

## COVID-19 Stimulus to South Dakota (as of 8/31/21)

Starting in March 2020, six separate stimulus bills have been enacted into law appropriating money to speed up the country's recovery from the economic and health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The resulting acts are as follows:

- **Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (CPRSAA)** – March 6, 2020
  - Allocated about \$5.85 million to South Dakota
- **Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA)** – March 11, 2020
  - Allocated about \$81.60 million to South Dakota
- **Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act)** – March 27, 2020
  - Allocated about \$6.978 billion to South Dakota
- **Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (PPPHCEA)** – April 24, 2020
  - Allocated about \$63.18 million to South Dakota
- **Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260)** – December 27, 2020
  - Allocated about \$650.69 million to South Dakota
- **American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)** – March 11, 2021
  - Allocated about \$3.563 billion to South Dakota

In total, South Dakota has been allocated \$11.34 billion to date. This stimulus money has gone or will go to either South Dakota agencies or local governments, organizations, and citizens. [The charts below](#) show the programs funded/created by these six stimulus acts by agency, including:

- How much money has been allocated;
- What the money can be used for; and
- When the money is no longer available.

The data for these charts was compiled by *Federal Funds Information for States*. Additional allocations to South Dakota for programs under ARPA are expected to come out in the near future. Funding that originally went to one agency may have been transferred to another.

**CPRSAA**

**FFCRA**

**CARES Act**

**PPPHCEA**

**P.L. 116-260**

**ARPA**

Through ARPA, South Dakota is set receive a total of **\$1.366 billion** in direct funding that may be used through December 31, 2026, including:

- \$974.5 million for South Dakota from the State Fiscal Recovery Fund;
- \$275.5 million for South Dakota counties and cities from the Local Fiscal Recovery Fund; and
- \$115.7 million for South Dakota from the Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund

State	State Fiscal Recovery Fund Total	Counties	Sioux Falls and Rapid City	All Other Cities	Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Total	Capital Projects Fund Total	Grand Total
\$974,478,793	\$974,478,793	\$171,834,638	\$38,440,065	\$65,246,504	\$275,521,207	\$115,752,330	\$1,365,752,330

The State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are designed to provide a substantial infusion of resources to address the economic fallout resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and lay the foundation for a strong recovery. The State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide a level of flexibility for governments to meet local needs, including support for households, small businesses, impacted industries, essential workers, and hardest-hit communities. These funds can also be used to make necessary investments in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure. Details on eligible and ineligible uses, along with administrative information, [can be found below](#).

The Capital Projects Fund will provide resources to help states like South Dakota carry out critical capital projects that directly enable work, education, and health monitoring, including remote options, in response to the pandemic. In particular, the Capital Projects Fund allows for investment in high-quality broadband as well as other connectivity infrastructure, devices, and equipment. The Treasury will begin to accept applications for this funding in the summer of 2021 and will issue guidance before that date.

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## Board of Regents/Board of Technical Education:

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<a href="#"><u>Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund I</u></a>	Within a year of receipt	To defray expenses for institutions of higher education due to significant changes to the delivery of instruction resulting from the pandemic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 50% of institutional funds must be used to provide emergency financial aid grants to students that can cover expenses related to the disruption of campus operations due to COVID-19</li> </ul>	\$ 35,096,228
<a href="#"><u>Economic Adjustment Assistance - University Centers</u></a>	9/30/2022	To enable institutions of higher education ( <b>SDSU</b> ) to establish and operate university centers specifically focused on leveraging university assets to build regional economic ecosystems that support innovation and high-growth entrepreneurship, resiliency, and inclusiveness	\$ 298,378
<a href="#"><u>Area Health Education Centers Program</u></a>	N/A	To enable universities ( <b>USD</b> ) to train, improve, and maintain the healthcare workforce in rural and underserved areas	\$ 95,455
<a href="#"><u>Registered Nurses in Primary Care Training Program</u></a>	N/A	To enable universities ( <b>USD</b> ) to train nursing students, physicians, registered nurses, physician assistants, and other high-demand professionals in telehealth	\$ 78,571
<a href="#"><u>Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund II</u></a>	Within a year of receipt	To defray expenses for institutions of higher education, such as lost revenue, payroll, faculty and staff trainings, and technology costs associated with a transition to distance education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutions of higher education must spend at least the same dollar amount on student grants as they were required to spend under the CARES Act</li> <li>Student aid can now be used to cover any component of a student's cost of attendance</li> </ul>	\$ 45,847,940
<a href="#"><u>University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Network - Vaccine Access</u></a>	9/30/2022	To help university centers ( <b>USD</b> ) break down barriers to expand vaccine access to those with disabilities, such as providing education about the importance of the vaccine, helping people schedule and arrive at vaccination appointments, and providing technical assistance to local health departments	\$ 59,701

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund III</u>	9/30/2023	To defray expenses for institutions of higher education, such as lost revenue, payroll, faculty and staff trainings, and technology costs associated with a transition to distance education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 50% of institutional funds must be used to provide emergency financial aid grants to students that can cover any component of a student's cost of attendance</li> <li>• Institutions must use a portion of their allocation for implementing evidence-based practices to monitor and suppress COVID-19 and conducting direct outreach to financial aid applicants</li> </ul>	\$ 78,735,980
<u>Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund – Strengthening Institutions Program</u>	Within one year of date of application	To defray expenses associated with the pandemic and provide financial aid grants to students	\$ 1,664,626
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$161,876,879</b>

## Bureau of Finance and Management:

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Coronavirus Relief Fund</u>	12/31/2021	To cover expenses that: (1) are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect COVID-19; (2) were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020 for the state or government; and (3) were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020 and ends on December 30, 2020 (later extended to December 31, 2021) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South Dakota uses of CRF funding through 2/18/2021 can be found <a href="#">here</a></li> </ul>	\$ 1,250,000,000
<u>Municipal Liquidity Facility (max. eligible notes)</u>	12/31/2020	To help state and local governments better manage cash flow pressures by allowing them to sell short-term notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Only the state of Illinois and New York City's Metropolitan Transportation Authority have received money to date</a></li> </ul>	\$ 547,900,000
<u>State Fiscal Recovery Fund</u>	12/31/2024	To support any of four allowable uses: (1) respond to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 or its negative economic impacts; (2) respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay; (3) provide government services to the extent there was a reduction in revenue; and (4) make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds may not be used to (1) offset a reduction in the net tax revenue resulting from a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation that reduces any tax or delays the imposition of any tax or tax increase or (2) increase the amount of a pension fund</li> <li>More detailed guidance can be found <a href="#">below</a></li> </ul>	\$ 974,478,793

CPRSAA

FFCRA

CARES Act

PPHCEA

P.L. 116-260

ARPA

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Capital Projects Fund</u>	12/31/2024	To carry out critical capital projects directly enabling work, education, and health monitoring, including remote options, in response to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="884 358 1545 496">• Eligible applicants will be required to provide a plan describing how they intend to use allocated funds consistent with ARPA and guidance to be issued by the Treasury</li> </ul>	\$ 115,752,330
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$2,888,131,123</b>

## Department of Education:

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (FFCRA)</u>	N/A	To provide food to local organizations such as soup kitchens and food pantries that directly serve the public	\$ 954,396
<u>Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund I</u>	9/30/2022	<p>Awarded to states to allocate at least 90% of the funding to local education agencies for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) any activity authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act;</li> <li>(2) coordination with public health departments and other relevant agencies to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19;</li> <li>(3) providing school leaders with resources to address the needs of their individual schools;</li> <li>(4) activities to address unique needs of special population students;</li> <li>(5) developing and implementing procedures and systems to improved preparedness and response efforts of local education agencies;</li> <li>(6) training and professional development for staff on minimizing the spread of infectious disease;</li> <li>(7) purchasing supplies to sanitize and clean facilities;</li> <li>(8) planning for and coordinating long-term closures and how to ensure continuation of services;</li> <li>(9) purchasing additional technology for students;</li> <li>(10) providing mental health services;</li> <li>(11) planning and implementing summer learning activities; and</li> <li>(12) other activities necessary to maintain the operation of and continuity of services in local education agencies and continuing to employ existing staff</li> </ul>	\$ 41,295,230



Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund I</u>	9/30/2022	Awarded to governors to allocate at their discretion for emergency support grants to local education agencies and institutions of higher education that have been most significantly impacted by the pandemic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$5.7 million used for grants to school districts</li> <li>\$2.2 million used to support BOTE workers who were displaced</li> </ul>	\$ 7,944,013
<u>Rethink K-12 Education Models</u>	Within 3 years of receipt	To address specific educational needs of students, their parents, and teachers in public and non-public elementary and secondary schools through blended, customized learning	\$ 6,883,481
<u>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (CARES Act)</u>	9/30/2020	To respond to the pandemic by increasing the amount of TEFAP food, replacing foods previously distributed, or increasing administrative expenditures	\$ 1,073,696
<u>Child Nutrition/National School Lunch Program</u>	9/30/2021	To provide additional funding to the National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, and Child and Adult Care Food Program for providing meals to eligible children and adults	\$ 28,741,362
<u>Institute of Museum and Library Services (CARES Act)</u>	9/30/2021	To expand digital network access, purchase internet accessible devices, and provide technical support services to citizens in museums and libraries	\$ 79,937
<u>Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund II</u>	9/30/2023	Awarded to states to allocate at least 90% of the funding to local education agencies for the same uses allowed under ESSER I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Now explicit that funds can be used to address learning loss, prepare schools for reopening, and test, repair, and upgrade projects to improve air quality in school buildings</li> </ul>	\$ 170,099,465
<u>Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund II</u>	9/30/2023	Awarded to governors to allocate at their discretion for emergency support grants to local education agencies and institutions of higher education that have been most significantly impacted by the pandemic South Dakota uses TBD	\$ 3,503,286

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<a href="#"><u>Emergency Assistance for Non-Public Schools I</u></a>	9/30/2023	To reimburse non-public schools for allowable activities that address educational disruptions resulting from the pandemic, including: (1) supplies to sanitize, disinfect, and clean school facilities; (2) personal protective equipment; (3) physical barriers to facilitate social distancing; (4) other materials necessary for reopening; (5) expansion of coronavirus testing; (6) educational technology; (7) the leasing of sites and spaces for social distancing; and (8) reasonable transportation costs	\$ 7,773,070
<a href="#"><u>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (P.L. 116-260)</u></a>	9/30/2021	To respond to the pandemic by increasing the amount of TEFAP food, replacing foods previously distributed, or increasing administrative expenditures	\$ 939,342
<a href="#"><u>Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund III</u></a>	9/30/2024	Awarded to states to allocate at least 90% of the funding to local education agencies for the same uses allowed under ESSER I and ESSER II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Now explicit that funds may be used to develop strategies including policies in line with guidance from the CDC for the reopening and operation of schools</li> <li>• 20% of local funding must be used to implement evidence-based interventions aimed specifically at addressing learning loss</li> <li>• 5% total (from state funding) must be used to implement evidence-based interventions aimed specifically at learning loss</li> <li>• 1% total (from state funding) must be used for evidence-based summer enrichment programs</li> <li>• 1% total (from state funding) must be used for evidence-based comprehensive afterschool programs</li> </ul>	\$ 382,019,236
<a href="#"><u>Emergency Assistance for Non-Public Schools II</u></a>	9/30/2024	To reimburse non-public schools for the same allowable activities in EANS I that address educational disruptions resulting from the pandemic	\$ 7,609,142

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund – Homeless Children and Youth</u>	9/30/2024	To identify homeless children and youth, provide homeless children and youth with wrap-around services to address the challenges of the pandemic, and enable homeless children and youth to attend school and fully participate in school activities	\$ 2,502,430
<u>Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Grants to States</u>	N/A	To support the education of students with disabilities aged 6 through 21, including direct services, improvement of technology, and alternative programming	\$ 8,428,174
<u>Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Preschool</u>	N/A	To support the education of students with disabilities aged 3 through 6, including direct services, improvement of technology, and alternative programming	\$ 746,270
<u>Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Infants and Toddlers</u>	N/A	To enhance the development of children with disabilities aged 0 through 2, including direct intervention services	\$ 1,218,273
<u>Institute of Museum and Library Services (ARPA)</u>	N/A	To advance digital inclusion, support hiring new staff and training, and build community-focused partnerships in museums and libraries	\$ 2,194,511
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$674,005,314</b>

