

Report to the Financial Stimulus Accountability Group on the Federal and State Fiscal Response to COVID-19

(Updated February 1, 2021)

The Governor's Office and the Department of Finance and Administration have worked to track federal and state expenditures related to the COVID-19 pandemic and response. While new information is continuing to be generated by our federal partners and state agencies, this report summarizes the most up-to-date findings and updates for the consideration of the Financial Stimulus Accountability Group.¹

Timeline of the State and Federal Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

On December 31, 2019, the People's Republic of China reported the discovery of the novel coronavirus to the World Health Organization. By January 7, 2020, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention had established a coronavirus incident management system and soon thereafter activated its Emergency Operations Center to coordinate a domestic and international response. On January 14, the first case of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was identified in the United States. On January 16, the State of Tennessee Department of Health and Emergency Management Agency activated the State Health Operations Center, ensuring rapid coordination of response activities throughout all 95 counties. On January 21, the Tennessee Department of Health developed triage and surveillance processes and guidance for healthcare providers. On January 31, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services declared a public health emergency for the United States. On February 9, the White House Coronavirus Task Force briefed the nation's governors at the National Governor's Association meeting in Washington, D.C. On February 21, the Tennessee State Public Health Laboratory validated the PCR test at the Nashville laboratory, becoming one of only five states in the nation to complete the verification of the CDC EUA COVID-19 test.

On March 3, 2020, the state's deadliest tornado in seven years hit communities in West and Middle Tennessee, killing 25 Tennesseans, injuring more than 300, and causing \$1.1 billion in total damages. On March 4, 2020, Governor Lee announced the formation of the Coronavirus Task Force to enhance Tennessee's coordinated efforts to prevent, identify, and treat potential cases of COVID-19. On March 5, the first case of COVID-19 was confirmed in Tennessee. On March 12, Governor Lee declared a state of emergency granting the state special powers to

¹ Information for this report has been compiled by the Tennessee Governor's Office and the Department of Finance & Administration. All grant and expenditure information reflect the best data available at the time of the report and is subject to future updates. For questions, contact Tony Niknejad, Policy Director, Office of the Governor at tony.niknejad@tn.gov.

suspend certain laws and access necessary financial resources. On March 19, the Tennessee legislature recessed after passing multiple state appropriations to support the pandemic response. Governor Lee signed those appropriations into law on April 2.

On March 6, President Trump signed legislation authorizing new spending to support the medical and public health response to coronavirus. On March 18, President Trump signed the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, authorizing new spending and issuing new requirements for employers and public benefit programs. On March 27, President Trump signed into law the CARES Act, enacting a bipartisan economic and public health response to support individuals, businesses, healthcare providers, and state and local governments. CARES Act aid to businesses and healthcare providers would later be expanded by federal legislation on April 24. Beginning in February, the President also launched several executive actions to support the federal and state response to COVID-19.

On April 16, Governor Lee announced the formation of the Financial Stimulus Accountability Group (FSAG) to advise on the distribution of new federal relief funds. On April 22, the FSAG held its first public meeting via teleconference. The agenda included a review of federal actions, a discussion of spending priorities, and an overview of COVID-19 potential impacts on the state's economy and budget. That same evening, the United States Department of the Treasury released the first set of guidance for the Coronavirus Relief Fund ("CRF"), a flexible grant to states for the limited purpose of addressing necessary costs to the pandemic incurred no later than December 30, 2020. Over the enacted CRF grant period of 10 months, Treasury's guidance was updated 11 times, including expansions to Frequently Asked Questions and issuance of Office of Inspector General guidance. In addition to the Coronavirus Relief Fund, the federal government, through the CARES Act, made significant expansions or changes to 69 federal programs or award of funds. Over the duration of the grant period, the Financial Stimulus Accountability Group announced multiple initiatives dedicating CRF funds to support the public health response and relief to individuals, communities, and businesses.

On October 21, the Tennessee Department of Health announced the state's plan for the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines. The first COVID-19 vaccine in the state was administered on December 16. As of January 29, more than 153,700 Tennesseans have received two doses of COVID-19 vaccine, ranking Tennessee among the top ten states in the percentage of residents fully vaccinated.²

On December 27, Congress passed the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2021 (CRRSAA), extending the deadline for the Coronavirus Relief Fund and authorizing several new appropriations. On December 29, Governor Lee extended the state of emergency to February 29, 2021, to continue to facilitate regulatory flexibilities and support the state's response to COVID-19. On January 21, the U.S. Department of Health and Human

² "COVID-19 Vaccine Planning and Distribution Brief #8," Tennessee Department of Health, January 28, 2021.

Services renewed the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency (PHE) for an additional 90 days, providing additional flexibility and relief to health care providers.

