.00
Midway	Wasatch County	5,420	\$475,482.00	\$158,494.00
Wallsburg	Wasatch County	391	\$34,301.00	\$11,434.00
Apple Valley	Washington County	853	\$74,831.00	\$24,944.00
Enterprise	Washington County	1,927	\$169,050.00	\$56,350.00
Hildale	Washington County	3,012	\$264,235.00	\$88,078.00
Hurricane	Washington County	18,840	\$1,652,782.00	\$550,927.00
Ivins	Washington County	9,224	\$809,197.00	\$269,732.00
La Verkin	Washington County	4,555	\$399,598.00	\$133,199.00
Leeds	Washington County	896	\$78,604.00	\$26,201.00
New Harmony	Washington County	233	\$20,440.00	\$6,813.00
Rockville	Washington County	281	\$24,651.00	\$8,217.00
Santa Clara	Washington County	8,146	\$714,626.00	\$238,209.00
Springdale	Washington County	630	\$55,268.00	\$18,423.00

Municipality	County	2019 Population	Total Allocation	First Distribution
St. George	Washington County	90,221	\$7,914,844.00	\$2,638,281.00
Toquerville	Washington County	1,725	\$151,330.00	\$50,443.00
Virgin	Washington County	666	\$58,426.00	\$19,475.00
Washington	Washington County	28,652	\$2,513,562.00	\$837,854.00
Bicknell	Wayne County	332	\$29,125.00	\$9,708.00
Hanksville	Wayne County	220	\$19,300.00	\$6,433.00
Loa	Wayne County	587	\$51,496.00	\$17,165.00
Lyman	Wayne County	257	\$22,546.00	\$7,515.00
Torrey	Wayne County	244	\$21,405.00	\$7,135.00
Farr West	Weber County	7,333	\$643,304.00	\$214,435.00
Harrisville	Weber County	6,814	\$597,774.00	\$199,258.00
Hooper	Weber County	9,096	\$797,967.00	\$265,989.00
Huntsville	Weber County	649	\$56,935.00	\$18,978.00
Marriott-Slaterville	Weber County	1,880	\$164,927.00	\$54,976.00
North Ogden	Weber County	20,362	\$1,786,303.00	\$595,434.00
Ogden	Weber County	88,867	\$7,796,061.00	\$2,598,687.00
Plain City	Weber County	7,246	\$635,672.00	\$211,891.00
Pleasant View	Weber County	10,924	\$958,333.00	\$319,444.00
Riverdale	Weber County	8,940	\$784,282.00	\$261,427.00
Roy	Weber County	39,458	\$3,461,543.00	\$1,153,848.00
South Ogden	Weber County	17,449	\$1,530,753.00	\$510,251.00
Uintah	Weber County	1,366	\$119,835.00	\$39,945.00
Washington Terrace	Weber County	9,349	\$820,162.00	\$273,387.00
West Haven	Weber County	15,508	\$1,360,475.00	\$453,492.00
Municipal Government Total			\$107,296,608.00	\$35,765,538.00
Grant Total Eligible Counties and Municipalities			\$247,265,671.00	\$82,421,892.00

Coronavirus Relief Fund
Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments
April 22, 2020

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to recipients of the funding available under section 601(a) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”). The CARES Act established the Coronavirus Relief Fund (the “Fund”) and appropriated \$150 billion to the Fund. Under the CARES Act, the Fund is to be used to make payments for specified uses to States and certain local governments; the District of Columbia and U.S. Territories (consisting of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands); and Tribal governments.

The CARES Act provides that payments from the Fund may only be used to cover costs that—

1. are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19);
2. were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020 (the date of enactment of the CARES Act) for the State or government; and
3. were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020.¹

The guidance that follows sets forth the Department of the Treasury’s interpretation of these limitations on the permissible use of Fund payments.

Necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency

The requirement that expenditures be incurred “due to” the public health emergency means that expenditures must be used for actions taken to respond to the public health emergency. These may include expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by addressing medical or public health needs, as well as expenditures incurred to respond to second-order effects of the emergency, such as by providing economic support to those suffering from employment or business interruptions due to COVID-19-related business closures.

Funds may not be used to fill shortfalls in government revenue to cover expenditures that would not otherwise qualify under the statute. Although a broad range of uses is allowed, revenue replacement is not a permissible use of Fund payments.

The statute also specifies that expenditures using Fund payments must be “necessary.” The Department of the Treasury understands this term broadly to mean that the expenditure is reasonably necessary for its intended use in the reasonable judgment of the government officials responsible for spending Fund payments.

Costs not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020

The CARES Act also requires that payments be used only to cover costs that were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020. A cost meets this requirement if either (a) the cost cannot lawfully be funded using a line item, allotment, or allocation within that budget *or* (b) the cost

¹ See Section 601(d) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the CARES Act.

is for a substantially different use from any expected use of funds in such a line item, allotment, or allocation.

The “most recently approved” budget refers to the enacted budget for the relevant fiscal period for the particular government, without taking into account subsequent supplemental appropriations enacted or other budgetary adjustments made by that government in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency. A cost is not considered to have been accounted for in a budget merely because it could be met using a budgetary stabilization fund, rainy day fund, or similar reserve account.

Costs incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020

A cost is “incurred” when the responsible unit of government has expended funds to cover the cost.

Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures

Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:

1. Medical expenses such as:
 - COVID-19-related expenses of public hospitals, clinics, and similar facilities.
 - Expenses of establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs.
 - Costs of providing COVID-19 testing, including serological testing.
 - Emergency medical response expenses, including emergency medical transportation, related to COVID-19.
 - Expenses for establishing and operating public telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19-related treatment.
2. Public health expenses such as:
 - Expenses for communication and enforcement by State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments of public health orders related to COVID-19.
 - Expenses for acquisition and distribution of medical and protective supplies, including sanitizing products and personal protective equipment, for medical personnel, police officers, social workers, child protection services, and child welfare officers, direct service providers for older adults and individuals with disabilities in community settings, and other public health or safety workers in connection with the COVID-19 public health emergency.
 - Expenses for disinfection of public areas and other facilities, *e.g.*, nursing homes, in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
 - Expenses for technical assistance to local authorities or other entities on mitigation of COVID-19-related threats to public health and safety.
 - Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19.
 - Expenses for quarantining individuals.
3. Payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

4. Expenses of actions to facilitate compliance with COVID-19-related public health measures, such as:
 - Expenses for food delivery to residents, including, for example, senior citizens and other vulnerable populations, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
 - Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
 - Expenses of providing paid sick and paid family and medical leave to public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
 - COVID-19-related expenses of maintaining state prisons and county jails, including as relates to sanitation and improvement of social distancing measures, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
 - Expenses for care for homeless populations provided to mitigate COVID-19 effects and enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
5. Expenses associated with the provision of economic support in connection with the COVID-19 public health emergency, such as:
 - Expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures.
 - Expenditures related to a State, territorial, local, or Tribal government payroll support program.
 - Unemployment insurance costs related to the COVID-19 public health emergency if such costs will not be reimbursed by the federal government pursuant to the CARES Act or otherwise.
6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund’s eligibility criteria.

Nonexclusive examples of ineligible expenditures²

The following is a list of examples of costs that would *not* be eligible expenditures of payments from the Fund.

1. Expenses for the State share of Medicaid.³
2. Damages covered by insurance.
3. Payroll or benefits expenses for employees whose work duties are not substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

² In addition, pursuant to section 5001(b) of the CARES Act, payments from the Fund may not be expended for an elective abortion or on research in which a human embryo is destroyed, discarded, or knowingly subjected to risk of injury or death. The prohibition on payment for abortions does not apply to an abortion if the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest; or in the case where a woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed. Furthermore, no government which receives payments from the Fund may discriminate against a health care entity on the basis that the entity does not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.