## Department of Health:

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement (CPRSAA)</u>	Within 1 year of receipt	To carry out surveillance, epidemiology, laboratory capacity, infection control, mitigation, communications, and other preparedness and response activities to combat COVID-19	\$ 4,567,500
<u>Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (CPRSAA)</u>	N/A	To continue to monitor, respond to, and prevent COVID-19 through the expansion of testing, contact tracing, and disease investigation activities along with enhanced surveillance	\$ 892,363
<u>Ryan White HIV/AIDS – Part B</u>	Within 1 year of receipt	To respond to the pandemic on behalf of RWHAP clients, including by covering expenses related to extended operating hours, increased staffing hours, additional equipment, workforce training and capacity development, and services to support social distancing	\$ 50,000
<u>Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children</u>	9/30/2021	To cover increases in WIC program participation through additional flexibilities in providing food vouchers	\$ 1,397,553
<u>Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (CARES Act)</u>	Within 2 years of receipt	To complete a variety of activities in response to the pandemic, including: (1) establishing or enhancing the ability to aggressively identify cases, conduct contact tracing and follow up, and implement appropriate containment measures; (2) improving morbidity and mortality surveillance; (3) enhancing testing capacity; (4) controlling COVID-19 in high-risk settings and protecting vulnerable or high-risk populations; and (5) working with healthcare systems to manage and monitor system capacity	\$ 5,075,000
<u>Influenza Season Early Preparedness</u>	N/A	To increase awareness of and expand access to the flu vaccine	\$ 263,150
<u>COVID-19 Vaccine Preparedness (CARES Act)</u>	N/A	To plan and operationalize a vaccination response to the pandemic	\$ 639,124
<u>Hospital Preparedness Program</u>	9/30/2024	To improve the capacity of the health care system and improve patient outcomes during the pandemic and enable rapid recovery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Includes allocations for hospitals in South Dakota</li> </ul>	\$ 3,508,603

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Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>State Survey and Certification</u>	9/30/2023	To provide focused infection control surveys in nursing homes in response to the pandemic	\$ 420,547
<u>Other CDC Awards</u>	N/A	Unknown at this time	\$ 59,273
<u>Data Modernization – COVID-19</u>	7/31/2023	To accelerate a recipient’s implementation of data modernization efforts	\$ 3,004,486
<u>Small Rural Hospital Improvement Program</u>	9/30/2022	To allow small rural hospitals maximum flexibility in how they respond to COVID-19 within their communities, including the provision of testing and laboratory services as well as the purchase of personal protective equipment	\$ 3,456,997
<u>CDC Testing Funds (PPPHCEA)</u>	Within 30 months of receipt	To respond to the pandemic by covering necessary expenses to research, develop, validate, manufacture, purchase, administer, and expand capacity for various types of COVID-19 tests to effectively monitor and suppress COVID-19	\$ 58,778,604
<u>CDC Testing Funds (P.L. 116-260)</u>	7/31/2023	To carry out activities to detect, diagnose, trace, and monitor COVID–19 infections and related strategies to mitigate the spread of COVID–19 and establish, expand, and sustain a public health workforce	\$ 50,919,542
<u>COVID-19 Vaccine Preparedness (P.L. 116-260)</u>	6/30/2024	To increase COVID-19 vaccination capacity, ensure high-quality administration and distribution of COVID-19 vaccines, and develop and implement community engagement strategies to promote vaccination efforts	\$ 7,993,649
<u>CDC COVID-19 Health Disparities</u>	6/1/2023	To address COVID-19 related health disparities and advance health equity by expanding state health department capacity and services	\$ 37,422,829
<u>Epidemiology and Lab Capacity for School Testing (ARPA)</u>	7/31/2022	To enable schools to establish COVID-19 screening testing programs to support and maintain in-person learning	\$ 26,645,495
<u>COVID-19 Vaccine Preparedness (ARPA)</u>	N/A	To carry out activities to plan, prepare for, promote, distribute, administer, monitor, and track COVID–19 vaccines, including: (1) establishing and expanding community vaccination centers, particularly in underserved areas; (2) deploying mobile vaccination units; (3) enhancing information technology and facilities; (4) communicating with the public on how to receive vaccines; and	\$ 34,969,420

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Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
		(5) transporting individuals to facilitate vaccinations	
<u>Expanded Genomic Sequencing</u>	N/A	To strengthen and expand activities and workforce related to genomic sequencing, analytics, and disease surveillance	\$ 1,386,014
Crisis Response Workforce	Until expended	To carry out activities related to establishing, expanding, and sustaining a crisis response workforce, including covering the cost of wages and benefits, personal protective equipment, and administration	\$ 6,174,029
Disease Intervention Workforce	Until expended	To carry out activities related to establishing, expanding, and sustaining a disease intervention workforce, including covering the cost of wages and benefits, personal protective equipment, and administration	\$ 5,000,000
Public Health Laboratory Preparedness (ARPA)	Until expended	To establish testing and contact tracing capabilities through investments in laboratory capacity, including research labs, community-based testing sites, and mobile health units	\$ 142,473
Detection and Mitigation of COVID-19 in Homeless Populations	N/A	To respond to COVID-19 in homeless encampments and shelters	\$ 449,760
<u>Detection and Mitigation of COVID-19 in Confinement Facilities</u>	7/31/2024	To respond to COVID-19 in confinement facilities, including purchasing testing personnel, lab equipment, collection supplies, personal protective equipment, etc.	\$ 2,100,000
<u>Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting</u>	9/30/2022	To serve families with home visits or virtual visits, pay hazard pay or staff costs associated with home visits, train home visitors in emergency preparedness and response planning, allow families to acquire technological means needed to conduct home visits, and provide emergency supplies	\$ 100,000
<u>WIC Cash Value Vouchers Increase</u>	9/30/2022	To carry out outreach, innovation, and program modernization efforts, including appropriate waivers and flexibility, and to increase participation in and redemption of benefits under programs established under the Child Nutrition Act	\$ 1,092,683
<u>Small Rural Hospital Improvement Program – Testing and Mitigation</u>	12/31/2022	To increase COVID-19 testing efforts, expand access to testing in rural communities, and expand the range of mitigation activities to meet community needs	\$ 8,784,784
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$265,293,878</b>

## Department of Human Services:

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Congregate and Home-Delivered Meals (FFRCA)</u>	9/30/2021	To provides meals to waiver participants who cannot prepare or obtain nutritionally adequate meals for themselves	\$ 1,200,000
<u>Supportive Services (CARES Act)</u>	9/30/2021	To support allowable activities under the Older Americans Act, such as transportation, information and assistance, outreach, case management, homemaker or chore services, legal services, and adult day centers	\$ 1,000,000
<u>Home-Delivered Meals (CARES Act)</u>	9/30/2021	To promote the general health and well-being of older individuals by reducing hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition and promoting socialization and nutrition	\$ 2,400,000
<u>Family Caregivers (CARES Act)</u>	9/30/2021	To fund a range of supports that assist family and informal caregivers to care for their loved ones at home for as long as possible, such as access to available services, individual counseling, respite care, and supplemental services	\$ 500,000
<u>Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program (CARES Act)</u>	9/30/2021	To purchase equipment and associated technologies that allow for remote work and enhance Ombudsman presence in facilities during the pandemic, cover costs associated with community outreach, and pay for staff extended hours and training related to the pandemic	\$ 100,000
<u>Aging and Disability Resource Centers</u>	9/30/2021	To support the development and testing of innovative programs, services, and systems of support that respond to the needs of the nation's growing elderly population and those in need of long-term services and supports	\$ 305,454
<u>Home-Delivered Meals (P.L. 116-260)</u>	9/30/2022	To promote the general health and well-being of older individuals by reducing hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition and promoting socialization and nutrition	\$ 840,000
<u>Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program (P.L. 116-260)</u>	9/20/2021	To enhance Ombudsman program investigations during the pandemic, resume in-person visitation when permitted, enable travel for Ombudsman reps, and continue to purchase personal protective equipment and technology as needed	\$ 20,000
<u>Adult Protective Services (P.L. 116-260)</u>	9/20/2022	To enhance, improve, and expand the ability of APS to investigate allegations of abuse, neglect, and exploitation in the context of COVID-19 and to respond to the needs of adults experiencing such abuse, neglect, and exploitation	\$ 704,100

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Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<a href="#"><u>State Units on Aging/Area Agencies on Aging - Vaccine Access</u></a>	9/30/2022	To break down barriers to expand vaccine access to older individuals, such as providing education about the importance of the vaccine, helping people schedule and arrive at vaccination appointments, and provide technical assistance to local health departments	\$ 250,000
<a href="#"><u>State Councils on Developmental Disabilities - Vaccine Access</u></a>	9/30/2022	To break down barriers to expand vaccine access to those with disabilities, such as providing education about the importance of the vaccine, helping people schedule and arrive at vaccination appointments, and provide technical assistance to local health departments	\$ 27,000
<a href="#"><u>Protection and Advocacy - Vaccine Access</u></a>	12/31/2022	To break down barriers to expand vaccine access to those with disabilities, such as providing education about the importance of the vaccine, helping people schedule and arrive at vaccination appointments, and provide technical assistance to local health departments	\$ 40,000
<a href="#"><u>Supportive Services (ARPA)</u></a>	9/30/2024	To provide supportive services of the types made available in FY 2020, improve vaccination outreach, and support activities focused on addressing extended social isolation related to COVID-19	\$ 2,288,500
<a href="#"><u>Congregate and Home-Delivered Meals (ARPA)</u></a>	9/30/2024	To promote the general health and well-being of older individuals by reducing hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition and promoting socialization and nutrition	\$ 3,731,250
<a href="#"><u>Preventive Services</u></a>	9/30/2024	To enable older individuals to maintain their well-being through locally developed systems of services that promote healthy living and disease prevention	\$ 218,900
<a href="#"><u>Family Caregivers (ARPA)</u></a>	9/30/2024	To aid caregivers in gaining access to available services, individual counseling, organization of support groups, caregiver training, respite care, and supplemental services on a limited basis	\$ 721,375
<a href="#"><u>Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program (ARPA)</u></a>	9/30/2024	To support Ombudsman program services and resolve problems related to the health, safety, welfare, and rights of individuals who live in LTC facilities	\$ 50,000



Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
Adult Protective Services (ARPA)	9/30/2023	To enhance, improve, and expand the ability of APS to investigate allegations of abuse, neglect, and exploitation in the context of COVID-19 and to respond to the needs of adults experiencing such abuse, neglect, and exploitation	\$ 645,450
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$15,042,029</b>

## Department of Labor and Regulation:

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
Unemployment Insurance Administration	N/A	To provide immediate funding for staffing, technology, systems, and other administrative costs for issuing UI	\$ 2,536,508
<u>Short-Time Compensation</u>	N/A	To allow employers to reduce hours for a group of employees and allow them to collect a percentage of unemployment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DLR does not have a short-time compensation program</li> </ul>	\$ 253,017
<u>Dislocated Worker Grants</u>	Within 2 years of receipt	To minimize the impact of the pandemic for temporary and permanent layoffs, as well as long-term unemployed individuals, by providing assistance to quickly re-employ laid off workers or offering job training	\$ 339,099
<u>Fraud Prevention: Pandemic Unemployment Assistance</u>	N/A	To provide funding to assist with efforts to prevent and detect fraud and identity theft and recover fraud overpayments in the PUA program	\$ 2,041,200
<u>Fraud Prevention: Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation</u>	N/A	To provide funding to assist with efforts to prevent and detect fraud and identity theft and recover fraud overpayments in the PEUC program	\$ 388,800
<u>UI Extension Implementation Grants (P.L. 116-260)</u>	N/A	To implement extensions of federal UI provisions	\$ 650,000
<u>UI Extension Implementation Grants (ARPA)</u>	N/A	To implement extensions of federal UI provisions	\$ 275,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$6,483,624</b>

## Department of Public Safety:

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Emergency Management Performance Grant (CARES Act)</u>	1/26/2022	To support planning and operational readiness for the pandemic, the development of tools and strategies for prevention, preparedness, and response, and ongoing communication and coordination throughout the pandemic response	\$ 909,970
<u>Public Assistance Grants</u>	Until expended	To support a quick response and recovery to the pandemic, particularly emergency protective measures like medical care or medical sheltering	\$ 1,183,845
<u>Family Violence Prevention (CARES Act)</u>	9/30/2021	To support the operations and administration of emergency shelter and support services for victims of domestic violence and their children	\$ 173,025
<u>Justice Assistance Grants</u>	Within 2 years of receipt	To prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19 by funding allowable projects and purchases, such as overtime, equipment (including law enforcement and medical PPE), hiring, supplies, training, travel expenses, and addressing the medical needs of inmates	\$ 3,291,196
<u>Emergency Management Performance Grant (ARPA)</u>	9/30/2025	To support building, sustaining, and delivering core capabilities across the prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery mission areas to respond to the pandemic	\$ 910,826
<u>Family Violence Prevention (ARPA)</u>	9/30/2025	To support lifesaving services including emergency shelters, crisis hotlines, counseling, and programs for underserved communities and support community-based organizations that address emergent needs resulting from the pandemic	\$ 311,398
<u>Family Violence Prevention – State Domestic Violence Coalitions</u>	9/30/2025	To support activities that assist domestic violence survivors, such as supportive services, shelter options, agency training, and technical assistance	\$ 299,107
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$7,079,367</b>

