



#### Overview

- American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) signed into law on March 11, 2021
- ARPA includes Coronavirus State & Local Recovery Fiscal Funds
- Milwaukee County allocation of \$183,696,189
- Funds are available four to six years
- Treasury guidance issued in May regarding eligible uses of the fund
- We are currently reviewing guidance and developing processes and plans for uses of the fund



#### **ARPA** Timeline



Key Date	Significant Item	
March 3, 2021	Beginning of the covered period for Recovery Fund	
May 10, 2021	U.S. Treasury released the Interim Final Rule guidance	
July 9, 2021	Deadline to comment on Interim Final Rule	
December 31, 2024	Recovery Funds must be obligated	
December 31, 2026	Recovery Funds must be spent, and work completed	

- Local governments will receive funds in two tranches, with 50% provided beginning in May 2021 and the balance delivered approximately 12 months later.
- Quarterly project and expenditure reports are required of counties.

#### Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Allowable Uses



- B. Address Negative Economic Impacts
- c. Serving the hardest-hit communities and families
- D. Provide Premium Pay for Essential Workers
- E. Invest in Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure
- F. Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss



### A. Support Public Health Response



- Services and programs to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 (Examples: PPE, cleaning, vaccine, testing)
- Services to address behavioral healthcare needs exacerbated by the pandemic
- iii. Payroll and covered benefits expenses

## **B.** Address Negative Economic Impacts

- Delivering assistance to workers and families Provide aid to unemployed workers and job training; aid to households facing food, housing, or other financial insecurity; and survivor benefits.
- ii. **Supporting small businesses** Address financial challenges through loan, grant, in-kind assistance, and counseling programs.
- Speeding the recovery of the tourism, travel, and hospitality sectors Provide industry support for impacted sectors.
- iv. Rebuilding public sector capacity Rehire public sector staff and replenish unemployment insurance trust funds, build internal capacity to successfully implement economic relief programs. Invest in data analysis, targeted outreach, technology infrastructure, and impact evaluations.



# C. Serving the Hardest-Hit Communities and Families



- ii. Investments in housing and neighborhoods Services to address individuals experiencing homelessness, affordable housing development, housing vouchers, and residential counseling and housing navigation assistance to facilitate moves to neighborhoods with high economic opportunity.
- iii. Addressing educational disparities Expand early learning services, educational services like tutoring or afterschool programs, and services to address social, emotional, and mental health needs.
- iv. Promoting healthy childhood environments Expand high quality childcare, home visiting programs for families, and enhanced services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth.



# D. Provide Premium Pay for Essential Workers

Premium pay directly, or through grants to private employers, to essential workers who must be physically present at jobs including:

- Staff at nursing homes, hospitals, and home-care settings
- Workers at farms, food production facilities, grocery stores, and restaurants
- Janitors and sanitation workers
- Public health and safety staff
- Truck drivers, transit staff, and warehouse workers
- Childcare workers, educators, and school staff
- Social service and human services staff



# E. Invest in Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure

#### **Water and Sewer Infrastructure**

- Building or upgrading facilities and transmission, distribution, and storage systems, including the replacement of lead service lines
- Wastewater infrastructure projects, managing and treating stormwater or subsurface drainage water, facilitating water reuse, and securing publicly-owned treatment works.

#### **Broadband Infrastructure**

 Make investments in broadband in areas that are currently unserved or underserved (lacking a wireline connection that reliably delivers minimum speeds of 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload).



### F. Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss



- Federal guidance adopts the term "General Revenue" based largely on Census Bureau's Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances
- "General Revenue" includes revenues collected by a recipient which are generated from its underlying economy
- The Comptroller's Office is taking the lead on calculating allowable revenue loss under ARPA
- This calculation will be a critical component in determining allowable expenditures under ARPA



### **GFOA Guiding Principles**



Temporary Nature of ARPA Funds. ARPA funds are non reoccurring so their use should be applied primarily to non reoccurring expenditures.

**Scanning and Partnering Efforts.** State and local jurisdictions should be aware of plans for AARP a funding throughout their communities.

Take Time and Careful Consideration. ARPA funds will be issued in two tranches to local governments. Throughout the years of outlays, and until the end of calendar year 2024, consider how the funds may be used to address rescue efforts and lead to recovery.

#### System Level Collaboration



State of Wisconsin: \$2.5B

City of Milwaukee: \$394M

Municipalities: approximately \$80M



### Strategic Focus Areas

# 1. Create Intentional Inclusion

1A: Reflect the full diversity of the County at every level of County government

1B: Create and nurture an inclusive culture across the County

1C: Increase the number of County contracts awarded to minority and women-owned businesses

#### 2. Bridge the Gap

2A: Determine what, where and how we deliver services based on the resolution of health disparities

2B: Break down silos across County government to maximize access to and quality of services offered