³ See 42 C.F.R. § 433.51 and 45 C.F.R. § 75.306.

4. Expenses that have been or will be reimbursed under any federal program, such as the reimbursement by the federal government pursuant to the CARES Act of contributions by States to State unemployment funds.
5. Reimbursement to donors for donated items or services.
6. Workforce bonuses other than hazard pay or overtime.
7. Severance pay.
8. Legal settlements.

**Coronavirus Relief Fund
Frequently Asked Questions
Updated as of May 28, 2020**

The following answers to frequently asked questions supplement Treasury’s Coronavirus Relief Fund (“Fund”) Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments, dated April 22, 2020, (“Guidance”).¹ Amounts paid from the Fund are subject to the restrictions outlined in the Guidance and set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”).

Eligible Expenditures

Are governments required to submit proposed expenditures to Treasury for approval?

No. Governments are responsible for making determinations as to what expenditures are necessary due to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 and do not need to submit any proposed expenditures to Treasury.

The Guidance says that funding can be used to meet payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. How does a government determine whether payroll expenses for a given employee satisfy the “substantially dedicated” condition?

The Fund is designed to provide ready funding to address unforeseen financial needs and risks created by the COVID-19 public health emergency. For this reason, and as a matter of administrative convenience in light of the emergency nature of this program, a State, territorial, local, or Tribal government may presume that payroll costs for public health and public safety employees are payments for services substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency, unless the chief executive (or equivalent) of the relevant government determines that specific circumstances indicate otherwise.

The Guidance says that a cost was not accounted for in the most recently approved budget if the cost is for a substantially different use from any expected use of funds in such a line item, allotment, or allocation. What would qualify as a “substantially different use” for purposes of the Fund eligibility?

Costs incurred for a “substantially different use” include, but are not necessarily limited to, costs of personnel and services that were budgeted for in the most recently approved budget but which, due entirely to the COVID-19 public health emergency, have been diverted to substantially different functions. This would include, for example, the costs of redeploying corrections facility staff to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions through work such as enhanced sanitation or enforcing social distancing measures; the costs of redeploying police to support management and enforcement of stay-at-home orders; or the costs of diverting educational support staff or faculty to develop online learning capabilities, such as through providing information technology support that is not part of the staff or faculty’s ordinary responsibilities.

Note that a public function does not become a “substantially different use” merely because it is provided from a different location or through a different manner. For example, although developing online instruction capabilities may be a substantially different use of funds, online instruction itself is not a substantially different use of public funds than classroom instruction.

¹ The Guidance is available at <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Coronavirus-Relief-Fund-Guidance-for-State-Territorial-Local-and-Tribal-Governments.pdf>.

May a State receiving a payment transfer funds to a local government?

Yes, provided that the transfer qualifies as a necessary expenditure incurred due to the public health emergency and meets the other criteria of section 601(d) of the Social Security Act. Such funds would be subject to recoupment by the Treasury Department if they have not been used in a manner consistent with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.

May a unit of local government receiving a Fund payment transfer funds to another unit of government?

Yes. For example, a county may transfer funds to a city, town, or school district within the county and a county or city may transfer funds to its State, provided that the transfer qualifies as a necessary expenditure incurred due to the public health emergency and meets the other criteria of section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance. For example, a transfer from a county to a constituent city would not be permissible if the funds were intended to be used simply to fill shortfalls in government revenue to cover expenditures that would not otherwise qualify as an eligible expenditure.

Is a Fund payment recipient required to transfer funds to a smaller, constituent unit of government within its borders?

No. For example, a county recipient is not required to transfer funds to smaller cities within the county's borders.

Are recipients required to use other federal funds or seek reimbursement under other federal programs before using Fund payments to satisfy eligible expenses?