Federal Fiscal Response

CARES Act (Enacted March 27, 2020, Amended April 24, 2020)

Via the Families First and Coronavirus Response (FFCRA) Act³, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act⁴, the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act,⁵ and the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2021 (CRRSAA)⁶, Congress authorized over \$2.4 trillion in federal outlays and revenue decreases to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.⁷ The CARES Act represents over \$2.2 trillion in federal spending, nearly \$1.4 trillion of which went to direct assistance to individuals, families, and businesses affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.⁸ \$430 billion of CARES Act spending went to support state and local governments, relief and payment increases to healthcare providers, increases in disaster assistance funding, education, and safety-net program spending. An additional \$454 billion was appropriated to support new Federal Reserve lending facilities made available to businesses, states, and municipalities. This report will focus on funds received and administered by the State of Tennessee, affiliated public entities, and state political subdivisions.

Under the terms of the CARES Act, the State of Tennessee and specific large political subdivisions were eligible to draw down, in aggregate, \$2.6 billion through the Coronavirus Relief Fund. Of this total, \$284.65 million was requested directly by the governments of Shelby County, the City of Memphis, and Metro-Nashville. These distributions were subtracted from the State of Tennessee's Coronavirus Relief Fund allocation, resulting in \$2.363 billion being made available to the State of Tennessee for its operations and support to the state's remaining 93 counties.

In addition to the Coronavirus Relief Fund, additional funds authorized by the CARES Act have been appropriated for established programs or grants to be administered by the State of Tennessee or public higher education institutions. The Coronavirus Relief Fund and other restricted funds authorized by the CARES Act resulted in \$8.4 billion of federal funds administered by the State of Tennessee within calendar year 2020. These funds are listed in

³ H.R. 6201, the Families First and Coronavirus Response (FFCRA) Act (enacted on March 18, 2020, as Public Law 116-127).

⁴ H.R. 748, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (enacted on March 27, 2020, as Public Law 116-13).

⁵ H.R. 266, the "Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act," (enacted on April 24, 2020, as Public Law 116-139).

⁶ H.R. 133, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (enacted on December 27, 2020, as Public Law 116-260).

⁷ Congressional Budget Office, "The Budgetary Effects of Laws Enacted in Response to the 2020 Coronavirus Pandemic, March and April 2020", June 2020, <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2020-06/56403-CBO-covid-legislation.pdf>

⁸ Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, "What's in the \$2 Trillion Coronavirus Relief Package," May 2020, <http://www.crfb.org/blogs/whats-2-trillion-coronavirus-relief-package>

Table 1 of this report. This includes \$3.74 billion administered in the form of enhanced unemployment insurance payments under the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) program and \$750 million in other federally funded unemployment benefits. Some of the programs authorized by the CARES Act were renewed by the CRRSAA, more details on which are noted in Table 2 of this report. Detailed descriptions of restricted program funds authorized by CARES and the CRRSAA, are provided in this report beginning on page 20.

Table 1. CARES Act COVID-19 Assistance to the State of Tennessee and Public Higher Education Institutions (\$ in millions)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Amount</u>
AGRICULTURE	
Emergency Food Program (TEFAP)	5.19
AGING	
Congregate Meals and Home Delivered Meals	14.61
Home and Community-Based Supportive Services	4.06
Family Caregivers	2.01
Aging and Disability Resource Centers	1.10
Protection of Vulnerable Older Americans	0.40
ARTS COMMISSION	
National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)	0.48
National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) - South Arts Regional	0.06
CHILDRENS SERVICES	
Child Welfare Services	1.01
Enhanced FMAP - DCS	4.40
HUMAN SERVICES	
Child Care and Development Block Grant	82.40
Community Services Block Grant	19.70
Child and Adult Food Care Program	16.40
Summer Food Program	9.00
ECD	
Community Development Block Grant	34.81
EDUCATION	
Education Stabilization Fund (Elementary & Secondary Education Emergency Relief)	259.00
Education Stabilization Fund (Governor's Education Emergency Relief Fund)	63.61
USDA Child Nutrition (FNS)	76.00
FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION	
Coronavirus Relief Fund (State of Tennessee allocation)	2,363.49
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	13.94
Family Violence Prevention and Services Formula Grants	0.71
HEALTH	