## Department of Social Services:

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Medicaid (6.2 pp FMAP increase)</u>	6/30/2020	To provide additional Medicaid funding during the pandemic and respond to the increased need for services, such as testing and treatment	\$ 27,811,723
<u>Child Care and Development Block Grant (CARES Act)</u>	9/30/2022	To provide, in response to the pandemic: (1) continued payments and assistance to child care providers to assure they are able to remain open or reopen; (2) child care assistance to health care sector employees, emergency responders, sanitation workers, and other workers deemed essential during the response to the coronavirus, without regard to the income eligibility requirements; and (3) support to eligible providers with cleaning and sanitation and other activities necessary to maintain or resume operation of programs	\$ 9,020,707
<u>Community Services Block Grant</u>	9/30/2022	To alleviate the causes and conditions of poverty in communities, such as by providing services and activities addressing employment, education, better use of available income, housing, nutrition, emergency services, and/or health	\$ 4,110,910
<u>Child Welfare Services</u>	9/30/2021	To provide a broad variety of child welfare services, including the prevention of maltreatment, family preservation, family reunification, services for foster and adopted children, and training for child welfare professionals	\$ 82,341
<u>Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (CARES Act)</u>	9/30/2021	To provide financial assistance to low income households to help them pay their home heating bills	\$ 4,668,305
<u>Emergency Grants to Address Mental and Substance Use Disorder (CARES Act)</u>	Within 16 months of receipt	To provide crisis intervention services, mental and substance use disorder treatment, and other related recovery supports for children and adults impacted by the pandemic	\$ 2,000,000
<u>Child Care and Development Block Grant (P.L. 116-260)</u>	9/30/2023	To provide child care assistance to health care sector employees, emergency responders, sanitation workers, and other workers deemed essential during the response to the pandemic by public officials	\$ 25,801,823

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<a href="#"><u>Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood</u></a>	9/30/2022	To serve youth who are likely to remain in foster care or youth and young adults who have "aged out" of the foster care system, including support for education, employment, financial management, housing, emotional support and assured connections to caring adults	\$ 1,374,601
<a href="#"><u>Chafee Education and Training Vouchers</u></a>	9/30/2022	To make financial resources available to meet the postsecondary education and training needs of youth aging out of foster care and enrolled in a qualified higher education program	\$ 199,797
<a href="#"><u>Promoting Safe and Stable Families</u></a>	9/30/2022	To prevent child maltreatment, enable children to remain safely with their families, and ensure permanency for children in foster care	\$ 174,379
<a href="#"><u>Emergency Grants to Address Mental and Substance Use Disorder (P.L. 116-260)</u></a>	N/A	To provide crisis intervention services, mental and substance use disorder treatment, and other related recovery supports for children and adults impacted by the pandemic	\$ 2,859,649
<a href="#"><u>Substance Abuse Block Grant (P.L. 116-260)</u></a>	N/A	To help plan, implement, and evaluate activities that prevent and treat substance abuse, particularly primary prevention services, early intervention services for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis services, services for intravenous drug users, and services for pregnant women	\$ 5,662,944
<a href="#"><u>Mental Health Block Grant (P.L. 116-260)</u></a>	N/A	To provide community mental health services for adults with a serious mental illness and children with a serious emotional disturbance	\$ 1,782,520
<a href="#"><u>SNAP State Administration</u></a>	N/A	To cover the costs of costs of administrative expenses associated with administering SNAP	\$ 135,330
<a href="#"><u>Low Income Household Water Assistance Program (P.L. 116-260)</u></a>	9/30/2023	To assist low-income households with water and wastewater bills	\$ 1,520,524
<a href="#"><u>Child Care and Development Block Grant (ARPA)</u></a>	9/30/2023	To provide child care assistance to health care sector employees, emergency responders, sanitation workers, and other workers deemed essential during the response to the pandemic by public officials	\$ 38,618,949

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Child Care Stabilization Grants</u>	9/30/2022	To stabilize the child care sector and to do so in a way that rebuilds a stronger child care system that supports the developmental and learning needs of children, meets parents' needs and preferences with equal access to high-quality child care, and supports a professionalized workforce <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead agencies must spend 90% of stabilization funds as subgrants to qualified child care providers</li> <li>• Providers can use the funds to cover personnel costs, rent, personal protective equipment, purchases of updates to equipment and supplies, goods and services necessary to maintain or resume child care services, or mental health support</li> </ul>	\$ 61,891,939
<u>Child Care Entitlement to States (Increase in Matching Portion)</u>	9/30/2021	To provide child care assistance and support the social-emotional development of disadvantaged children	\$ 1,558,625
<u>Child Abuse State Grants</u>	9/30/2025	To support the investigation of child abuse and neglect reports, training of child protective services workers and mandated reporters, funding of programs and procedures to prevent child abuse and neglect, and development and implementation of procedures for collaboration among child protection services	\$ 294,447
<u>Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention</u>	9/30/2025	To enhance community-based and prevention-focused programs designed to strengthen and support families to prevent child abuse, foster the development of a continuum of preventive services for children and families, and finance community-based child abuse and neglect prevention program services	\$ 724,118
<u>Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (ARPA)</u>	9/30/2022	To help individuals impacted by COVID-19 manage costs associated with home energy bills, energy crises, weatherization, and energy-related minor home repairs	\$ 24,482,535
<u>Low Income Household Water Assistance Program (ARPA)</u>	9/30/2023	To assist low-income households with water and wastewater bills	\$ 1,191,633
<u>Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund</u>	9/30/2022	To provide non-recurrent short-term benefits to assist needy families impacted by COVID-19, whether it is in the form of cash or in some other form	\$ 2,285,616

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Substance Abuse Block Grant (ARPA)</u>	9/30/2025	To help plan, implement, and evaluate activities that prevent and treat substance abuse, particularly primary prevention services, early intervention services for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis services, services for intravenous drug users, and services for pregnant women	\$ 5,015,725
<u>Mental Health Block Grant (ARPA)</u>	9/30/2025	To provide community mental health services for adults with a serious mental illness and children with a serious emotional disturbance	\$ 3,203,898
<u>SNAP 3-year State Administrative Expense Grants</u>	Allocated over FY 21, 22, and 23	To cover the costs of costs of administrative expenses associated with administering SNAP through fiscal year 2023	\$ 1,497,383
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$227,970,421</b>

## Department of Tourism:

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>National Endowment for the Arts (CARES Act)</u>	9/30/2021	To assist state's nonprofits or arts and cultural organizations with operations during the pandemic	\$ 422,800
<u>National Endowment for the Arts (ARPA)</u>	N/A	To support arts organizations' programming and general operating expenses during the pandemic	\$ 751,500
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$1,174,300</b>



## Department of Transportation:

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>FTA Nonurbanized Formula (CARES Act)</u>	Until expended	To support capital, operating, and other expenses to help local public transportation bodies and transportation services prepare for and respond to COVID-19	\$ 22,495,400
<u>FTA Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Persons with Disabilities (P.L. 116-260)</u>	Until expended	To fund public transportation projects designed to meet the special needs of seniors and individuals with disabilities when public transportation is insufficient, public transportation projects that improve access to fixed route service, and alternatives to public transportation	\$ 130,091
<u>FHWA Surface Transportation Block Grant</u>	9/30/2024	To cover costs related to preventive maintenance, routine maintenance, operations, personnel, such as salaries of employees (including those who have been placed on administrative leave) or contractors, debt service payments, availability payments, and coverage for other revenue losses	\$ 69,956,118
<u>FTA Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Persons with Disabilities (ARPA)</u>	9/30/2024	To fund public transportation projects designed to meet the special needs of seniors and individuals with disabilities when public transportation is insufficient, public transportation projects that improve access to fixed route service, and alternatives to public transportation	\$ 130,091
<u>FTA Intercity Bus Formula</u>	9/30/2024	To plan and market intercity bus transportation, fund capital grants for intercity bus facilities, fund joint-use facilities, operating grants through purchase-of-service agreements, and coordinate rural connections between small public transportation operations	\$ 1,076,958
<u>FTA Nonurbanized Formula (ARPA)</u>	9/30/2024	To fund recipients located in rural areas for public transportation capital projects, operating costs of equipment and facilities, job access and reverse commute projects, and the acquisition of public transportation services	\$ 3,377,348
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$97,166,006</b>

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## Governor's Office of Economic Development:

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Community Development Block Grant</u>	Within 6 years of receipt	To provide funds for a wide range of community needs, including water and wastewater infrastructure, community centers, medical centers, workforce training, senior centers, and industrial infrastructure to create new job opportunities for low- and moderate-income individuals impacted by the pandemic	\$ 8,077,000
<u>Emergency Solutions Grants</u>	N/A	To provide for emergency shelter and homelessness prevention activities, including short-term and medium-term rental assistance and services, to stabilize and rapidly re-house people impacted by the pandemic	\$ 7,754,851
<u>Emergency Rental Assistance (P.L. 116-260)</u>	9/30/2022	To assist eligible households (those who have been negatively impacted by the pandemic or who have a household income 80% of the area median) by helping with rent, rental arrears, utilities and home energy costs and costs arrears, and other expenses related to housing	\$ 200,000,000
<u>State Small Business Credit Initiative</u>	9/30/2030	To provide support to small businesses responding to the pandemic, ensure business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals have access to credit and investments, and provide technical assistance to help small businesses applying for various support programs	\$ 56,234,176
<u>Homeowner Assistance Fund</u>	9/30/2025	To provide funds to eligible entities for the purpose of preventing homeowner mortgage delinquencies, defaults, foreclosures, loss of utilities or home energy services, and displacements of low-income homeowners	\$ 50,000,000
<u>Emergency Rental Assistance (ARPA)</u>	9/30/2025	To assist eligible households by helping with rent, rental arrears, utilities and home energy costs and costs arrears, and other expenses related to housing	\$ 152,000,000
<u>HOME Investment Partnerships Program – Non-entitlement</u>	9/30/2025	To provide benefits to qualifying individuals of families by providing tenant-based rental assistance, affordable housing, supportive services, and non-congregate shelter units	\$ 9,290,628
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$483,356,655</b>

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## Secretary of State:

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Election Security Grants</u>	12/31/2020	To prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19, domestically or internationally, for the 2020 federal election cycle by sending absentee ballots	\$ 3,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$3,000,000</b>

## Unified Judicial System:

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Court Improvement Program</u>	9/30/2022	To address needs stemming from the pandemic, including technology investments to facilitate the transition to remote hearings, training on facilitating and participating in remote hearings, and programs to help families address aspects of the case plan to avoid delays in legal proceedings	\$ 99,570
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$99,570</b>

## Locals:

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Ryan White HIV/AIDS - Parts C, D, E</u>	Within 1 year of receipt	To respond to COVID-19 on behalf of RWHAP clients, including by covering expenses related to extended operating hours, increased staffing hours (overtime), additional equipment, workforce training and capacity development, and services to support social distancing, such as home delivered meals and transportation	\$ 64,750
<u>Community Health Centers (CPRSAA)</u>	Within 1 year of receipt	To provide for the current payment and reimbursement of costs incurred related to the detection of COVID-19 or the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of COVID-19, including maintaining or increasing health center capacity and staffing	\$ 276,539
<u>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Contingency Reserve</u>	9/30/2021	To provide reserve funds for two years available when other SNAP appropriations are exhausted	\$ 31,016,505
<u>Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) Benefits</u>	N/A	To give eligible school children temporary emergency nutrition benefits loaded on EBT cards that are used to purchase food	\$ 16,681,191
<u>Runaway and Homeless Youth: Basic Centers</u>	9/30/2021	To support the immediate needs of runaway and homeless youth, including emergency shelter, counseling, crisis intervention, aftercare services, and basic necessities	\$ 46,481
<u>Runaway and Homeless Youth: Transitional Living for Homeless Youth</u>	9/30/2021	To provide residential services, service coordination plans, life skills, and counseling for runaway and homeless youth	\$ 44,579
<u>Head Start (CARES Act)</u>	9/30/2021	To provide various one-time activities in response to the pandemic and establish supplemental summer programs that demonstrate the capacity to deliver high-quality learning experiences to promote school readiness and successful transitions to kindergarten	\$ 2,281,146
<u>Centers for Independent Living</u>	9/30/2021	To respond to the pandemic and the surge of needs of individuals with disabilities by supporting direct services that allow them to access or reconnect with the services and supports they need to remain safely in their communities	\$ 941,295