No. Recipients may use Fund payments for any expenses eligible under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance. Fund payments are not required to be used as the source of funding of last resort. However, as noted below, recipients may not use payments from the Fund to cover expenditures for which they will receive reimbursement.

Are there prohibitions on combining a transaction supported with Fund payments with other CARES Act funding or COVID-19 relief Federal funding?

Recipients will need to consider the applicable restrictions and limitations of such other sources of funding. In addition, expenses that have been or will be reimbursed under any federal program, such as the reimbursement by the federal government pursuant to the CARES Act of contributions by States to State unemployment funds, are not eligible uses of Fund payments.

Are States permitted to use Fund payments to support state unemployment insurance funds generally?

To the extent that the costs incurred by a state unemployment insurance fund are incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, a State may use Fund payments to make payments to its respective state unemployment insurance fund, separate and apart from such State's obligation to the unemployment insurance fund as an employer. This will permit States to use Fund payments to prevent expenses related to the public health emergency from causing their state unemployment insurance funds to become insolvent.

Are recipients permitted to use Fund payments to pay for unemployment insurance costs incurred by the recipient as an employer?

Yes, Fund payments may be used for unemployment insurance costs incurred by the recipient as an employer (for example, as a reimbursing employer) related to the COVID-19 public health emergency if such costs will not be reimbursed by the federal government pursuant to the CARES Act or otherwise.

The Guidance states that the Fund may support a “broad range of uses” including payroll expenses for several classes of employees whose services are “substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.” What are some examples of types of covered employees?

The Guidance provides examples of broad classes of employees whose payroll expenses would be eligible expenses under the Fund. These classes of employees include public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Payroll and benefit costs associated with public employees who could have been furloughed or otherwise laid off but who were instead repurposed to perform previously unbudgeted functions substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency are also covered. Other eligible expenditures include payroll and benefit costs of educational support staff or faculty responsible for developing online learning capabilities necessary to continue educational instruction in response to COVID-19-related school closures. Please see the Guidance for a discussion of what is meant by an expense that was not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020.

In some cases, first responders and critical health care workers that contract COVID-19 are eligible for workers’ compensation coverage. Is the cost of this expanded workers compensation coverage eligible?

Increased workers compensation cost to the government due to the COVID-19 public health emergency incurred during the period beginning March 1, 2020, and ending December 30, 2020, is an eligible expense.

If a recipient would have decommissioned equipment or not renewed a lease on particular office space or equipment but decides to continue to use the equipment or to renew the lease in order to respond to the public health emergency, are the costs associated with continuing to operate the equipment or the ongoing lease payments eligible expenses?

Yes. To the extent the expenses were previously unbudgeted and are otherwise consistent with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance, such expenses would be eligible.

May recipients provide stipends to employees for eligible expenses (for example, a stipend to employees to improve telework capabilities) rather than require employees to incur the eligible cost and submit for reimbursement?

Expenditures paid for with payments from the Fund must be limited to those that are necessary due to the public health emergency. As such, unless the government were to determine that providing assistance in the form of a stipend is an administrative necessity, the government should provide such assistance on a reimbursement basis to ensure as much as possible that funds are used to cover only eligible expenses.

May Fund payments be used for COVID-19 public health emergency recovery planning?

Yes. Expenses associated with conducting a recovery planning project or operating a recovery coordination office would be eligible, if the expenses otherwise meet the criteria set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance.

Are expenses associated with contact tracing eligible?

Yes, expenses associated with contract tracing are eligible.

To what extent may a government use Fund payments to support the operations of private hospitals?

Governments may use Fund payments to support public or private hospitals to the extent that the costs are necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, but the form such assistance would take may differ. In particular, financial assistance to private hospitals could take the form of a grant or a short-term loan.

May payments from the Fund be used to assist individuals with enrolling in a government benefit program for those who have been laid off due to COVID-19 and thereby lost health insurance?

Yes. To the extent that the relevant government official determines that these expenses are necessary and they meet the other requirements set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance, these expenses are eligible.