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Hospital Preparedness Program	0.63
Grants to states, localities, and tribes	27.44
Emerging Infections Program	2.69
Telehealth and Rural Health Grants	3.20
Community Health Centers - CPRS Act	3.23
Ryan White/AIDS	1.09
Core State Violence and Injury Prevention Programs	0.17
Rape Prevention and Education Program	0.07
ELC - Testing	155.00
Partnership to Promote Local Efforts to Reduce Environmental Exposure	0.08
HIGHER EDUCATION	
Hollings Manufacturing Extension Program	0.99
Education Stabilization Fund (Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund)	168.98
HBCU and PBI Funds	16.70
SIP Funds	5.80
National Science Foundation RAPID Grants	0.53
LABOR	
UI Administration (Budgeted)	19.60
Dislocated Workers Assistance (Budgeted)	6.0
UI Benefits – FPUC (Actual)	3,740.8
UI Benefits – PUA (Actual)	456.7
UI Benefits – PEUC (Actual)	147.1
UI Supplemental Budget (Budgeted)	8.9
UI Emergency Relief - Employer Reimbursement Funds (Actual)	28.4
Waiting Week Funds (Actual)	82.9
MENTAL HEALTH	
Emergency Response Activities	2.00
Suicide Prevention Programs	0.80
SECRETARY OF STATE	
Election Security Grants	7.98
LSTA State Grants	0.61
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
Transit Infrastructure Grants - Nonurbanized Area	57.59
Transit Infrastructure Grants - Growing States	8.03
Grants-in-Aid to Airports	2.56
Grants-in-Aid to Airports via Block Grant	1.91
TENNESSEE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY	
Disaster Relief Fund	100.23
Emergency Management Performance Grants	1.99
TENNCARE	
Impact of Enhanced FMAP - TennCare	358.00

Enhanced FMAP - Strategic Health	4.00
THDA	
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	18.10
Emergency Solutions Grants	33.59
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	10.55
Total	8,457.32

In addition to the CARES Act appropriations allocated to the State of Tennessee, the CARES Act also authorized significant direct relief to individuals and non-government entities. For individuals, the primary sources of relief were unemployment insurance benefits and Economic Impact Payments.

The CARES Act amended unemployment insurance benefits and established the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (FPUA) program, which provided an extra \$600 weekly benefit for all weeks of unemployment between April 5 - July 31, 2020, in addition to the benefit amount an individual would otherwise be entitled to receive under state law. After FPUA expired, a new program funded with federal Disaster Relief Funds was authorized by federal executive order. Eligible claimants received an additional \$300 payment between July 28 - September 11.⁹

The U.S. Treasury provided two rounds of direct payments to eligible individuals in the form of stimulus checks. The CARES Act initially provided Economic Impact Payments to American households of up to \$1,200 per adult for individuals whose income was less than \$99,000 (or \$198,000 for joint filers) and \$500 per child under 17 years old – or up to \$3,400 for a family of four. (The CRRSAA later expanded this benefit, authorizing additional payments of up to \$600 per adult and up to \$600 for each qualifying child). Economic Impact Payments are subject to a phased means-test, which reduces the amounts of rebates for individuals exceeding specified income thresholds.

Congress also authorized direct relief to businesses and hospitals. For businesses, \$760 billion nationally has been appropriated for the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) and other relief programs via the Small Business Administration. As of January 24, 104,259 PPP loans have been made in Tennessee, totaling \$9.39 billion.¹⁰ The average PPP loan size in Tennessee is \$90,139. A July 2020 analysis showed that 84.3 percent of Tennessee small businesses representing 85.3 percent of eligible borrowers received PPP loans authorized by the CARES Act.¹¹

⁹ Department of Labor & Workforce Development, “LWA Unemployment Benefit Ending in Tennessee,” <https://www.tn.gov/workforce/general-resources/news/2020/9/10/lwa-unemployment-benefit-ending-in-tennessee.html>

¹⁰ Tennessee Department of Financial Institutions analysis of Tennessee Bankers Association data, January 2021.

¹¹ Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Report: Approvals through July 17, 2020,” U.S. Small Business Administration, July 19, 2020. https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/PPP_Report%20-%202020-07-19.pdf

In addition to the PPP, the SBA also administers COVID-19 Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL), which provides loan advances of up to \$10,000 for eligible businesses, with no repayment required. The SBA also operates the Express Bridge Loan Pilot program, which allows small businesses that currently have a business relationship with an SBA Express Lender to quickly access up to \$25,000 while waiting for disbursement of EIDL loans. Congress also established the Shuttered Venue Operators (SVO) Grant in December 2020 to provide financial relief to entities such as live performance venues and museums. In addition to these programs, the SBA will pay six months of principal, interest, and fees for all 7(a), 504, and Microloans (but not EIDL or PPP loans) in regular servicing status disbursed before September 27, 2020. The EIDL program was reauthorized by the CRRSAA for business support and is scheduled to expire on December 31, 2021.