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Community Health Centers (CARES Act)</u>	Within 1 year of receipt	To provide for the current payment and reimbursement of costs incurred related to the detection of COVID-19 or the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of COVID-19, including maintaining or increasing health center capacity and staffing levels	\$ 3,518,915
<u>Provider Relief Funds - General Allocations</u>	Until expended	To cover health care expenses or lost revenues of providers attributable to the pandemic	\$ 120,604,961
<u>Provider Relief Funds - High-Impact</u>	Until expended	To cover health care expenses or lost revenues of providers who cared for 100 or more COVID-19 patients through April 10, 2020	\$ 23,600,000
<u>Provider Relief Funds - Rural</u>	Until expended	To cover health care expenses or lost revenues of rural acute care and general hospitals, critical access hospitals, rural health clinics, and community health centers in rural areas	\$ 210,573,886
<u>Provider Relief Funds - Skilled Nursing Facilities</u>	Until expended	To cover health care expenses or lost revenues of skilled nursing facilities and nursing homes	\$ 50,770,412
<u>Provider Relief Funds - Safety Net Hospital Distribution</u>	Until expended	To cover health care expenses or lost revenues of safety net hospitals that disproportionately provide care to the most vulnerable people	\$ 47,818,936
<u>COVID-19 Telehealth Program</u>	N/A	To help health care providers provide connected care services to patients at their homes or mobile locations in response to the pandemic	\$ 1,919,884
<u>Justice Assistance Grants - Local</u>	Within 2 years of receipt	To prevent, prepare for, and respond to the pandemic by funding allowable projects and purchases, such as overtime, equipment, hiring, supplies, training, travel expenses, and the medical needs of inmates	\$ 1,505,618
<u>Economic Adjustment Assistance - Economic Development Districts</u>	9/30/2022	To support short-term and long-term economic development planning and coordination for EDDs developing or updating a disaster recovery and resiliency economic development plan focused on pandemic recovery and resiliency	\$ 1,721,217
<u>Economic Adjustment Assistance - Revolving Loan Fund Capitalization</u>	9/30/2022	To make loans to businesses that cannot otherwise obtain traditional bank financing so they can grow and create new employment opportunities with competitive wages and benefits	\$ 13,000,000
<u>Economic Adjustment Assistance - Others</u>	9/30/2022	Unknown at this time	\$ 1,900,000

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Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Manufacturing Extension Partnership</u>	9/30/2021	To support new manufacturing projects, assess the operating needs of manufacturers, scout for manufacturers that can produce critically needed medical equipment and supplies, and organize peer-to-peer manufacturing councils	\$ 298,378
<u>Emergency Food and Shelter Program (CARES Act)</u>	9/30/2021	To provide shelter, food, and supportive services through local service organizations	\$ 297,533
<u>Community Development Block Grant - Local</u>	Within 6 years of receipt	To provide funds for a wide range of community needs, including water and wastewater infrastructure, community centers, medical centers, workforce training, senior centers, and industrial infrastructure that will assist in creating new job opportunities for low- and moderate-income individuals impacted by the pandemic	\$ 2,199,000
<u>Indian Community Development Block Grant</u>	N/A	To provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities primarily for low- and moderate-income persons in developing viable Indian and Alaska Native Communities impacted by the pandemic	\$ 4,052,522
<u>Public Housing Operating Fund</u>	12/31/2021	To maintain the operation of public housing properties and support pandemic-related expenses, including health and safety activities for residents and education and childcare needs of impacted families	\$ 511,157
<u>Tenant-Based Rental Assistance – Administrative Fees</u>	12/31/2021	To cover increased subsidy costs and other expenses incurred by public housing authorities, including activities to support or maintain the health and safety of assisted individuals and families, and costs related to retention and support of participating owners	\$ 1,572,758
<u>FTA Urbanized Formula (CARES Act)</u>	Until expended	To cover planning, engineering, design and evaluation of transit projects and other technical transportation-related studies, capital investments in bus and bus-related activities, and capital investments in new and existing fixed guideway systems	\$ 11,628,327
<u>FAA Airport Grant Program (CARES Act)</u>	Within 4 years of receipt	To support any purpose for which airport revenues may be lawfully used in order to respond to the pandemic	\$ 36,248,983
<u>National Endowment for the Humanities (CARES Act)</u>	9/30/2021	To cover operational expenses of cultural organizations so they can continue to advance their mission during the pandemic	\$ 406,800

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Paycheck Protection Program</u>	5/31/2021	To provide small businesses with funds to pay up to 8 weeks of payroll costs including benefits and pay interest on mortgages, rent, and utilities	\$ 1,682,896,085
<u>Economic Injury Disaster Loans</u>	12/31/2021	To provide 30-year low-interest loans to small business owners that have 500 or fewer employees, private nonprofits, and independent contractors so they can meet financial obligations and operating expenses that could have been met had the disaster not occurred	\$ 594,657,793
<u>Economic Injury Disaster Loans Advances</u>	12/31/2021	To provide up to \$10,000 to small business owners that have suffered more than 30% economic loss and have 300 or fewer employees so they can meet financial obligations and operating expenses that could have been met had the disaster not occurred	\$ 40,952,000
Economic Impact Payments (CARES Act)	N/A	N/A	\$ 795,022,000
<u>Coronavirus Food Assistance Program</u>	N/A	To provide direct relief to food and agricultural producers who faced price declines and additional marketing costs due to the pandemic	\$ 1,040,775,110
<u>Pandemic Unemployment Assistance</u>	9/6/2021	To provide temporary benefits to workers (including self-employed, independent contractors, and gig workers) who have lost work for certain COVID-19 related reasons and cannot receive UI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally 39 weeks of benefits</li> <li>• Will end in South Dakota on 6/26/2021</li> </ul>	\$ 20,270,908
<u>Emergency Relief for Government Entities and Nonprofits</u>	9/6/2021	To provide 50% of the unemployment costs incurred by nonprofit employers that elected to make reimbursing payments in lieu of paying unemployment taxes	\$ 4,311,808
<u>Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation</u>	9/6/2021	To provide extra UI in addition to other state and federal benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently \$300 a week</li> <li>• Will end in South Dakota on 6/26/2021</li> </ul>	\$ 230,861,858
<u>Temporary Full Funding of First Week of Regular Compensation</u>	9/6/2021	To provide temporary benefits to workers for a one-week waiting period before UI benefits are paid	\$ 8,743,000



Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u><a href="#">Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation</a></u>	9/6/2021	To provide temporary benefits to workers whose regular UI benefits have been exhausted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally 24 weeks of benefits</li> <li>• Will end in South Dakota on 6/26/2021</li> </ul>	\$ 11,623,156
<u><a href="#">Community Health Centers (PPPHCEA)</a></u>	Within 1 year of receipt	To provide for the current payment and reimbursement of costs incurred related to the detection of COVID-19 or the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of COVID-19, including maintaining or increasing health center capacity and staffing	\$ 1,585,216
<u><a href="#">Rural Health Clinics - COVID-19 Testing (PPPHCEA)</a></u>	N/A	To fund planning for implementation of a COVID-19 testing program, procuring supplies to provide testing, training providers and staff on COVID-19 testing procedures, and reporting data to HHS on COVID-19 testing activities	\$ 2,819,301
<u><a href="#">Head Start (P.L. 116-260)</a></u>	3/31/2023	To provide various one-time activities in response to the pandemic and establish supplemental summer programs that demonstrate the capacity to deliver high-quality learning experiences to promote school readiness and successful transitions to kindergarten	\$ 760,382
<u><a href="#">Commodity Supplemental Foods Program</a></u>	9/30/2021	To improve the health of low-income elderly persons at least 60 years of age by supplementing their diets with food at no cost	\$ 12,933
<u><a href="#">FAA Airport Grant Program (P.L. 116-260)</a></u>	N/A	To support any purpose for which airport revenues may be lawfully used in order to respond to the pandemic	\$ 10,241,956
<u><a href="#">Funeral Assistance</a></u>	Until expended	To help pay for funerals of those who died after May 16, 2020 due to COVID-19	\$ 2,887,129

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Local Fiscal Recovery Fund</u>	12/31/2024	To support any of four allowable uses: (1) respond to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 or its negative economic impacts; (2) respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay; (3) provide government services to the extent there was a reduction in revenue; and (4) make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds may not be used to increase the amount of a pension fund</li> </ul>	\$ 275,521,207
<u>Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund – Tribally Controlled Institutions</u>	9/30/2023	To defray expenses for institutions of higher education controlled by tribes, such as lost revenue, payroll, faculty and staff trainings, and technology costs associated with a transition to distance education	\$ 15,458,728
<u>Head Start (ARPA)</u>	3/21/2023	To provide various one-time activities in response to the pandemic and establish supplemental summer programs that demonstrate the capacity to deliver high-quality learning experiences to promote school readiness and successful transitions to kindergarten	\$ 3,239,000
<u>Community Health Centers (ARPA)</u>	3/21/2023	To provide for the current payment and reimbursement of costs incurred related to the detection of COVID-19 or the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of COVID-19, including maintaining or increasing health center capacity and staffing	\$ 15,737,750
<u>Community-Based Workforce for COVID-19 Vaccine Outreach</u>	6/30/2022	To establish, expand, and sustain a public health workforce to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the pandemic, including mobilizing community outreach workers	\$ 1,000,000
<u>Rural Health Clinic Vaccine Confidence Program</u>	6/30/2022	To support vaccine outreach in rural communities, including increasing vaccine confidence, improving rural health care, and reinforcing messages about prevention and treatment of COVID-19	\$ 396,232

Program	Availability Ends	Available Uses	Money Allocated
<u>Rural Health Clinic – COVID-19 Testing and Mitigation (ARPA)</u>	N/A	To maintain and increase COVID-19 testing efforts, expand access to testing in rural communities, and expand the range of mitigation activities in local communities	\$5,500,000
<u>Emergency Food and Shelter Program (ARPA)</u>	9/30/2025	To provide shelter, food, and supportive services through local service organizations	\$ 595,066
National Endowment for the Humanities (ARPA)	N/A	To support humanities organizations’ programming and general operating expenses	\$ 613,064
<u>HOME Investment Partnerships Program – Entitlement</u>	9/30/2025	To provide benefits to qualifying individuals of families by providing tenant-based rental assistance, affordable housing, supportive services, and non-congregate shelter units	\$ 1,842,463
<u>FTA Urbanized Formula (ARPA)</u>	9/30/2024	To fund capital projects, planning, job access and reverse commute projects, and operating costs of equipment and facilities for use in public transportation in an urbanized area	\$ 4,628,478
<u>Airport Rescue Grants</u>	9/30/2024	To keep airport workers employed, construction projects going and help airports recover from the impacts of the pandemic	\$ 16,466,090
<u>Emergency Connectivity Fund</u>	At least one year after the termination of the COVID-19 public health emergency	To reimburse schools and libraries for the reasonable costs of eligible equipment and broadband connections used to help students, staff, and patrons who otherwise lack access to be able to engage in remote learning	\$ 12,526,000
Economic Impact Payments (ARPA)	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,126,216,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$6,513,662,486</b>

# Guidance on State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds



The U.S. Department of the Treasury announced the launch of the State and Fiscal Recovery Funds established by the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) on May 10, 2021 and issued an [Interim Final Rule](#) the same day. The lists of eligible uses in the Interim Final Rule outlined below are **non-exclusive**, but they should still be used to guide funding decisions, as ineligible uses are subject to recoupment.

## **Final Allocation of Funds**

Allocations to South Dakota governments from the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are as follows:

- South Dakota will receive up to **\$974,478,793**;
- Rapid City will receive up to **\$13,024,994** and Sioux Falls will receive up to **\$25,415,071**;
- All other South Dakota cities will receive up to a total of **\$65,246,504**; and
- South Dakota counties will receive up to a total of **\$171,834,638**.

In total, **South Dakota will receive up to \$1.25 billion from the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.**

## **Timeline for Use of Funds**

Funds must be obligated by December 31, 2024, but the period of performance will be through December 31, 2026. Funds may not be used to cover costs incurred prior to March 3, 2021. Funding may be used to respond to negative economic impacts that occurred before March 3, 2021. It may also be used to cover the cost of projects that started before March 3, 2021, but only costs incurred after that date. There is no deadline to apply for funding.