May recipients use Fund payments to facilitate livestock depopulation incurred by producers due to supply chain disruptions?

Yes, to the extent these efforts are deemed necessary for public health reasons or as a form of economic support as a result of the COVID-19 health emergency.

Would providing a consumer grant program to prevent eviction and assist in preventing homelessness be considered an eligible expense?

Yes, assuming that the recipient considers the grants to be a necessary expense incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and the grants meet the other requirements for the use of Fund payments under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance. As a general matter, providing assistance to recipients to enable them to meet property tax requirements would not be an eligible use of funds, but exceptions may be made in the case of assistance designed to prevent foreclosures.

May recipients create a “payroll support program” for public employees?

Use of payments from the Fund to cover payroll or benefits expenses of public employees are limited to those employees whose work duties are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

May recipients use Fund payments to cover employment and training programs for employees that have been furloughed due to the public health emergency?

Yes, this would be an eligible expense if the government determined that the costs of such employment and training programs would be necessary due to the public health emergency.

May recipients use Fund payments to provide emergency financial assistance to individuals and families directly impacted by a loss of income due to the COVID-19 public health emergency?

Yes, if a government determines such assistance to be a necessary expenditure. Such assistance could include, for example, a program to assist individuals with payment of overdue rent or mortgage payments to avoid eviction or foreclosure or unforeseen financial costs for funerals and other emergency individual needs. Such assistance should be structured in a manner to ensure as much as possible, within the realm of what is administratively feasible, that such assistance is necessary.

The Guidance provides that eligible expenditures may include expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures. What is meant by a “small business,” and is the Guidance intended to refer only to expenditures to cover administrative expenses of such a grant program?

Governments have discretion to determine what payments are necessary. A program that is aimed at assisting small businesses with the costs of business interruption caused by required closures should be tailored to assist those businesses in need of such assistance. The amount of a grant to a small business to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures would also be an eligible expenditure under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act, as outlined in the Guidance.

The Guidance provides that expenses associated with the provision of economic support in connection with the public health emergency, such as expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures, would constitute eligible expenditures of Fund payments. Would such expenditures be eligible in the absence of a stay-at-home order?

Fund payments may be used for economic support in the absence of a stay-at-home order if such expenditures are determined by the government to be necessary. This may include, for example, a grant program to benefit small businesses that close voluntarily to promote social distancing measures or that are affected by decreased customer demand as a result of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

May Fund payments be used to assist impacted property owners with the payment of their property taxes?

Fund payments may not be used for government revenue replacement, including the provision of assistance to meet tax obligations.

May Fund payments be used to replace foregone utility fees? If not, can Fund payments be used as a direct subsidy payment to all utility account holders?

Fund payments may not be used for government revenue replacement, including the replacement of unpaid utility fees. Fund payments may be used for subsidy payments to electricity account holders to the extent that the subsidy payments are deemed by the recipient to be necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and meet the other criteria of section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance. For example, if determined to be a necessary expenditure, a government could provide grants to individuals facing economic hardship to allow them to pay their utility fees and thereby continue to receive essential services.

Could Fund payments be used for capital improvement projects that broadly provide potential economic development in a community?

In general, no. If capital improvement projects are not necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, then Fund payments may not be used for such projects.

However, Fund payments may be used for the expenses of, for example, establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity or improve mitigation measures, including related construction costs.

The Guidance includes workforce bonuses as an example of ineligible expenses but provides that hazard pay would be eligible if otherwise determined to be a necessary expense. Is there a specific definition of “hazard pay”?

Hazard pay means additional pay for performing hazardous duty or work involving physical hardship, in each case that is related to COVID-19.

The Guidance provides that ineligible expenditures include “[p]ayroll or benefits expenses for employees whose work duties are not substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.” Is this intended to relate only to public employees?