The Federal Reserve Bank also launched the Main Street Lending Program. This program established a special purpose vehicle to purchase up to \$600 billion in eligible full-service loans to small and mid-sized private businesses. Qualified businesses that were in sound financial condition before the pandemic were eligible to receive loans of \$250,000 or more through this effort.

For hospitals and other healthcare providers, over \$175 billion was appropriated to HHS to reimburse health care providers for expenses or lost expenses attributable to the pandemic. The primary vehicle for this relief was the HHS Provider Relief Fund, which was pushed to providers in multiple phases and through targeted distributions for “COVID-19 high impact” providers, rural providers, skilled nursing facilities, and safety-net hospitals.

In April 2020, HHS announced that \$50 billion general relief funds would be distributed nationally to 318,168 medical providers. Of those funds, HHS reports that 5,811 Tennessee hospitals received \$738.8 million in payments; however, reporting is ongoing, and this is likely to increase.

In May, HHS announced \$22 billion in distributions to “high impact” and rural providers nationally. From those funds, six Tennessee hospitals qualified as high impact and received \$68.4 million; 390 rural Tennessee providers received \$496 million in rural provider payments; and 22 facilities received \$38.5 million in targeted relief for small city and rural specialty hospitals. Additionally, HHS announced \$4.9 billion in relief for Skilled Nursing Facilities, which provided \$107.2 million to 319 facilities.

In June and July, HHS announced the distribution of an additional \$13 billion nationally to safety-net hospitals. 44 Tennessee safety-net hospitals received \$485.25 million in support. Since August, HHS has announced a third general distribution of \$24.5 billion, \$2.5 billion in COVID-19 support for nursing homes, and \$2 billion in nursing home incentive payments. Half of the third general distribution has been allocated as of January, delivering \$237.5 million in relief to 1,071 Tennessee hospitals. Additionally, 233 nursing homes received \$27.4 million in quality incentive payments, and 315 nursing homes and SNFs received \$55.6 in COVID-19 support.

As of January 2021, HHS has announced the allocation of approximately \$150 billion of the total \$178 billion appropriated provider relief funds and reports paying out \$102 billion nationally. Of this balance, HHS reports paying \$2.26 billion to 7,440 Tennessee hospitals.

Under the CARES Act, Tennessee private higher education institutions received Higher Education Emergency Relief (HEER) funds exceeding \$75 million. Tennessee public institutions received \$168 million in HEER funds. The CRRSAA allocated an additional \$404.6 million to Tennessee IHEs, including proprietary institutions. HEER fund distributions to both private and public institutions are described in **Appendix 8**.

The Federal Aviation Administration distributed \$124 million in CARES Act grant funds to Tennessee commercial aviation airports to use for any purpose for which airport revenues may lawfully be used. This distribution is described in **Appendix 10**.

The U.S. Department of Justice also established the COVID Emergency Supplemental Funding (CESF) program for law enforcement agencies and awarded 22 Tennessee cities and 20 Tennessee counties an aggregate amount of \$7.2 million. This distribution is described in **Appendix 11**.

Table 2. CARES Act - COVID-19 Appropriations to Local Governments and Non-State Entities
Funds provided directly by federal agency (\$ in millions)

Agency - Program (Beneficiary)	Amount
Treasury - CRF - Local Governments ¹² (Shelby County & City of Memphis Governments ¹³)	163.53
Treasury - CRF - Local Governments - (Metro-Nashville Government)	121.12
HHS - Public Health and Social Services Relief Fund – Total	2,557.86
HHS (ACF) - Head Start	14.70
HHS (ACL) - Centers for Independent Living	1.50
USDOE - Higher Education Emergency Relief (Private Colleges)	68.19
USDOE - HBCU and PBI Funds (Private Colleges) ¹⁴	6.83
USDOE - SIP Funds (Private Colleges)	1.09
DHS - Emergency Food and Shelter Program (Local Service Organizations)	3.28
DOT - Transit Infrastructure Grants - Urbanized Area formula ¹⁵	142.99
DOT - Transit Infrastructure Grants - State of Good Repair	11.55
DOT - Transit Infrastructure Grants - Growing States	9.58
DOT (FAA) - CARES Act Grants (Airports)	124.1
DOJ - CESF Program (22 cities/20 counties)	7.2
SBA - Small Business Paycheck Protection Program (104,259 loans issued through 1/24/2021)	9,397.84

¹² Direct certification was restricted by Congress to local governments with populations in excess of 500,000 persons.

¹³ Memphis and Shelby County applied jointly and have internally separate distributions for city and county. City of Memphis received \$113.61 million. Shelby County government received \$49.92 million

¹⁴ American Baptist College, Fisk University, Lane College, LeMoyne-Owen College, and Meharry Medical College.