## **Eligible Uses of Funds**

State and local governments may use money from the Fiscal Recovery Funds on five general eligible uses to "respond to" the COVID-19 pandemic. The same expenses allowable under the CARES Act are also allowable here (even if not listed below) with the exception of expenses related to tax-anticipation notes. There are no guidelines restricting the process by which money allocated for South Dakota is eventually used as long as it is going toward eligible uses.

- **Supporting public health expenditures, by:**
  - Funding COVID-19 mitigation efforts
    - Includes vaccination programs (including lotteries), medical care, testing and contact tracing, support for isolation, support for vulnerable populations to access medical services, public health surveillance and communication efforts, purchases of PPE, support for congregate living facilities and schools, ventilation improvements in congregate settings and schools, enhancement of public health capacity, and enhancement of public health data systems
      - Also includes capital investments in public facilities to meet pandemic operational needs
  - Covering medical expenses (both short- and long-term needs)
  - Improving behavioral healthcare services (where behavioral health needs were exacerbated by the pandemic)
    - Includes mental health treatment, substance misuse treatment, hotlines or warmlines, and crisis intervention
  - Providing payroll and covered benefits for certain public health and safety staff (if they are "primarily" dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 pandemic)
    - Includes employees that provide medical and other health services, employees of public health departments, employees providing or administering social services (like child, elder, or family care), employees providing or administering public benefits, police officers, sheriffs, firefighters, emergency medical responders, and correctional officers
    - New standard in place (was "substantially" dedicated to), but a recipient can still replace general funds with federal funds here when an employee is spending more than 50% of their time responding to the pandemic
- **Addressing negative economic impacts, by:**
  - Delivering assistance to workers and families
    - Includes food assistance; cash assistance; rent, mortgage, or utility assistance; counseling and legal aid to prevent eviction or homelessness; emergency assistance for burials, home repairs, weatherization, or other needs; internet access or digital literacy assistance; back to work incentives; and job training to address negative economic or public health impacts experienced due to a worker's occupation or level of training
      - Can use funding to create new assistance programs and improve the efficacy of existing assistance programs
      - When providing aid, should consider whether a household has experienced a negative impact from the pandemic, although low- to moderate-income households are presumed to have been affected
        - Recipients can demonstrate a negative economic impact on a population or group and provide services generally to that population or group
        - Cash assistance must be reasonably proportional to the negative economic impact it is intended to address (look at how much people received in stimulus checks)
      - Cannot use funding for general economic development or workforce development

- Supporting small businesses facing financial challenges due to the pandemic
  - Includes loans or grants for payroll and benefits, retaining employees, mortgage costs, rent costs, utilities costs, enhanced cleaning efforts, barriers or partitions, vaccination programs, testing programs, and contact tracing programs
    - Also includes technical assistance for business planning needs
    - When providing aid, should consider whether a business is facing financial insecurity, with substantial declines in gross receipts (e.g., comparable to measures used to assess eligibility for the Paycheck Protection Program), or facing other economic harm due to the pandemic
      - Can also provide aid to businesses with less capacity to weather financial hardship, such as the smallest businesses, those with less access to credit, or those serving disadvantaged communities
- Helping hard-hit industries recover, particularly tourism, travel, and hospitality
  - Includes assistance to implement COVID-19 mitigation and infection prevention measures to enable safe resumption those services
    - When considering providing aid to industries other than tourism, travel, and hospitality, recipients should consider the extent of the economic impact compared to those three (which experienced on average a 17% decline in employment and a 24% decline in revenue)
- Rebuilding the public sector workforce
  - Includes funding for payroll, benefits, and other costs to rehire up to the pre-pandemic staffing level and deposits into the UI Trust Fund up to the pre-pandemic level
    - Can also use funding to help a government effectively administer services in the same way it was before the pandemic (which would include meeting increased needs)
- **Replacing lost public sector revenue, by:**
  - Providing government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic
    - Revenue replacement is only available if actual revenue grows at rate of less than 4.1% per year starting fiscal year 2019 (can be calculated every year through 2023)
      - Revenue includes tax revenue, current charges, and miscellaneous general revenue and excludes refunds, proceeds from issuance of debt or the sale of investments, agency or private trust transactions, and intergovernmental transfers
- **Providing premium pay for essential workers, by:**
  - Offering grants to essential workers either directly or via third-party employers
    - Essential workers include public health and hospital staff, nursing home and home-care staff, farm workers, food production facility staff, grocery store staff, restaurant staff, janitors, sanitation workers, truck drivers, transit staff, warehouse workers, childcare workers, school staff, and social services and human services staff

- Essential work must involve regular in-person interactions or regular physical handling of items also handled by others
  - Premium pay can be up to \$13 per hour not to exceed \$25,000 per eligible worker
    - Must be entirely additive to a worker's regular rate of wages and other remuneration and may not be used to reduce or substitute for a worker's normal earnings
    - Workers that have already received premium pay for essential work remain eligible for additional payments now and retroactively
- **Investing in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure, by:**
  - Making necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water and supporting vital wastewater and stormwater infrastructure
    - Necessary investments are those designed to provide an adequate minimum level of service and unlikely to be made using private sources of funds
      - Eligible water and wastewater infrastructure projects are aligned with Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund allowable uses (see more details about these funds [below](#))
        - For water, includes upgrading facilities and transmission, distribution, and storage systems, such as the replacement of lead service lines
        - For sewer, includes constructing publicly owned treatment infrastructure, managing stormwater or subsurface drainage water, facilitating water reuse, and securing publicly owned treatment works
      - Funds may be used for road repairs and upgrades that occur in connection with an eligible water or sewer project
  - Expanding access to broadband internet
    - Eligible projects are expected to deliver upon completion service has 100 mbps download and 100 mbps upload speeds
      - If geography, topography, or excessive costs do not allow for those speeds, the project would be expected to deliver 100 mbps download and 20 mbps upload speeds and be scalable to 100 mbps upload speeds
    - Eligible projects are also expected to focus on locations that are unserved or underserved (less than 25 mbps download and 3 mbps upload speeds)
      - The unserved or underserved households or businesses do not need to be the only ones in the service area funded by the project

Other eligible uses are available if provided in a [Qualified Census Tract \(only 25 of those in South Dakota\)](#) at this time) or other areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic, including funding community health workers, housing programs, affordable housing developments, lead paint remediation, violence intervention programs, educational services, and high-quality childcare services.

Further, state and local governments may use these funds to cover the portion of employee payroll and benefit costs corresponding to time spent on administrative work due to the public health emergency and its economic impacts.

### **Ineligible Uses of Funds**

State governments may not use this funding to directly or indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue due to a change in law from March 3, 2021 through the last day of the fiscal year in which the funds provided have been spent, excluding reductions planned before March 3, 2021 but taking effect after. Tax revenue is defined to include revenue received from a compulsory contribution exacted by a government for public purposes. If, in the current fiscal year, a state cuts taxes at a level less than 1% of fiscal year 2019 tax revenue (indexed for inflation) or has an annual tax revenue greater than that in fiscal year 2019 (indexed for inflation), then it will not have violated this offset provision. Income tax changes conforming to recent changes in federal law are always allowed.

Neither state nor local governments may use this funding to make a deposit to a pension fund, defined as an extraordinary contribution for the purpose of reducing an accrued, unfunded liability. Other post-employment benefits may be funded if such a contribution falls under an eligible use.

Further, neither state nor local governments may use this funding to provide contributions to rainy day funds, financial reserves, or similar funds. Also, they may not use it to satisfy any obligation arising under or pursuant to a settlement agreement, judgment, consent decree, or judicially confirmed debt restructuring plan.

General infrastructure projects beyond those involving water, sewer, and broadband are not eligible uses unless the project in question responds to a specific pandemic-related public health need or a specific negative economic impact of the pandemic.

### **Receiving and Transferring Funds**

South Dakota, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, and all South Dakota counties may request Fiscal Recovery Funds through the Treasury Submission Portal, which can be found [here](#). Along with funds transfer information, a completed certification document signed by an authorized representative must be submitted online saying the government applying needs the funds and will use them as directed.

South Dakota is expected to receive half of its allocated funds within 60 days after the signed certification is provided to the Treasury and the balance 12 months later. All South Dakota cities and counties should expect to receive funds in two tranches, with half provided beginning in May 2021 and the balance delivered 12 months later.



ARPA requires states allocate funding to non-entitlement units of governments (NEUs), cities with fewer than 50,000 people, in an amount that bears the same proportion as the population of the NEU bears to the total population of all NEUs in the state within 30 days of receiving the funds. A state may not impose limitations on an NEU's use of the funds or provide the funds on a reimbursement basis. Distributions to an NEU must not exceed 75% of the NEU's most recent budget.

State governments and local governments may transfer their funding to other constituent units of government or private entities, and local governments may transfer funding to their state government. The original recipient remains responsible for monitoring and overseeing the subrecipient's use of funding (with the exception of local governments transferring funds to their state government as long as they are reported to the Treasury).

### **Reporting Uses of Funds**

No recipient will have to submit planned expenditures to the federal government for approval. Rather, South Dakota, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, and all South Dakota counties will be required to submit one interim report and thereafter quarterly project and expenditure reports through December 31, 2026. The interim report will cover expenditures by category at the summary level, revenue replacement data, and information related to distributions to NEUs (due August 31, 2021).

The quarterly project and expenditure reports will include financial data, information on contracts and subawards over \$50,000, types of projects funded, and other information regarding a recipient's utilization of the award funds. NEUs will only be required to submit annual project and expenditure reports until December 31, 2026 covering the same information noted above. These reports are explicitly required to be public.

South Dakota, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, and Minnehaha County will further be required to submit an annual recovery plan performance report to the Treasury providing information on the projects that recipients are undertaking with program funding and how the recipients are planning to ensure project outcomes are achieved. These reports are explicitly required to be public.

All financial records and supporting documents related to the Fiscal Recovery Funds must be retained for period of five years after all funds have been expended or returned to the Treasury.

### **Recoupment of Funds**

Failure to comply with the restrictions on use of funding may result in the recoupment of funds. If the Treasury identifies a violation of the provisions above, it will provide written notice to the recipient. A recipient may submit a request for reconsideration of any amounts identified. Within 60 calendar days of receipt of the recipient's request for reconsideration, the recipient will be notified of the decision to affirm, withdraw, or modify the notice of recoupment. Any amounts subject to recoupment must be repaid within 120 calendar days of receipt of the most recent notice.

# Summary of State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Water and Wastewater Eligibilities



The Interim Final Rule for the State and Fiscal Recovery Funds aligns eligible water or wastewater projects with the types or categories of projects that would be eligible under the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF). This document is designed to summarize those categories. For more information, the Environmental Protection Agency has published handbooks covering the eligibilities of the [CWSRF](#) and [DWSRF](#) in greater detail. The lists of projects below are **not exclusive**. Projects **do not have to be approved under either fund**, but rather the funds are intended to help provide firm guidance.

