

Jeffry D. Harris
Of Counsel
Bricker Graydon LLP

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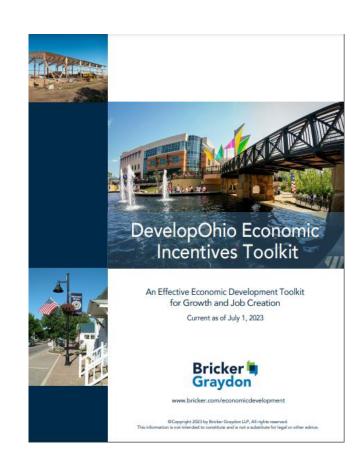


Resource: DevelopOhio Toolkit



NEW UPDATES August 2022

- DevelopOhio blog's free resource:
 - Economic Incentives Toolkit
- First written in 2011
- User-friendly by design
 - Desk reference guide for "greenhorns" to experienced economic developers





Local Fiscal Recovery Fund – Eligible use "buckets"

Sec. 603(c)(1)

- A. Respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative economic impacts
- B. Respond to workers performing essential work
- C. To provide government services to extent of reduction in revenue
- D. To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure



1st bucket – Respond to health emergency / negative economic impacts

- Help with negative public health or economic impacts resulting from COVID-19 pandemic:
 - Virus mitigation & prevention costs
 - Mental health treatment for residents
 - Responding to increased gun violence
 - Food & housing assistance

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1st bucket – Respond to health emergency / negative economic impacts

- Help with negative public health or economic impacts resulting from COVID-19 pandemic:
 - Childcare
 - Vacant & abandoned properties
 - Parks & outdoor recreation areas



1st bucket – Response to COVID-19 (31 CFR 35.6(b)(ii)(A)(5))

Hey, I can do that?

- Affordable Housing development
 - ARPA funds to renovate and/or construct specific housing units for tenants / homeowners that otherwise satisfy federal affordable housing programs
 - Treasury's Final Rule presumes beneficiary impacted or disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 pandemic if:
 - Funds are used for affordable housing programs; and
 - Qualify for:
 - National Housing Trust Fund (12 U.S.C. 4568)
 - Home Investment Partnerships Program (42 U.S.C. 12721 et seq.)

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1st bucket – Response to COVID-19 (31 CFR 35.6(b)(ii)(A)(5))

Hey, I can do that? (cont.)

- Affordable Housing development (cont.)
 - July 27, 2022, U.S. Treasury expanded federal affordable housing programs beyond the HTF and HOME:
 - Public Housing Capital Fund, administered by HUD
 - Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program, administered by HUD
 - Section 811 Supporting Housing for Persons with Disabilities Program, administered by HUD
 - Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA), administered by HUD
 - Multifamily Preservation & Revitalization Program, administered by USDA

Homeownership assistance under CDBG (at 24 CFR 570.201(n))

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1st bucket – Response to COVID-19 (31 CFR 35.6(b)(3)(ii)(A)(11)(iv))

Hey, I can do that? (cont.)

- Addressing Vacant or Abandoned properties
 - ARPA funds to renovate vacant & abandoned properties that are located within Qualified Census Tracts within the recipient's boundaries
 - When a vacant or abandoned building is located in a disproportionately impacted community, Treasury expressly authorizes a <u>range of rehabilitation</u> <u>expenditures</u> as satisfying the 2-part test



1st bucket – Response to COVID-19 (31 CFR 35.6(b)(3)(ii)(A)(11)(iv))

Hey, I can do that? (cont.)

- Addressing Vacant or Abandoned properties (cont.)
 - Rehabilitation, renovation, maintenance, or costs to secure vacant or abandoned properties to reduce their negative impact
 - Costs associated with acquiring and securing legal title of vacant or abandoned properties and other costs to position the property for current or future productive use
 - Removal and remediation of environmental containments or hazards from vacant or abandoned properties
 - **Demolition** or deconstruction of vacant or abandoned buildings (including residential, commercial, or industrial buildings)



1st bucket – Response to COVID-19 (31 CFR 35.6(b)(3)(ii)(A)(11)(iv))

Hey, I can do that? (cont.)

- Addressing Vacant or Abandoned properties (cont.)
 - Greening or cleanup of vacant lots, as well as other efforts to make vacant lots safer for the surrounding community
 - Conversion of vacant or abandoned properties to affordable housing
 - Inspection fees and other administrative costs incurred to ensure compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations for demolition, greening, or other remediation activities



1st bucket – Response to COVID-19 (Treasury FAQs, Item 4.9)

Hey, I can do that? (cont.)

- Capitalizing Revolving Loan Funds (RLFs)
 - Affordable Housing loans
 - Treasury's July 27, 2022 update
 - Recipient may charge to the ARPA special revenue fund the entire amount of the loan / investment, at the time of disbursement (with loan repayments not subject to federal program income rules)
 - Loans must have terms not less than 20 years
 - Affordable housing project being financed has an affordability period of not less than 20 years after occupancy



1st bucket – Response to COVID-19 (31 CFR 35.6(b)(4))

Beware!