¹⁵ These funds are for public transit programs and may be used for general operating expenses (e.g., payroll).

Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2021

On December 27, the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2021 (CRRSAA) was enacted into law.¹⁶ This law provided the necessary funding to continue federal government operations for the 2021 federal fiscal year, combining 12 separate annual appropriations bills at cost of \$1.4 trillion. The bill also included over \$900 billion in federal spending on COVID-19 relief.¹⁷

Notable CRRSAA appropriations for COVID Relief nationally include:

- \$284 billion for the Paycheck Protection Program and Economic Injury Disaster Loan Advances¹⁸ (In addition to \$15 billion for Emergency Grants to Performance/Entertainment Venues and \$12 billion for Community Development Financial Institutions and Minority Depository Institutions.)
- \$166 billion for direct Economic Impact Payments to taxpayers (i.e., \$600 checks);
- \$120 billion for expanded and extended Unemployment Insurance benefits;
- \$82 billion for Education (K-12 and Higher Education)
- \$69 billion for Vaccines, Testing and Tracing, Community Health, and Health Care Provider Support;
- \$45 billion for Transportation;
- \$26 billion for Nutrition and Agriculture;
- \$25 billion for Rental Assistance;
- \$12 billion for State Highway Funding and Grants to Airports

Table 3 of this report summarizes the estimated impact of the CRRSAA's coronavirus relief appropriations on the state of Tennessee; however, only an incomplete accounting can be provided at this time. As of January 27, multiple federal appropriations listed below are pending federal agency award and guidance. In addition, while additional details describing the eligible use and intent of these awards are provided in this report, federal agencies retain the final discretion in the application and oversight of these uses, and those terms may be more expansive or restrictive than what is reported at this time. All estimates are provided by the Federal Funds Information for States¹⁹, a third-party database and report service.

¹⁶ H.R. 133, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (enacted on December 27, 2020, as Public Law 116-260), <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/116/hr133/text>

¹⁷ COVID-19 Emergency Relief Package - Topline Summary of New Agreement; Joint Committee on Taxation, Estimated Budget Effects of the Revenue Provisions Contained in Rules Committee Print 116-68, The "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021" available at <https://www.jct.gov/publications/2020/jcx-24-20/>; Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, "What's in the Final COVID Relief Deal of 2020," Dec. 21, 2020, <http://www.crfb.org/blogs/whats-final-covid-relief-deal-2020>

¹⁸ The legislation also included improvements to tax treatment of PPP loans, expansion of eligibility for borrowers, and provisions to improve participation by minority-owned-businesses.

¹⁹ Federal Funds Information for States, "About" available at <https://ffis.org/about>

Table 3. CRRSAA COVID-19 Assistance to the State of Tennessee and Public Higher Education Institutions (\$ in millions)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Amount</u>
AGRICULTURE	
Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)*	8.32
AGING	
Congregate Meals and Home-Delivered Meals	TBD
CHILDRENS SERVICES	
Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood *	7.17
Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF)*	1.75
HUMAN SERVICES	
Elder Justice Programs	TBD
Child Care and Development Block Grants (CCDBG)*	234.51
SNAP State Administrative Support	TBD
EDUCATION	
Education Stabilization Fund - Elementary and Secondary Education Emergency Relief (ESSER II)	1,107.66
Education Stabilization Fund - Governor's Education Emergency Relief Fund (GEER II)	27.80
Education Stabilization Fund - Emergency Assistance for Non-Public Schools (EANS)	72.84
USDA Child Nutrition (FNS)	TBD
HIGHER EDUCATION	
Education Stabilization Fund - Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF II)	404.69
HEALTH	
Grants to States, Localities, and Tribes for Testing (CDC)	393.07
Grants to States, Localities, and Tribes for Vaccine Administration (CDC)	61.71
MENTAL HEALTH	
Mental Health Block Grant*	31.57
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant*	29.95
Emergency Response Activities	TBD
Suicide Prevention Programs	TBD
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Persons with Disabilities	0.60
Highways*	211.15
Airport Improvement Program*	39.77
THDA	
Emergency Rental Assistance (State)**	383

*Official allocations have not been announced. Amounts are based on FFIS estimates.

** This figure is the maximum state allocation reported by the U.S. Department of the Treasury after direct payments are made to any of the eight eligible local governments in Tennessee.

State Fiscal Response (FY20 and FY21)

Prior to the CARES Act, the General Assembly passed HB 2821 (Public Chapter No. 651), which included state appropriations for emergency and contingency, grants to local governments, and multiple increases to the state’s healthcare investments.