## Clean Water State Revolving Fund

- To be eligible under the CWSRF, a project must meet the criteria of one out of eleven eligibilities below; the majority of the eleven eligibilities refer to measures that attain an objective, but others have additional criteria that must be considered:
  1. Construction of publicly owned treatment works (as defined in section 212)
    - Treatment works include any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature
    - Publicly owned includes a municipality, intermunicipal, interstate, or state agency
    - Only capital projects (e.g., construction activities, equipment and land purchases) are eligible (**cannot fund ongoing operation and maintenance activities under this category**)
      - Includes upgrading, repairing, and installing headworks, screening systems, grit chambers, clarifiers, biological treatment systems, biosolids and residuals handling equipment, nutrient removal processes, filtration systems, disinfection processes, sewer pipes, pump stations, force mains, separate sanitary and storm sewers, and climate resiliency features
  2. Implementation of a nonpoint source management program (as defined in section 319)
    - [Projects](#) in South Dakota include Belle Fourche Watershed, Big Sioux River Watershed, Northeast Glacial Lakes Watershed, South Central Watershed, Upper Big Sioux Watershed, and South Dakota Nonpoint Source Information and Education
      - Includes implementing water conservation projects, stormwater projects (gray and green infrastructure), cropland and animal feeding operations management projects, decentralized wastewater treatment

- projects, habitat protection and restoration projects, surface water/groundwater restoration projects, and education/planning/assessment activities
- Does not include concentrated animal feeding operations (more than 1000 animal units) management projects
3. Development and implementation of an estuary conservation and management plan (as defined in section 320)
    - No such national estuary projects are based in South Dakota
  4. Construction, repair, or replacement of decentralized wastewater treatment systems
    - Decentralized treatment is the practice of placing water or wastewater treatment at the site of supply, demand, or ideally both
    - Include upgrading or repairing existing systems, construction of new systems, paying costs associated with the establishment of a responsible management entity, and supporting proper maintenance through pumper trucks and septage treatment works
  5. Management, reduction, treatment, or recapture of stormwater or subsurface drainage water
    - Includes upgrading, repairing, and installing traditional storage and treatment systems, real-time control systems, sediment controls, rainwater harvesting collection systems, infiltration basins, permeable pavement, terraces, diversions, and riparian buffers
  6. Reduction of the demand for publicly owned treatment works capacity through water conservation, efficiency, or reuse
    - Includes upgrading, repairing, and installing water meters, plumbing fixture retrofits, water efficient appliances, and water efficient irrigation equipment
  7. Development and implementation of watershed pilot projects (as defined in section 122)
    - These types of projects may only be done by a municipality
      - A watershed pilot project must be related to one of six areas: 1) management of wet weather discharges, 2) stormwater best management practices, 3) watershed partnerships, 4) integrated water resource planning, 5) municipality-wide stormwater management planning, or 6) increased resilience of treatment works
  8. Reduction of the energy consumption need for publicly owned treatment works
    - Includes purchasing energy efficient equipment, investing in on-site or off-site renewable energy sources (by covering a pro rata share of capital costs), and correcting inflow and infiltration of collection systems that result in reduced flow

9. Reuse or recycling of wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water
  - Includes upgrading, repairing, and installing collection and treatment systems, distribution lines to support water reuse, transmission lines, injection wells, green infrastructure infiltration systems for groundwater recharge, and equipment to reuse claimed water
10. Improvement in the security of publicly owned treatment works
  - Includes upgrading, repairing, and installing fencing, security cameras, security lighting, and motion detectors
11. Technical assistance to owners and operators of small and medium sized publicly owned treatment works
  - These types of projects may only be done by a qualified nonprofit
    - Includes planning, developing, and obtaining financing for eligible projects

## **Drinking Water State Revolving Fund**

- To be eligible under the DWSRF, a project must fall under one of six broad categories; unless a project is expressly prohibited by statute or regulation, it is likely eligible under the DWSRF as long as it addresses present or prevents future violations of health-based drinking water standards
  1. Installation or upgrade of facilities to improve drinking water quality
    - Includes installing, repairing, and upgrading mixers/flocculation/sedimentation, filtration, chemical addition systems, disinfection, filter backwash recycling, residuals handling, one-site generation of disinfectants, corrosion control
  2. Rehabilitation, replacement, or installation of pipes to improve water pressure to safe levels or to prevent contamination caused by leaky or broken pipes
    - Includes installing, repairing, and upgrading transmission mains, distribution mains, meters, appurtenances, and pump stations
  3. Rehabilitation of wells or development of eligible sources to replace contaminated sources
    - Includes developing raw water intakes, alternative supplies in case of emergency (interconnections, surface water intakes, ground water wells), aquifer storage and recovery systems for water storage, and riverbank filtration wells
  4. Installation or upgrade of finished water storage tanks
    - Includes installing, repairing, and upgrading storage tanks that prevent microbiological contamination from entering the distribution system or store reclaimed water to equalize water demands and reduce pressure fluctuations
  5. Interconnection of two or more water systems
    - Includes purchasing water systems and consolidating to prevent noncompliance with the Safe Water Drinking Act and reduce the overall per household cost of service
  6. Construction of a new system to serve homes with contaminated individual wells or consolidation of existing systems into a new regional water system
    - Includes creating a community water system to address existing public health problems with serious risks and eliminate systems with technical, managerial, and financial difficulties
- DWSRF funds can also be used for water security projects, energy efficiency projects, and large capital equipment purchases
- Ineligible uses include 1) construction or rehabilitation of dams, 2) purchase of water rights except for consolidation, 3) construction or rehabilitation of reservoirs (unless they are used as part of the treatment process), 4) implementation of fire protection projects, and 5) **implementation of projects designed to serve population growth**

### CARES Act Reimbursements and ARP Act Allocations to Counties

<b>Reimbursement of CRF Dollars (CARES Act) to Counties<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Allocation of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Dollars (ARP Act) to Counties<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>As of March 31, 2021</b>		<b>As of June 17, 2021</b>	
<b>Counties</b>	<b>County Expenditures (CARES Act)</b>	<b>Counties</b>	<b>County Allocations (ARP Act)</b>
Aurora County, South Dakota	\$156,748	Aurora County	\$534,349
Beadle County, South Dakota	\$1,321,201	Beadle County	\$3,584,279
Bennett County, South Dakota	\$427,344	Bennett County	\$653,612
Bon Homme County, South Dakota	\$494,056	Bon Homme County	\$1,340,438
Brookings County, South Dakota	\$2,075,197	Brookings County	\$6,813,296
Brown County, South Dakota	\$4,360,745	Brown County	\$7,544,020
Brule County, South Dakota	\$512,498	Brule County	\$1,028,880
Buffalo County, South Dakota	\$62,412	Buffalo County	\$381,095
Butte County, South Dakota	\$1,041,987	Butte County	\$2,025,711
Campbell County, South Dakota	\$105,779	Campbell County	\$267,272
Charles Mix County, South Dakota	\$779,827	Charles Mix County	\$1,804,862
Clark County, South Dakota	\$315,553	Clark County	\$725,674
Clay County, South Dakota	\$1,160,336	Clay County	\$2,732,933
Codington County, South Dakota	\$1,830,779	Codington County	\$5,440,420
Corson County, South Dakota	\$245,288	Corson County	\$793,658
Custer County, South Dakota	\$662,917	Custer County	\$1,742,706
Davison County, South Dakota	\$2,216,605	Davison County	\$3,841,062
Day County, South Dakota	\$480,909	Day County	\$1,053,548
Deuel County, South Dakota	\$302,150	Deuel County	\$845,131
Dewey County, South Dakota	\$189,773	Dewey County	\$1,144,452
Douglas County, South Dakota	\$155,743	Douglas County	\$567,370
Edmunds County, South Dakota	\$511,641	Edmunds County	\$743,738
Fall River County, South Dakota	\$1,021,715	Fall River County	\$1,303,922

<b>Reimbursement of CRF Dollars (CARES Act) to Counties<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Allocation of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Dollars (ARP Act) to Counties<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>As of March 31, 2021</b>		<b>As of June 17, 2021</b>	
<b>Counties</b>	<b>County Expenditures (CARES Act)</b>	<b>Counties</b>	<b>County Allocations (ARP Act)</b>
Faulk County, South Dakota	\$646,174	Faulk County	\$446,554
Grant County, South Dakota	\$612,017	Grant County	\$1,369,768
Gregory County, South Dakota	\$304,508	Gregory County	\$812,887
Haakon County, South Dakota	\$162,119	Haakon County	\$368,858
Hamlin County, South Dakota	\$315,739	Hamlin County	\$1,197,285
Hand County, South Dakota	\$229,834	Hand County	\$619,814
Hanson County, South Dakota	\$216,447	Hanson County	\$670,705
Harding County, South Dakota	\$171,838	Harding County	\$252,121
Hughes County, South Dakota	\$2,610,526	Hughes County	\$3,404,220
Hutchinson County, South Dakota	\$381,881	Hutchinson County	\$1,416,191
Hyde County, South Dakota	\$116,324	Hyde County	\$252,704
Jackson County, South Dakota	\$160,992	Jackson County	\$649,533
Jerauld County, South Dakota	\$146,262	Jerauld County	\$391,002
Jones County, South Dakota	\$122,734	Jones County	\$175,397
Kingsbury County, South Dakota	\$293,339	Kingsbury County	\$959,343
Lake County, South Dakota	\$943,685	Lake County	\$2,485,667
Lawrence County, South Dakota	\$2,895,705	Lawrence County	\$5,019,894
Lincoln County, South Dakota	\$3,315,384	Lincoln County	\$11,873,397
Lyman County, South Dakota	\$302,808	Lyman County	\$734,415
McCook County, South Dakota	\$485,818	McCook County	\$958,566
McPherson County, South Dakota	\$454,799	McPherson County	\$1,085,015
Marshall County, South Dakota	\$177,798	Marshall County	\$462,093
Meade County, South Dakota	\$2,615,364	Meade County	\$5,503,159
Mellette County, South Dakota	\$238,465	Mellette County	\$400,325
Miner County, South Dakota	\$349,976	Miner County	\$430,432

<b>Reimbursement of CRF Dollars (CARES Act) to Counties<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Allocation of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Dollars (ARP Act) to Counties<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>As of March 31, 2021</b>		<b>As of June 17, 2021</b>	
<b>Counties</b>	<b>County Expenditures (CARES Act)</b>	<b>Counties</b>	<b>County Allocations (ARP Act)</b>
Minnehaha County, South Dakota	\$13,564,678	Minnehaha County	\$37,514,015
Moody County, South Dakota	\$666,722	Moody County	\$1,277,311
Oglala Lakota County, South Dakota	\$60,878	Oglala Lakota County	\$2,753,716
Pennington County, South Dakota	\$15,619,120	Pennington County	\$22,099,460
Perkins County, South Dakota	\$227,549	Perkins County	\$556,493
Potter County, South Dakota	\$153,662	Potter County	\$418,195
Roberts County, South Dakota	\$1,485,115	Roberts County	\$2,018,913
Sanborn County, South Dakota	\$164,720	Sanborn County	\$455,295
Spink County, South Dakota	\$524,070	Spink County	\$1,238,463
Stanley County, South Dakota	\$318,238	Stanley County	\$601,750
Sully County, South Dakota	\$138,110	Sully County	\$270,185
Todd County, South Dakota	\$97,180	Todd County	\$1,976,763
Tripp County, South Dakota	\$515,412	Tripp County	\$1,056,850
Turner County, South Dakota	\$653,684	Turner County	\$1,628,494
Union County, South Dakota	\$1,507,640	Union County	\$3,094,604
Walworth County, South Dakota	\$806,318	Walworth County	\$1,055,685
Yankton County, South Dakota	\$2,508,254	Yankton County	\$4,431,352
Ziebach County, South Dakota	\$105,864	Ziebach County	\$535,321
<b>Total (CARES Act)</b>	<b>\$77,818,954</b>	<b>Total (ARP Act)</b>	<b>\$171,834,638</b>

1: funding was transferred by federal government directly to South Dakota; BFM set up application process for counties to access these funds

2: funding will be transferred by federal government directly to counties



### CARES Act Reimbursements and ARP Act Allocations to Cities

<b>Reimbursement of CRF Dollars (CARES Act) to Cities<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Allocation of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Dollars (ARP Act) to Cities<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>As of March 31, 2021</b>		<b>As of June 17, 2021</b>	
<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Expenditures (CARES Act)</b>	<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Allocations (ARP Act)</b>
Aberdeen city, South Dakota	\$6,684,019	Aberdeen city	\$5,053,104
Agar town, South Dakota	\$0	Agar town	\$14,306
Akaska town, South Dakota	\$0	Akaska town	\$8,405
Albee town, South Dakota	\$0	Albee town	\$2,682
Alcester city, South Dakota	\$116,443	Alcester city	\$135,014
Alexandria city, South Dakota	\$26,966	Alexandria city	\$115,164
Alpena town, South Dakota	\$27,115	Alpena town	\$50,966
Altamont town, South Dakota	\$0	Altamont town	\$6,080
Andover town, South Dakota	\$0	Andover town	\$14,664
Arlington city, South Dakota	\$75,503	Arlington city	\$153,612
Armour city, South Dakota	\$94,137	Armour city	\$119,635
Artas town, South Dakota	\$0	Artas town	\$1,431
Artesian town, South Dakota	\$0	Artesian town	\$24,499
Ashton city, South Dakota	\$0	Ashton city	\$22,175
Astoria town, South Dakota	\$1,704	Astoria town	\$24,142
Aurora town, South Dakota	\$0	Aurora town	\$149,141
Avon city, South Dakota	\$42,528	Avon city	\$105,508
Badger town, South Dakota	\$0	Badger town	\$18,061
Baltic city, South Dakota	\$162,662	Baltic city	\$210,658
Bancroft town, South Dakota	\$0	Bancroft town	\$3,398
Batesland town, South Dakota	\$0	Batesland town	\$20,386
Belle Fourche city, South Dakota	\$1,097,575	Belle Fourche city	\$1,019,669

