Timeline of COVID-19 federal relief acts

- **1-Dec-19**: Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act
- **10-Mar-20**: Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA)
- **18-Jun-20**: Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES)
- **26-Sep-20**: Paycheck Protection Program and Healthcare Enhancement Act
- **4-Jan-21**: Coronavirus Relief and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA)
- **14-Apr-21**: American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)
- **23-Jul-21**:
ARPA Buckets

Diagram 1. Flow of Funding from the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, $1.8 Billion

- State Fiscal Recovery Fund, $1.1 Billion
- Capital Projects Fund, $128.5 Million
- Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, $579 Million
  - Metropolitan Cities, $124 Million
  - Counties, $347 Million
  - Non-Entitl. Units (pop. < 50,000), $108 Million
ARPA Funds Requiring Legislative Appropriation

- Direct Allocations to Agencies: $1.3 Billion
- State Fiscal Recovery Fund: $1.1 Billion
- Capital Projects Fund: $128.5 Million
- Local Fiscal Recovery Fund: $108 Million
Program Direct ARPA

Number of Allocations by Functional Area

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<th>Functional Area</th>
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Federal Requirements

- Low Income Household Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
  - Created in 1981 through Title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget reconciliation Act of 1981, Public Law 97-35, as amended
  - A block grant
  - Annual federal funding is approximately $5 billion
    - Idaho typically receives $18-19 million
  - Seasonal Assistance and Crisis Assistance

- Normal Federal Requirements
  - Annual application
  - Compliance with “Single Audit Act” (ch. 75 of Title 31, USC)
  - Renters and homeowners treated equally
  - Provide for administrative hearings for those or are denied benefits
  - Reporting Requirements on number of clients (over 60; disabled; have children, etc)
Federal Requirements

• What ARPA Changed for LIHEAP
  o Raised the eligible income level from 150% of FPL to 60% of state median income
  o State chose to allow online applications
  o Did not count the direct stimulus money to individuals as income to qualify
  o Extended the “LIHEAP Season” during FY 2021
    • The “Season” is when applications are accepted
      o usually Oct/November through January
Already Appropriated

• Legislature approved $681,512,400 in Agency Direct ARPA funds last legislative session
  o 57.5% of the total available for Direct Allocations

• Includes all amounts allocated for:
  o #7 SNAP Administrative Grants
  o #8 WIC enhancements
  o #9 ESSER III – LEA Direct and Set-Aside for Non-Admin/Other
  o #10 ESSER III – Homeless Children and Youth
  o #11 Emergency Assistance for non-public schools
  o #12 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act – Grants to States
  o #13 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act – Special Ed Preschool
  o #28 COVID-19 Preparedness Adjustment
  o #46 Child Care Entitlement to States
Requested/Recommended

• Agencies have requested $19,543,300 in FY 2022 Supplemental Appropriations
  o 1.6% of the total available for Direct Allocations

• Governor has recommended $933,905,000 for FY 2023
  o 78.8% of the total available for Direct Allocations

• Why do FY 2022 and FY 2023 add to over 100%?
  o Contractor stand up delays
    • Hiring issues, compliance issues
  o Ramp up delays
    • Notice to public, application set up, financial set up
  o Federal approval/release delays
    • Home and Community Based Services example
Absorbed

• DHW used existing federal appropriation to spend out some ARPA funds
  o Funds are Requested/Recommended/Appropriated into the existing Cooperative Welfare (Federal) Fund, due to cost allocation requirements
  o DHW Example: WIC on line 8 of the report
    • The total $2.4 million was paid out in FY 2022 without needing additional appropriation
      o Increased the fruit and vegetable allowance from $9 to $35 for four months

• Other agencies also used their existing federal appropriations
  o Department of Labor