Table 4. State Appropriations to Support COVID-19 Response (\$ in millions)

Rainy Day Fund Deposit	\$250.00
Health and Safety Emergency & Contingency Funds (FY20 Supplemental)	75.00
Health and Safety Emergency & Contingency Funds (FY21)	75.00
City and County Non-Recurring Grants	200.00
TEMA	30.00
Increase to the Healthcare Safety-Net (Uninsured)	12.50
Project Access (Specialist Support for Healthcare Safety-Net)	1.00
Children’s Behavioral Health Safety-Net	7.50
TennCare Rural Health Clinic Supplemental Payments	4.10

In addition to these appropriations, the Tennessee Department of Human Services on March 25 launched a COVID-19 Emergency Cash Assistance program, the Pandemic Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (PTANF), which provides means-tested benefits to families who have lost wages due to the COVID-19 emergency. These benefits are funded with existing TANF reserves. 16,621 families have been approved for the benefit of approximately 55,000 individuals as of June 28.

To maintain readiness for at-risk hospitals, the State of Tennessee released \$10 million for Rural and Small Hospital Readiness Grants. These funds have been fully obligated with grants issued to 29 small and rural hospital facilities. The Division of TennCare also used existing authority to increase support for medical providers. These actions include: accelerating (advancing) supplemental payments to the state’s hospitals totaling \$80.9 million, including \$3.6 million for Critical Access Hospitals; securing agreement from CMS to provide increased accelerated supplemental funding and paying out \$144.1 million for uncompensated hospital care; the distribution of \$40.7 million in additional funding to nursing facilities via the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) tied to the Nursing Facilities Assessment; working with CMS on a plan to distribute a total of \$22.7 million in targeted payments to a subset of Home- and Community-Based Services (HCBS) providers in the CHOICES and ECF CHOICES programs operated through TennCare; and the 1915(c) Waiver programs operated by the Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (DIDD).

TennCare also submitted a waiver request to implement a total of \$5 million in targeted payments to Community Mental Health Center and Substance Use Disorder agencies. Additional targeted TennCare relief payments include up to \$4.8 million for dental practices and \$12.4 million for primary care physicians. In total, there have been \$44.9 million targeted relief payments to HCBS providers, Community Mental Health Centers and Substance Use Disorder Agencies, dentists, and primary care physicians.

On April 30, applications opened for the Local Government Support Grants to Cities and Counties. \$210 million was appropriated by the General Assembly for this program. As of May 29, requests have been submitted for \$24.5 million in grant funds. Of those requests, \$358,000 was dedicated to COVID-19-related expenses. On June 18, the General Assembly approved the FY21 budget, which removed limitations on the use of the Local Support Grants to Cities and Counties. In June and July, grants were approved and distributed based on the per capita schedule enacted by the legislature.

Coronavirus Relief Fund

The single largest source of federal funding granted to the State of Tennessee was \$2.363 billion for the Coronavirus Relief Fund, administered by the United States Treasury. This program was appropriated and authorized by the CARES Act on March 27, 2020.²⁰

Guidance and Limitations on Use

There are significant limitations associated with the Coronavirus Relief Fund with respect to timing, eligible uses, and federal oversight and administration.

- (i) *Timing:* Expenditures from the Coronavirus Relief Fund were initially limited to costs incurred from March 1, 2020, to December 30, 2020. On December 21, Congress extended this coverage date to December 31, 2021, under the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2021 (CRRSAA).²¹
- (ii) *Eligible Uses:* Funds awarded under the Coronavirus Relief Fund may only be used to pay for “necessary expenditures incurred” due to the COVID-19 emergency. Further, such expenditures must be “unbudgeted” and represent costs that “were not accounted for” in a prior-enacted budget or represent a “substantially different” use from what was intended in the most recently approved budget as of the date of enactment. Funds may not be used for expenses that are not “substantially dedicated” or otherwise necessary to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency and may not be used to backfill lower-than-expected revenues for state and local governments.
- (iii) *Oversight and Administration:* While prior approval for expenditures is not required, all Coronavirus Relief Fund expenditures are subject to oversight by the U.S. Treasury Inspector General. States are responsible for ensuring that any funds distributed to them are used in compliance with Treasury guidelines. This includes funds that a state may later subgrant to a third party, such as a local government, non-profit, or private entity. All funds expended must fall within the Treasury guidelines and meet the definition of a necessary and reasonable expenditure under the CARES Act. Any funds used in a manner inconsistent with Treasury guidelines are subject to

²⁰ H.R. 748, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (enacted on March 27, 2020, as Public Law 116-13).