<b>Reimbursement of CRF Dollars (CARES Act) to Cities<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Allocation of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Dollars (ARP Act) to Cities<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>As of March 31, 2021</b>		<b>As of June 17, 2021</b>	
<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Expenditures (CARES Act)</b>	<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Allocations (ARP Act)</b>
Belvidere town, South Dakota	\$0	Belvidere town	\$10,193
Beresford city, South Dakota	\$414,153	Beresford city	\$362,303
Big Stone City city, South Dakota	\$67,590	Big Stone City city	\$81,545
Bison town, South Dakota	\$19,878	Bison town	\$57,582
Blunt city, South Dakota	\$19,841	Blunt city	\$63,305
Bonesteel city, South Dakota	\$27,321	Bonesteel city	\$48,820
Bowdle city, South Dakota	\$5,631	Bowdle city	\$83,691
Box Elder city, South Dakota	\$1,292,089	Box Elder city	\$1,809,547
Bradley town, South Dakota	\$14,509	Bradley town	\$13,948
Brandon city, South Dakota	\$1,185,381	Brandon city	\$1,801,499
Brandt town, South Dakota	\$10,020	Brandt town	\$19,134
Brant Lake, South Dakota	\$0	Brant Lake city	\$10,730
Brentford town, South Dakota	\$0	Brentford town	\$14,306
Bridgewater city, South Dakota	\$61,123	Bridgewater city	\$82,439
Bristol city, South Dakota	\$7,659	Bristol city	\$55,079
Britton city, South Dakota	\$129,524	Britton city	\$227,646
Broadland town, South Dakota	\$0	Broadland town	\$6,080
Brookings city, South Dakota	\$4,131,741	Brookings city	\$4,366,052
Bruce city, South Dakota	\$7,358	Bruce city	\$36,659
Bryant city, South Dakota	\$38,457	Bryant city	\$81,187
Buffalo town, South Dakota	\$41,477	Buffalo town	\$65,987
Buffalo Chip town, South Dakota	\$0	Buffalo Chip town	\$0
Buffalo Gap town, South Dakota	\$0	Buffalo Gap town	\$25,751
Burke city, South Dakota	\$77,644	Burke city	\$104,792
Bushnell town, South Dakota	\$0	Bushnell town	\$11,624

<b>Reimbursement of CRF Dollars (CARES Act) to Cities<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Allocation of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Dollars (ARP Act) to Cities<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>As of March 31, 2021</b>		<b>As of June 17, 2021</b>	
<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Expenditures (CARES Act)</b>	<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Allocations (ARP Act)</b>
Butler town, South Dakota	\$0	Butler town	\$3,040
Camp Crook town, South Dakota	\$0	Camp Crook town	\$11,803
Canistota city, South Dakota	\$76,325	Canistota city	\$113,734
Canova town, South Dakota	\$0	Canova town	\$17,883
Canton city, South Dakota	\$392,822	Canton city	\$636,623
Carthage city, South Dakota	\$0	Carthage city	\$23,247
Castlewood city, South Dakota	\$37,399	Castlewood city	\$114,628
Cavour town, South Dakota	\$0	Cavour town	\$21,996
Centerville city, South Dakota	\$154,614	Centerville city	\$155,937
Central City city, South Dakota	\$0	Central City city	\$23,426
Chamberlain city, South Dakota	\$416,677	Chamberlain city	\$423,104
Chancellor town, South Dakota	\$19,506	Chancellor town	\$47,210
Chelsea town, South Dakota	\$0	Chelsea town	\$4,649
Claire City town, South Dakota	\$0	Claire City town	\$13,412
Claremont town, South Dakota	\$0	Claremont town	\$22,890
Clark city, South Dakota	\$148,399	Clark city	\$189,735
Clear Lake city, South Dakota	\$73,385	Clear Lake city	\$225,679
Colman city, South Dakota	\$0	Colman city	\$103,541
Colome city, South Dakota	\$6,465	Colome city	\$50,071
Colton city, South Dakota	\$138,387	Colton city	\$119,635
Columbia city, South Dakota	\$0	Columbia city	\$24,678
Conde city, South Dakota	\$17,806	Conde city	\$25,393
Corona town, South Dakota	\$0	Corona town	\$18,956
Corsica city, South Dakota	\$82,212	Corsica city	\$102,825
Cottonwood town, South Dakota	\$0	Cottonwood town	\$1,788

<b>Reimbursement of CRF Dollars (CARES Act) to Cities<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Allocation of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Dollars (ARP Act) to Cities<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>As of March 31, 2021</b>		<b>As of June 17, 2021</b>	
<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Expenditures (CARES Act)</b>	<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Allocations (ARP Act)</b>
Cresbard town, South Dakota	\$0	Cresbard town	\$17,704
Crooks city, South Dakota	\$99,732	Crooks city	\$237,303
Custer city, South Dakota	\$403,276	Custer city	\$352,110
Dallas town, South Dakota	\$0	Dallas town	\$21,817
Dante town, South Dakota	\$15,288	Dante town	\$15,379
Davis town, South Dakota	\$0	Davis town	\$15,737
Deadwood city, South Dakota	\$1,960,231	Deadwood city	\$231,223
Dell Rapids city, South Dakota	\$431,887	Dell Rapids city	\$648,783
Delmont city, South Dakota	\$0	Delmont city	\$38,805
De Smet city, South Dakota	\$83,927	De Smet city	\$188,126
Dimock town, South Dakota	\$0	Dimock town	\$23,247
Doland city, South Dakota	\$5,615	Doland city	\$32,368
Dolton town, South Dakota	\$0	Dolton town	\$6,795
Draper town, South Dakota	\$0	Draper town	\$11,981
Dupree city, South Dakota	\$21,660	Dupree city	\$92,632
Eagle Butte city, South Dakota	\$317,091	Eagle Butte city	\$240,701
Eden town, South Dakota	\$0	Eden town	\$17,883
Edgemont city, South Dakota	\$0	Edgemont city	\$128,576
Egan city, South Dakota	\$11,711	Egan city	\$48,820
Elk Point city, South Dakota	\$257,131	Elk Point city	\$334,585
Elkton city, South Dakota	\$25,550	Elkton city	\$129,828
Emery city, South Dakota	\$58,968	Emery city	\$80,651
Erwin town, South Dakota	\$0	Erwin town	\$7,868
Estelline city, South Dakota	\$42,899	Estelline city	\$133,405
Ethan town, South Dakota	\$12,199	Ethan town	\$57,582

<b>Reimbursement of CRF Dollars (CARES Act) to Cities<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Allocation of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Dollars (ARP Act) to Cities<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>As of March 31, 2021</b>		<b>As of June 17, 2021</b>	
<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Expenditures (CARES Act)</b>	<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Allocations (ARP Act)</b>
Eureka city, South Dakota	\$32,020	Eureka city	\$147,711
Fairburn town, South Dakota	\$0	Fairburn town	\$17,525
Fairfax town, South Dakota	\$0	Fairfax town	\$20,565
Fairview town, South Dakota	\$0	Fairview town	\$13,233
Faith city, South Dakota	\$93,784	Faith city	\$73,498
Farmer town, South Dakota	\$0	Farmer town	\$1,788
Faulkton city, South Dakota	\$36,847	Faulkton city	\$126,788
Flandreau city, South Dakota	\$516,816	Flandreau city	\$414,162
Florence town, South Dakota	\$16,900	Florence town	\$64,378
Fort Pierre city, South Dakota	\$368,609	Fort Pierre city	\$396,459
Frankfort city, South Dakota	\$0	Frankfort city	\$27,003
Frederick town, South Dakota	\$0	Frederick town	\$35,050
Freeman city, South Dakota	\$153,519	Freeman city	\$228,004
Fruitdale town, South Dakota	\$0	Fruitdale town	\$12,160
Fulton town, South Dakota	\$1,431	Fulton town	\$17,167
Garden City town, South Dakota	\$0	Garden City town	\$10,372
Garretson city, South Dakota	\$174,809	Garretson city	\$205,114
Gary city, South Dakota	\$17,687	Gary city	\$40,951
Gayville town, South Dakota	\$23,781	Gayville town	\$70,815
Geddes city, South Dakota	\$0	Geddes city	\$37,017
Gettysburg city, South Dakota	\$149,337	Gettysburg city	\$193,312
Glenham town, South Dakota	\$0	Glenham town	\$18,777
Goodwin town, South Dakota	\$3,498	Goodwin town	\$26,466
Gregory city, South Dakota	\$211,401	Gregory city	\$222,103
Grenville town, South Dakota	\$0	Grenville town	\$9,120

<b>Reimbursement of CRF Dollars (CARES Act) to Cities<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Allocation of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Dollars (ARP Act) to Cities<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>As of March 31, 2021</b>		<b>As of June 17, 2021</b>	
<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Expenditures (CARES Act)</b>	<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Allocations (ARP Act)</b>
Groton city, South Dakota	\$296,009	Groton city	\$263,769
Harrisburg city, South Dakota	\$376,328	Harrisburg city	\$1,199,927
Harrold town, South Dakota	\$0	Harrold town	\$22,175
Hartford city, South Dakota	\$277,834	Hartford city	\$599,785
Hayti town, South Dakota	\$20,651	Hayti town	\$68,491
Hazel town, South Dakota	\$0	Hazel town	\$15,379
Hecla city, South Dakota	\$12,666	Hecla city	\$38,627
Henry town, South Dakota	\$1,968	Henry town	\$47,389
Hermosa town, South Dakota	\$39,424	Hermosa town	\$76,001
Herreid city, South Dakota	\$25,966	Herreid city	\$74,392
Herrick town, South Dakota	\$0	Herrick town	\$18,419
Hetland town, South Dakota	\$0	Hetland town	\$8,405
Highmore city, South Dakota	\$3,921	Highmore city	\$129,828
Hill City city, South Dakota	\$106,198	Hill City city	\$184,549
Hillsview town, South Dakota	\$0	Hillsview town	\$536
Hitchcock town, South Dakota	\$0	Hitchcock town	\$16,989
Hosmer city, South Dakota	\$0	Hosmer city	\$33,262
Hot Springs city, South Dakota	\$508,875	Hot Springs city	\$626,251
Hoven town, South Dakota	\$74,383	Hoven town	\$65,451
Howard city, South Dakota	\$65,737	Howard city	\$135,372
Hudson town, South Dakota	\$0	Hudson town	\$61,695
Humboldt town, South Dakota	\$63,954	Humboldt town	\$101,395
Hurley city, South Dakota	\$16,915	Hurley city	\$71,352
Huron city, South Dakota	\$3,214,768	Huron city	\$2,392,700
Interior town, South Dakota	\$0	Interior town	\$18,956

<b>Reimbursement of CRF Dollars (CARES Act) to Cities<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Allocation of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Dollars (ARP Act) to Cities<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>As of March 31, 2021</b>		<b>As of June 17, 2021</b>	
<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Expenditures (CARES Act)</b>	<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Allocations (ARP Act)</b>
Ipswich city, South Dakota	\$28,342	Ipswich city	\$159,335
Irene city, South Dakota	\$87,620	Irene city	\$72,604
Iroquois city, South Dakota	\$0	Iroquois city	\$46,316
Isabel town, South Dakota	\$4,132	Isabel town	\$27,182
Java town, South Dakota	\$0	Java town	\$22,711
Jefferson city, South Dakota	\$71,296	Jefferson city	\$91,380
Kadoka city, South Dakota	\$68,977	Kadoka city	\$128,219
Kennebec town, South Dakota	\$11,253	Kennebec town	\$44,170
Keystone town, South Dakota	\$69,995	Keystone town	\$61,338
Kimball city, South Dakota	\$83,088	Kimball city	\$120,350
Kranzburg town, South Dakota	\$0	Kranzburg town	\$31,116
La Bolt town, South Dakota	\$0	La Bolt town	\$12,160
Lake Andes city, South Dakota	\$106,358	Lake Andes city	\$146,817
Lake City town, South Dakota	\$0	Lake City town	\$9,299
Lake Norden city, South Dakota	\$73,472	Lake Norden city	\$93,347
Lake Preston city, South Dakota	\$45,462	Lake Preston city	\$99,249
Lane town, South Dakota	\$5,216	Lane town	\$10,730
Langford town, South Dakota	\$29,235	Langford town	\$58,297
Lead city, South Dakota	\$516,377	Lead city	\$526,287
Lebanon town, South Dakota	\$0	Lebanon town	\$7,690
Lemmon city, South Dakota	\$208,433	Lemmon city	\$209,942
Lennox city, South Dakota	\$452,479	Lennox city	\$443,311
Leola city, South Dakota	\$32,795	Leola city	\$76,359
Lesterville town, South Dakota	\$7,632	Lesterville town	\$23,426
Letcher town, South Dakota	\$0	Letcher town	\$31,473