- Capital Expenditures under ARPA's 1st bucket of eligible use
 - Must follow capital expenditures protocols
 - If a particular expenditure / grant / loan ≤ \$1M (i.e., Treasury's "safe harbor"):
 - Recipient write-up supporting information (i.e., answer the two-part framework) for audit file
 - If a particular expenditure / grant / loan > \$1M:
 - Recipient also must prepare a Written Justification as to that financing
 - Comprised of (1) a description of the public harm addressed by capital expenditure; (2)
 explanation why capital expenditures are appropriate to address that harm; and (3)
 comparison against 2 alternative types of capital expenditures



2nd bucket – Pay essential workers

- County can use its ARPA funds to:
 - Pay its own employees for showing up, in-person, at the job site during the quarantine
 - Pay businesses in the county to pass along to their workers who showed up during the quarantine



3rd bucket – Provide government services

- County can use its ARPA funds to:
 - Build public infrastructure, including roads
 - Improve cybersecurity, including buying computer hardware & software
 - Fund public health services
 - Brownfield clean-up
 - School or educational services
 - Provide police, fire, and other public safety services
 - Including retroactive reimbursement of General Fund for payroll incurred



3rd bucket – Provide government services

Hey, I can do that?

- Capitalizing Revolving Loan Funds (RLFs)
 - Loans extended as Government Services (3rd bucket analysis)
 - Treasury authorizes a more permissive manner of capitalizing loan funds
 - Recipient's investment to capitalize a RLF under 3rd bucket rationale deemed by Treasury to be expended in full, and therefore is charged in the full amount against recipient's ARPA special revenue fund account at the time of disbursement

Such loans are not restricted as to purpose



4th bucket – Build water, sewer, or internet broadband infrastructure

- County can use its ARPA funds to:
 - Build water lines
 - Replace old lead water pipes
 - Fix and improve sewer lines and waste water treatment plants

Build new internet broadband connections for residents



Ohio Constitution's restrictions on involvement w/ private enterprise

Beware!

- Avoid any treatment of counties' participation in ARPA-funded projects as an equity investment
 - Structure any investment by county as a loan, subject to a loan agreement
- Ohio Constitution, Art. VIII, Sections 4, 6, 13, and 16
 - These provisions collectively govern the extent by which political subdivisions can involve themselves in, and interact with, private enterprise

Nonprofit exception under the Ohio Constitution allows such involvement



Ohio Constitution's restrictions on involvement w/ private enterprise

Beware! (cont.)

- Art. VIII, Sec. 16 of the Ohio Constitution & R.C. 133.51
 - Sufficient authority to invest ARPA funds for purposes of adequate housing
 - Across all housing types, irrespective whether the housing units supported by ARPA funds are "affordable" or not
- Art. VIII, Sec. 13 of the Ohio Constitution
 - Sufficient authority to invest ARPA funds in economic development projects
 - 4 magic words: industry, commerce, distribution, and research
 - Any such investment sourced only from non-tax revenue
 - We view the use of ARPA allocation as such



Follow federal Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200)

Beware!

- Make certain to follow federal Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200)
 - Use of ARPA funds must be in accordance with both state law
 & federal contracting & bidding laws
 - Recipient (county) to follow the more restrictive law



Follow federal Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200)

Beware! (cont.)

A. Sealed Bids

- Recipient may use sealed bids to comply with both state and federal law
- Under state law, use sealed bidding for most purchases in excess of \$50,000
- This is the "default" process
- Award contract to the "lowest responsible" bidder



Follow federal Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200)

Beware! (cont.)

- B. Competitive Proposals
 - In lieu of sealed bids, the Uniform Guidance allows use of a competitive proposal process
 - Limited in its use of a proposal process under state law:
 - Competitive proposals cannot be used for "construction, design, demolition, alteration, repair, or reconstruction" of capital improvements
 - Award contract to the firm whose proposal is "most advantageous"
 - which factors both price and technical ability



Follow federal Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200)

Beware! (cont.)

- C. Non-Competitive Procurement
 - Express Exceptions
 - Competitive procurement not necessary where work only available from one source
 - Where a "public exigency" or emergency requires a prompt procurement
 & prohibits delay
 - Bidding Threshold
 - Under state law, purchases < \$50,000 need not be competitively procured
 - Under federal law, purchases < \$10,000 are "micropurchases" and need not be competitively procured
 - Purchases > \$10,000, but < \$250,000 require multiple price quotations



Follow federal Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200)

Beware! (cont.)

- D. Cooperative Purchasing
 - Uniform Guidance also expressly "encourages" non-federal entities to use cooperative purchasing agreements
 - Care should be taken when using cooperative purchasing
 - Under state law, Ohio Attorney General has opined that construction services may not be procured under the general cooperative purchasing statute, R.C. 9.48, but instead must be procured through a council of governments under R.C. 167.081
 - Ohio Auditor of State has opined that the State Term program, under R.C.
 125.04, while compliant with state law, does not comply with federal law



Questions?

Jeffry Harris, Esq.



614.227.4860

www.brickergraydon.com