²¹ H.R. 133, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (enacted on December 27, 2020, as Public Law 116-260).

recoupment (i.e., repayment by the state). Tennessee is required to maintain records sufficient to demonstrate that funds have been used in accordance with Treasury guidance and the Single Audit Act. A government may deposit Fund payments into a government's general account and use those funds to meet immediate cash management needs, provided that the full amount of the payment is used to cover necessary expenditures. Interest earned on these funds may be used only to cover eligible expenses. Fund payments are not subject to the federal Cash Management Improvement Act. However, fund payments are considered federal financial assistance for purposes of the Single Audit Act, which requires certain internal controls, subrecipient monitoring and management, and provisions for audit.

Each of these limitations are further defined and described in detail via federal guidance memoranda issued by the U.S. Treasury. The U.S. Treasury first released guidance describing the terms and eligible use of these funds on April 22. This guidance was later updated on May 4 with a "Frequently Asked Questions" memorandum, which was later updated on May 28. Additional updates were issued to the Guidance on June 30 and September 2 and to the Frequently Asked Questions on June 24, August 10, September 2, October 19, and November 25. On August 28, the U.S. Treasury Office of Inspector General ("Treasury OIG") released its own guidance separate from the Treasury guidance documents. This guidance focused primarily on documentation, monitoring, and reporting, but also added additional guidance on eligible expenditures. This guidance was later updated on September 21 to reconcile national concerns of conflicting guidance from Treasury and Treasury OIG.²²

Distribution of Funds

With advice and support from the Governor's administration, the Financial Stimulus Accountability Group applied this guidance to develop several priorities for distribution of the Coronavirus Relief Fund. Below is a summary of those distributions of the Coronavirus Relief Fund as of December 31, 2020.

First Order Effects of COVID-19: Expenses required to respond to the Pandemic)

1. Health and Medical COVID-19 Expenses

Eligible expenditures include reimbursements for COVID-19 mitigation efforts taken on behalf of the Unified Command Group (UCG), Tennessee Department of Health (TDH), and Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA).

These expenses were processed on an as-needed basis to facilitate rapid response to the pandemic. Expenses applied to the CRF for health and medical expenses are projected to exceed \$350 million for 2020.

²² "Letter Regarding the Coronavirus Relief Fund," National Governors Association, Sept. 10, 2020, <https://www.nga.org/advocacy-communications/letters-nga/letter-changes-coronavirus-relief-fund/>

A. Tennessee Department of Health

Expenses incurred by TDH have been primarily for contact tracing, testing, vaccine administration, payroll expenses, and support programs for nursing facilities and community and faith-based clinics. These expenses do not reflect the full scope of TDH's response, as the State has also leveraged FEMA, CDC, and HHS funds to support other necessary public health expenses.

The Department has also administered two grant programs to assist hospitals and ambulance operators with increased costs associated with COVID-19. The Emergency Medical Services Ambulance Assistance Program awarded \$867,000 to reimburse expenses related to the installation of disinfecting UV light systems, and the Hospital Staffing Assistance Program distributed \$30 million of the \$51 million budgeted to support hospitals' increased staffing costs.

B. Tennessee Emergency Management Agency

Financing for TEMA emergency and disaster relief activities rely heavily on the federal Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act ("Stafford Act"). The Stafford Act was designed to support the intergovernmental coordination of disaster response and financial assistance in response to a presidential declaration of disaster or emergency.

The Stafford Act establishes a federal-state cost-sharing for certain public assistance and disaster response activities. This cost-share is set at 75 percent federal and 25 percent non-federal (i.e., state and local).

On May 19, 2020, the White House confirmed the President's intent that the 25 percent non-federal cost share ("FEMA match") could be reimbursed using funds granted from the Coronavirus Relief Fund.²³ On June 24, Treasury guidance confirmed that it would permit use of the Coronavirus Relief Fund for FEMA match so long as the claimed expense otherwise met Treasury's Coronavirus Relief Fund guidelines.²⁴ This flexibility allows states to preserve state funds that would otherwise be needed for FEMA match.

In addition to the federal flexibility provided to states, the State of Tennessee provided additional flexibility to local governments. Under traditional Stafford Act guidelines, claims initiated by local governments are subject to a state and local government cost-share. This cost-share applies to the 25 percent FEMA match, and divides that 25 percent FEMA match equally between the state and local entity. Effectively, this means that a local government must bear the cost of 12.5 percent of its FEMA public assistance claims. To remove budget concerns and facilitate local claim processing, the State of Tennessee waived the local cost-share for claims processed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Instead, the entire non-federal FEMA match of 25 percent is applied to

²³ "Memorandum to Governors Regarding Cost Share Considerations for FEMA Public Assistance Grants," National Governors Association, May 20, 2020, <https://www.nga.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/NGA-Memo-Cost-Share-Final.pdf>

²⁴ "Coronavirus Relief Fund Frequently Asked Questions" U.S. Department of the Treasury, Updated October 19, 2020, <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Coronavirus-Relief-Fund-Frequently-Asked-Questions.pdf>

the Coronavirus Relief Fund. The final accounting of these cost-share expenses requires FEMA action to become final. This process is ongoing and will extend into 2021. Current projections are based on claims submitted to date.

