

IDAHO

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2nd UPDATED REVIEW OF THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021



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BUDGET AND POLICY ANALYSIS

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- Providing assistance to high-poverty school districts to advance equitable funding across districts and geographies;
 - Evidence-based educational services and practices to address the academic needs of students, including tutoring, summer, afterschool, and other extended learning and enrichment programs; and
 - Evidence-based practices to address the social, emotional, and mental health needs of students.
 - *Promoting Healthy Childhood Environments.*
 - New or expanded high-quality childcare to provide safe and supportive care for children;
 - Home visiting programs; and
 - Enhanced services for child welfare involved families and foster youth.
- **Uses Outside the Scope of this Category. . . .**
 - A general infrastructure project, for example, typically would not be included unless the project responded to a specific pandemic public health need (e.g., investments in facilities for the delivery of vaccines) or a specific negative economic impact like those described above (e.g., affordable housing in a QCT). ARPA explicitly includes infrastructure if it is “necessary” and in water, sewer, or broadband.
 - This category of eligible uses also would not include contributions to rainy day funds, financial reserves, or similar funds.

Category (B) To provide premium pay of up to \$13.00 per hour in addition to base pay to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 health emergency or provide grants to employers with employees performing essential work.

- Fiscal Recovery Funds payments may be used by recipients to provide premium pay to eligible workers performing essential work during the COVID–19 public health emergency or to provide grants to third-party employers with eligible workers performing essential work. These are workers who have been and continue to be relied on to maintain continuity of operations of essential critical infrastructure sectors, including those who are critical to protecting the health and wellbeing of their communities.
- Such workers include:
 - Staff at nursing homes, hospitals and home care settings;
 - Workers at farms, food production facilities, grocery stores, and restaurants;
 - Janitors and sanitation workers;
 - Truck drivers, transit staff, and warehouse workers;
 - Public health and safety staff;
 - Childcare workers, educators, and other school staff; and
 - Social service and human services staff.
- To ensure that premium pay is targeted to workers that faced or face heightened risks due to the character of their work, the Interim Final Rule defines essential work as work involving regular in-person interactions or regular physical handling of items that were also handled by