<b>Reimbursement of CRF Dollars (CARES Act) to Cities<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Allocation of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Dollars (ARP Act) to Cities<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>As of March 31, 2021</b>		<b>As of June 17, 2021</b>	
<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Expenditures (CARES Act)</b>	<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Allocations (ARP Act)</b>
Lily town, South Dakota	\$0	Lily town	\$0
Long Lake town, South Dakota	\$0	Long Lake town	\$5,544
Lowry town, South Dakota	\$0	Lowry town	\$1,073
McIntosh city, South Dakota	\$5,781	McIntosh city	\$29,864
McLaughlin city, South Dakota	\$84,628	McLaughlin city	\$116,774
Madison city, South Dakota	\$901,763	Madison city	\$1,300,070
Marion city, South Dakota	\$66,124	Marion city	\$139,485
Martin city, South Dakota	\$179,621	Martin city	\$186,874
Marvin town, South Dakota	\$0	Marvin town	\$5,186
Mellette city, South Dakota	\$0	Mellette city	\$38,269
Menno city, South Dakota	\$112,276	Menno city	\$109,800
Midland town, South Dakota	\$5,070	Midland town	\$22,711
Milbank city, South Dakota	\$391,580	Milbank city	\$554,899
Miller city, South Dakota	\$307,015	Miller city	\$238,555
Mission city, South Dakota	\$77,863	Mission city	\$224,785
Mission Hill town, South Dakota	\$0	Mission Hill town	\$29,328
Mitchell city, South Dakota	\$4,672,418	Mitchell city	\$2,803,823
Mobridge city, South Dakota	\$799,013	Mobridge city	\$615,879
Monroe town, South Dakota	\$0	Monroe town	\$27,718
Montrose city, South Dakota	\$52,178	Montrose city	\$79,220
Morristown town, South Dakota	\$15,373	Morristown town	\$12,160
Mound City town, South Dakota	\$0	Mound City town	\$11,803
Mount Vernon city, South Dakota	\$5,482	Mount Vernon city	\$77,968
Murdo city, South Dakota	\$98,703	Murdo city	\$78,326
Naples town, South Dakota	\$0	Naples town	\$8,584



<b>Reimbursement of CRF Dollars (CARES Act) to Cities<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Allocation of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Dollars (ARP Act) to Cities<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>As of March 31, 2021</b>		<b>As of June 17, 2021</b>	
<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Expenditures (CARES Act)</b>	<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Allocations (ARP Act)</b>
New Effington town, South Dakota	\$0	New Effington town	\$44,528
Newell city, South Dakota	\$872	Newell city	\$106,759
New Underwood city, South Dakota	\$41,134	New Underwood city	\$120,350
New Witten town, South Dakota	\$1,788	New Witten town	\$13,770
Nisland town, South Dakota	\$0	Nisland town	\$40,236
North Sioux City city, South Dakota	\$562,104	North Sioux City city	\$523,604
Northville town, South Dakota	\$0	Northville town	\$25,930
Nunda town, South Dakota	\$0	Nunda town	\$9,120
Oacoma town, South Dakota	\$39,391	Oacoma town	\$84,227
Oelrichs town, South Dakota	\$0	Oelrichs town	\$21,996
Oldham city, South Dakota	\$0	Oldham city	\$21,459
Olivet town, South Dakota	\$0	Olivet town	\$12,697
Onaka town, South Dakota	\$0	Onaka town	\$2,504
Onida city, South Dakota	\$56,880	Onida city	\$113,376
Orient town, South Dakota	\$0	Orient town	\$10,908
Ortley town, South Dakota	\$0	Ortley town	\$11,445
Parker city, South Dakota	\$96,618	Parker city	\$182,940
Parkston city, South Dakota	\$200,401	Parkston city	\$264,127
Peever town, South Dakota	\$0	Peever town	\$29,328
Philip city, South Dakota	\$166,130	Philip city	\$136,802
Pickstown town, South Dakota	\$30,853	Pickstown town	\$39,878
Piedmont city, South Dakota	\$2,284	Piedmont city	\$161,480
Pierpont town, South Dakota	\$0	Pierpont town	\$21,459
Pierre city, South Dakota	\$3,002,404	Pierre city	\$2,479,789
Plankinton city, South Dakota	\$43,343	Plankinton city	\$130,543

<b>Reimbursement of CRF Dollars (CARES Act) to Cities<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Allocation of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Dollars (ARP Act) to Cities<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>As of March 31, 2021</b>		<b>As of June 17, 2021</b>	
<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Expenditures (CARES Act)</b>	<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Allocations (ARP Act)</b>
Platte city, South Dakota	\$154,087	Platte city	\$224,964
Pollock town, South Dakota	\$15,214	Pollock town	\$40,236
Presho city, South Dakota	\$25,953	Presho city	\$87,446
Pringle town, South Dakota	\$0	Pringle town	\$20,207
Pukwana town, South Dakota	\$8,054	Pukwana town	\$54,542
Quinn town, South Dakota	\$0	Quinn town	\$10,908
Ramona town, South Dakota	\$0	Ramona town	\$36,838
Rapid City city, South Dakota	\$19,312,717	Rapid City city	\$13,024,994
Ravinia town, South Dakota	\$10,502	Ravinia town	\$11,445
Raymond town, South Dakota	\$0	Raymond town	\$9,657
Redfield city, South Dakota	\$255,822	Redfield city	\$406,473
Ree Heights town, South Dakota	\$0	Ree Heights town	\$10,372
Reliance town, South Dakota	\$4,350	Reliance town	\$37,911
Revilla town, South Dakota	\$0	Revilla town	\$18,777
Rockham town, South Dakota	\$0	Rockham town	\$5,901
Roscoe city, South Dakota	\$0	Roscoe city	\$51,681
Rosholt town, South Dakota	\$0	Rosholt town	\$76,717
Roslyn town, South Dakota	\$0	Roslyn town	\$30,043
St. Francis town, South Dakota	\$0	St. Francis town	\$101,216
St. Lawrence town, South Dakota	\$0	St. Lawrence town	\$33,083
Salem city, South Dakota	\$111,329	Salem city	\$229,792
Scotland city, South Dakota	\$85,822	Scotland city	\$143,777
Selby city, South Dakota	\$6,394	Selby city	\$112,124
Seneca town, South Dakota	\$0	Seneca town	\$6,617
Sherman town, South Dakota	\$0	Sherman town	\$13,770

<b>Reimbursement of CRF Dollars (CARES Act) to Cities<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Allocation of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Dollars (ARP Act) to Cities<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>As of March 31, 2021</b>		<b>As of June 17, 2021</b>	
<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Expenditures (CARES Act)</b>	<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Allocations (ARP Act)</b>
Sinai town, South Dakota	\$0	Sinai town	\$22,175
Sioux Falls city, South Dakota	\$47,734,939	Sioux Falls city	\$25,415,071
Sisseton city, South Dakota	\$393,075	Sisseton city	\$428,826
South Shore town, South Dakota	\$2,048	South Shore town	\$38,448
Spearfish city, South Dakota	\$2,285,851	Spearfish city	\$2,102,286
Spencer city, South Dakota	\$17,774	Spencer city	\$26,288
Springfield city, South Dakota	\$74,257	Springfield city	\$343,705
Stickney town, South Dakota	\$12,932	Stickney town	\$48,641
Stockholm town, South Dakota	\$0	Stockholm town	\$19,134
Strandburg town, South Dakota	\$0	Strandburg town	\$12,518
Stratford town, South Dakota	\$0	Stratford town	\$13,233
Sturgis city, South Dakota	\$1,781,917	Sturgis city	\$1,237,838
Summerset city, South Dakota	\$292,648	Summerset city	\$475,679
Summit town, South Dakota	\$0	Summit town	\$51,681
Tabor town, South Dakota	\$4,273	Tabor town	\$71,888
Tea city, South Dakota	\$527,139	Tea city	\$1,078,503
Timber Lake city, South Dakota	\$46,275	Timber Lake city	\$89,234
Tolstoy town, South Dakota	\$0	Tolstoy town	\$6,438
Toronto town, South Dakota	\$12,572	Toronto town	\$37,375
Trent town, South Dakota	\$11,628	Trent town	\$41,130
Tripp city, South Dakota	\$58,343	Tripp city	\$111,409
Tulare town, South Dakota	\$0	Tulare town	\$37,732
Turton town, South Dakota	\$0	Turton town	\$8,763
Twin Brooks town, South Dakota	\$0	Twin Brooks town	\$12,518
Tyndall city, South Dakota	\$135,118	Tyndall city	\$182,761

<b>Reimbursement of CRF Dollars (CARES Act) to Cities<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Allocation of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Dollars (ARP Act) to Cities<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>As of March 31, 2021</b>		<b>As of June 17, 2021</b>	
<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Expenditures (CARES Act)</b>	<b>Cities</b>	<b>City Allocations (ARP Act)</b>
Utica town, South Dakota	\$0	Utica town	\$11,981
Valley Springs city, South Dakota	\$86,512	Valley Springs city	\$130,543
Veblen city, South Dakota	\$0	Veblen city	\$96,030
Verdon town, South Dakota	\$0	Verdon town	\$894
Vermillion city, South Dakota	\$2,192,008	Vermillion city	\$1,953,860
Viborg city, South Dakota	\$113,980	Viborg city	\$137,160
Vienna town, South Dakota	\$0	Vienna town	\$8,047
Vilas town, South Dakota	\$0	Vilas town	\$3,398
Virgil town, South Dakota	\$0	Virgil town	\$3,219
Volga city, South Dakota	\$100,181	Volga city	\$362,660
Volin town, South Dakota	\$8,170	Volin town	\$29,149
Wagner city, South Dakota	\$306,295	Wagner city	\$276,645
Wakonda town, South Dakota	\$0	Wakonda town	\$52,575
Wall town, South Dakota	\$183,915	Wall town	\$156,473
Wallace town, South Dakota	\$0	Wallace town	\$15,558
Ward town, South Dakota	\$0	Ward town	\$9,299
Warner town, South Dakota	\$16,726	Warner town	\$83,691
Wasta town, South Dakota	\$0	Wasta town	\$14,664
Watertown city, South Dakota	\$5,538,853	Watertown city	\$3,965,302
Waubay city, South Dakota	\$625	Waubay city	\$100,143
Webster city, South Dakota	\$346,595	Webster city	\$308,655
Wentworth village, South Dakota	\$0	Wentworth village	\$34,692
Wessington city, South Dakota	\$0	Wessington city	\$31,652
Wessington Springs city, South Dakota	\$112,517	Wessington Springs city	\$162,911
Westport town, South Dakota	\$0	Westport town	\$23,784

Reimbursement of CRF Dollars (CARES Act) to Cities <sup>1</sup>		Allocation of Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Dollars (ARP Act) to Cities <sup>2</sup>	
As of March 31, 2021		As of June 17, 2021	
Cities	City Expenditures (CARES Act)	Cities	City Allocations (ARP Act)
Wetonka town, South Dakota	\$0	Wetonka town	\$1,431
White city, South Dakota	\$3,950	White city	\$87,446
White Lake city, South Dakota	\$25,955	White Lake city	\$65,987
White River city, South Dakota	\$39,388	White River city	\$102,646
White Rock town, South Dakota	\$0	White Rock town	\$536
Whitewood city, South Dakota	\$240,774	Whitewood city	\$175,071
Willow Lake city, South Dakota	\$18,460	Willow Lake city	\$43,455
Wilmot city, South Dakota	\$0	Wilmot city	\$89,592
Winner city, South Dakota	\$2,111,656	Winner city	\$505,006
Wolsey town, South Dakota	\$19,033	Wolsey town	\$71,352
Wood town, South Dakota	\$0	Wood town	\$11,266
Woonsocket city, South Dakota	\$84,650	Woonsocket city	\$115,880
Worthing city, South Dakota	\$50,135	Worthing city	\$180,078
Yale town, South Dakota	\$0	Yale town	\$20,565
Yankton city, South Dakota	\$3,115,057	Yankton city	\$2,626,427
<b>Total (CARES Act)</b>	<b>\$130,114,965</b>	<b>Total (ARP Act)</b>	<b>\$103,686,569</b>

1: funding was transferred by federal government directly to South Dakota; BFM set up application process for cities to access these funds

2: funding will be transferred by federal government directly or indirectly to cities (Sioux Falls and Rapid City will receive funding directly from federal government, while South Dakota will receive funding for all other cities and allocate it within 30 days of receipt); **these numbers are not yet final.**