Yes. This particular nonexclusive example of an ineligible expenditure relates to public employees. A recipient would not be permitted to pay for payroll or benefit expenses of private employees and any financial assistance (such as grants or short-term loans) to private employers are not subject to the restriction that the private employers’ employees must be substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

May counties pre-pay with CARES Act funds for expenses such as a one or two-year facility lease, such as to house staff hired in response to COVID-19?

A government should not make prepayments on contracts using payments from the Fund to the extent that doing so would not be consistent with its ordinary course policies and procedures.

Must a stay-at-home order or other public health mandate be in effect in order for a government to provide assistance to small businesses using payments from the Fund?

No. The Guidance provides, as an example of an eligible use of payments from the Fund, expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures. Such assistance may be provided using amounts received from the Fund in the absence of a requirement to close businesses if the relevant government determines that such expenditures are necessary in response to the public health emergency.

Should States receiving a payment transfer funds to local governments that did not receive payments directly from Treasury?

Yes, provided that the transferred funds are used by the local government for eligible expenditures under the statute. To facilitate prompt distribution of Title V funds, the CARES Act authorized Treasury to make direct payments to local governments with populations in excess of 500,000, in amounts equal to 45% of the local government's per capita share of the statewide allocation. This statutory structure was based on a recognition that it is more administratively feasible to rely on States, rather than the federal government, to manage the transfer of funds to smaller local governments. Consistent with the needs of all local governments for funding to address the public health emergency, States should transfer funds to local governments with populations of 500,000 or less, using as a benchmark the per capita allocation formula that governs payments to larger local governments. This approach will ensure equitable treatment among local governments of all sizes.

For example, a State received the minimum \$1.25 billion allocation and had one county with a population over 500,000 that received \$250 million directly. The State should distribute 45 percent of the \$1 billion it received, or \$450 million, to local governments within the State with a population of 500,000 or less.

May a State impose restrictions on transfers of funds to local governments?

Yes, to the extent that the restrictions facilitate the State's compliance with the requirements set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance and other applicable requirements such as the Single Audit Act, discussed below. Other restrictions are not permissible.

If a recipient must issue tax anticipation notes (TANs) to make up for tax due date deferrals or revenue shortfalls, are the expenses associated with the issuance eligible uses of Fund payments?

If a government determines that the issuance of TANs is necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, the government may expend payments from the Fund on the accrued interest expense on TANs and unbudgeted administrative and transactional costs, such as necessary payments to advisors and underwriters, associated with the issuance of the TANs.

May recipients use Fund payments to expand rural broadband capacity to assist with distance learning and telework?

Such expenditures would only be permissible if they are necessary for the public health emergency. The cost of projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for distance learning and telework have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and thus would not be eligible uses of Fund payments.

Are costs associated with increased solid waste capacity an eligible use of payments from the Fund?

Yes, costs to address increase in solid waste as a result of the public health emergency, such as relates to the disposal of used personal protective equipment, would be an eligible expenditure.

May payments from the Fund be used to cover across-the-board hazard pay for employees working during a state of emergency?

No. The Guidance says that funding may be used to meet payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Hazard pay is a form of payroll expense and is subject to this limitation, so Fund payments may only be used to cover hazard pay for such individuals.

May Fund payments be used for expenditures related to the administration of Fund payments by a State, territorial, local, or Tribal government?

Yes, if the administrative expenses represent an increase over previously budgeted amounts and are limited to what is necessary. For example, a State may expend Fund payments on necessary administrative expenses incurred with respect to a new grant program established to disburse amounts received from the Fund.

May recipients use Fund payments to provide loans?

Yes, if the loans otherwise qualify as eligible expenditures under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act as implemented by the Guidance. Any amounts repaid by the borrower before December 30, 2020, must be either returned to Treasury upon receipt by the unit of government providing the loan or used for another expense that qualifies as an eligible expenditure under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act. Any amounts not repaid by the borrower until after December 30, 2020, must be returned to Treasury upon receipt by the unit of government lending the funds.