2C: Apply a racial equity lens to all decisions

## 3. Invest in Equity

3A: Invest "upstream" to address root causes of health disparities

3B: Enhance the County's fiscal health and sustainability

3C: Dismantle barriers to diverse and inclusive communities



### 2022 Budget Update

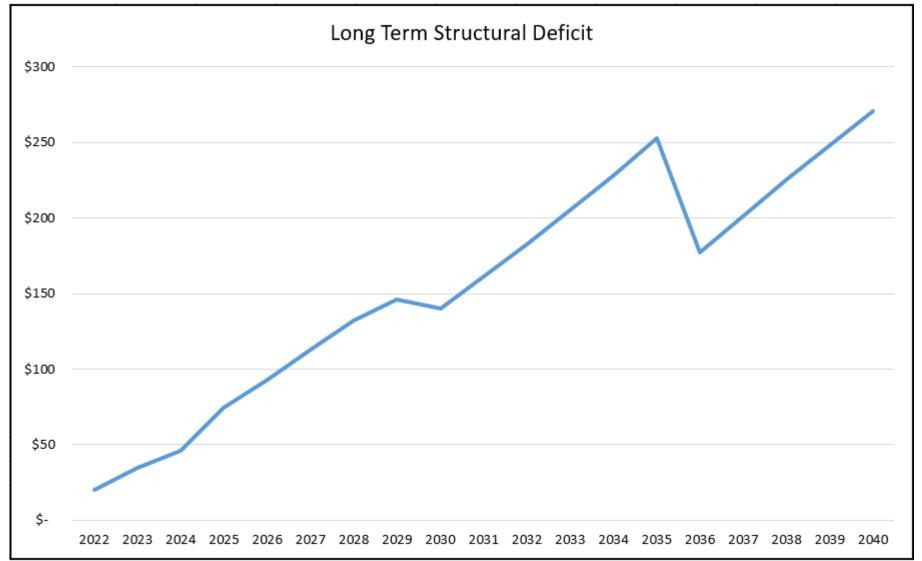
2022 Initial Operating Budget Gap Estimate			
Description		Amount	
Compensation		4.3	
Health Care		4.5	
Pension		1.7	
Debt Service P&I		1.0	
Transit		-	
Other Operating Cost to Continue		7.8	
Total Expenditure Change		19.3	
Revenue Change - Lost Revenues			
Debt Service Reserve		5.3	
Unclaimed Revenue		1.3	
Doyne Payment		4.0	
Revenue Change - Increased Revenue			
Property Tax		(4.0)	
Sales Tax		(3.0)	
Investment Revenue		-	
Other / Reimbursment Revenue		(2.6)	
Total Revenue Change		1.0	
Gap Total		20.3	



#### **Gap Closing**

- Improvements to sales tax and health care projections will likely close a portion of the gap, as well as potential increase in investment revenues
- Departments were asked to submit a flat budget, absorbing \$7.8M of the gap attributable to inflationary cost growth
- Department revenues remain below prepandemic levels
- Potential contribution from Debt Service Reserves or ARPA, although these are one-time funding sources and use should be limited

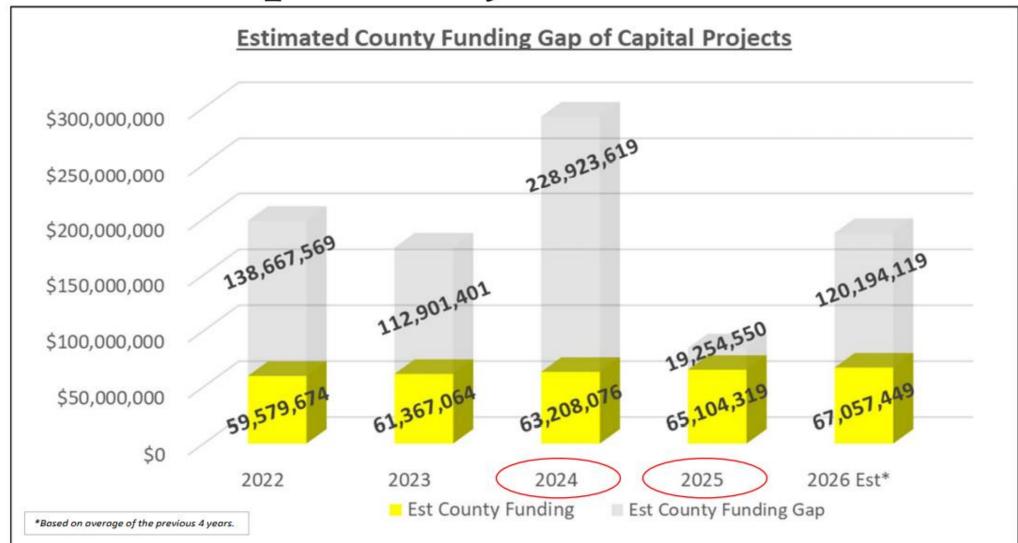
## Long Term Structural Deficit





On average, revenues grow by 1.0% while expenses grow by 2.4%. Positive changes in 2030 and 2036 due to projected payoff of pension obligation bonds and unfunded liabilities

#### 5-Year Capital Projections





### State Budget



- Governor Evers submitted the proposed 2021-23 State budget in February
- Current status- under review by Joint Finance Committee.
- We are monitoring State budget impacts
  - JFC reduction to Transit of \$32.7 million

#### Framework Review



- Strategic alignment
- Community Engagement
- Fiscal Sustainability
- Timeline
- Work Group Structure
  - Internal
  - External

#### Thank You!