May Fund payments be used for expenditures necessary to prepare for a future COVID-19 outbreak?

Fund payments may be used only for expenditures necessary to address the current COVID-19 public health emergency. For example, a State may spend Fund payments to create a reserve of personal protective equipment or develop increased intensive care unit capacity to support regions in its jurisdiction not yet affected, but likely to be impacted by the current COVID-19 pandemic.

Questions Related to Administration of Fund Payments

Do governments have to return unspent funds to Treasury?

Yes. Section 601(f)(2) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001(a) of the CARES Act, provides for recoupment by the Department of the Treasury of amounts received from the Fund that have not been used in a manner consistent with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act. If a government has not used funds it has received to cover costs that were incurred by December 30, 2020, as required by the statute, those funds must be returned to the Department of the Treasury.

What records must be kept by governments receiving payment?

A government should keep records sufficient to demonstrate that the amount of Fund payments to the government has been used in accordance with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.

May recipients deposit Fund payments into interest bearing accounts?

Yes, provided that if recipients separately invest amounts received from the Fund, they must use the interest earned or other proceeds of these investments only to cover expenditures incurred in accordance with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act and the Guidance on eligible expenses. If a government deposits Fund payments in a government's general account, it may use those funds to meet immediate cash management needs provided that the full amount of the payment is used to cover necessary expenditures. Fund payments are not subject to the Cash Management Improvement Act of 1990, as amended.

May governments retain assets purchased with payments from the Fund?

Yes, if the purchase of the asset was consistent with the limitations on the eligible use of funds provided by section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.

What rules apply to the proceeds of disposition or sale of assets acquired using payments from the Fund?

If such assets are disposed of prior to December 30, 2020, the proceeds would be subject to the restrictions on the eligible use of payments from the Fund provided by section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.

Are Fund payments to State, territorial, local, and tribal governments considered grants?

No. Fund payments made by Treasury to State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments are not considered to be grants but are “other financial assistance” under 2 C.F.R. § 200.40.

Are Fund payments considered federal financial assistance for purposes of the Single Audit Act?

Yes, Fund payments are considered to be federal financial assistance subject to the Single Audit Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 7501-7507) and the related provisions of the Uniform Guidance, 2 C.F.R. § 200.303 regarding internal controls, §§ 200.330 through 200.332 regarding subrecipient monitoring and management, and subpart F regarding audit requirements.

Are Fund payments subject to other requirements of the Uniform Guidance?

Fund payments are subject to the following requirements in the Uniform Guidance (2 C.F.R. Part 200): 2 C.F.R. § 200.303 regarding internal controls, 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.330 through 200.332 regarding subrecipient monitoring and management, and subpart F regarding audit requirements.

Is there a Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number assigned to the Fund?

Yes. The CFDA number assigned to the Fund is 21.019, pending completion of registration.

If a State transfers Fund payments to its political subdivisions, would the transferred funds count toward the subrecipients’ total funding received from the federal government for purposes of the Single Audit Act?

Yes. The Fund payments to subrecipients would count toward the threshold of the Single Audit Act and 2 C.F.R. part 200, subpart F re: audit requirements. Subrecipients are subject to a single audit or program-specific audit pursuant to 2 C.F.R. § 200.501(a) when the subrecipients spend \$750,000 or more in federal awards during their fiscal year.

Are recipients permitted to use payments from the Fund to cover the expenses of an audit conducted under the Single Audit Act?

Yes, such expenses would be eligible expenditures, subject to the limitations set forth in 2 C.F.R. § 200.425.

If a government has transferred funds to another entity, from which entity would the Treasury Department seek to recoup the funds if they have not been used in a manner consistent with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act?

The Treasury Department would seek to recoup the funds from the government that received the payment directly from the Treasury Department. State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments receiving funds from Treasury should ensure that funds transferred to other entities, whether pursuant to a grant program

or otherwise, are used in accordance with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act as implemented in the Guidance.