For state claims, the FEMA cost-share expenses attributed to the CRF are projected to exceed \$85 million in calendar year 2020. For local claims, expenses attributed to the CRF are projected to exceed \$35 million in calendar year 2020. The State of Tennessee is also monitoring executive actions taken in 2021 that may seek to waive the non-federal cost-share for states and local governments. These could have the effect of reducing necessary CRF expenditures for this purpose.

In addition to Stafford Public Assistance costs, some TEMA expenses are 100 percent attributed to the CRF. These are limited to direct costs incurred and costs that have been determined to be ineligible for FEMA assistance, such as costs to stockpile PPE, distribute individual PPE kits, and support schools reopening. These costs are projected at \$83 million. The State of Tennessee is continuing to monitor executive actions taken in 2021 that may seek to expand the limits of eligible FEMA assistance. These could have the effect of reducing necessary CRF expenditures incurred for this purpose.

C. Department of Economic and Community Development

The Department of Economic and Community Development (ECD) implemented the Governor's Emergency Small and Rural Hospital Grant program, which was launched on April 6, 2020. This program leveraged institutional expertise and resources developed through the Rural Hospital Transformation program and provided direct cash assistance to small hospitals that could demonstrate net financial distress due to the COVID-19 pandemic and faced risk of closure due to this distress. Some hospitals were ineligible for these grants due to prior receipt of other federal aid from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Provider Relief Program.

Twenty-nine small and rural hospitals received awards, with an average of \$344,827 per hospital. Initially funded with state-appropriated dollars, this program is an eligible CRF expense and will be applied to the CRF for reimbursement.

D. Unified Command Group, External Support, and Public Service Communications

Payroll expenses for UCG operations are projected to be about \$700,000. The State also expended \$10 million for COVID-19 public service announcements and \$3 million to support the operations of the UCG and Economic Recovery Group.

2. Necessary Cost Increases for Government Operations

CRF funds may be used to reimburse one-time costs associated with government operations, workforce, and delivery of services that are attributable to the pandemic. Eligible expenses include costs associated with the technology required to serve customers remotely, telework capabilities, and the sanitizing of public spaces.

A. State Government

For calendar year 2020, the projected cost to the State of Tennessee for these expenses is \$25 million. This includes a \$2 million request from the Tennessee Administrative Office of the Courts and \$7 million for CRF program management costs.

Treasury guidance also grants states broad discretion for reimbursing the payroll of frontline health and safety workers. For FY20, the Department of Health incurred \$18 million in eligible payroll costs that were fully applied to the CRF.

Since the start of FY21, the State has incurred about \$187 million in payroll costs from the Department of Health, Department of Correction, and the Department of Safety & Homeland Security. As of December 31, 2020, these payroll costs have not been reimbursed.

B. Local Government

In July 2020, the State of Tennessee announced \$115 million of its CRF distribution would be made available to all local governments who fall outside of a local jurisdiction that received direct CRF distribution. These funds may be used for the reimbursement of expenses incurred due to COVID-19. Specific local government allocations are described in **Appendix 12. 28** localities declined to participate in the program, reducing total program expenses to approximately \$113 million.

Second-Order Effects of COVID-19 (Relief to Individuals, Communities, and Businesses)

1. Unemployment Trust Fund Solvency

The Tennessee unemployment trust fund balance is funded by unemployment premiums paid by employers. Before the public health emergency, Tennessee's trust fund balance exceeded \$1.2 billion. As a result of the pandemic, the Department of Labor and Workforce Development experienced record high claim volumes and benefit expenses, resulting in a rapidly decreasing unemployment insurance trust fund balance.

If the trust fund balance falls below \$1 billion, unemployment insurance premiums assessed on Tennessee employers will increase. Reimbursing costs to the UI system are an eligible use of the CRF, including unreimbursed claims paid and deposits that will maintain the trust fund solvency and provide relief to employers by maintaining low premiums. Approximately \$939 million was directed to the unemployment trust fund between May - December 2020. The determination of funding necessary to offset claims incurred due to COVID-19 was made on a monthly basis after analysis of claims trend.

The result of this investment prevented a significant cost increase to employers at a critical time for our state's economy. This cost increase would have come in the form of an automatic tax increase on the hiring of workers. The Boyd Center projects that had this investment not been made, Tennessee employers would have seen, on average, an increase in their unemployment insurance tax liability by 300 percent.²⁵

Tennessee is one of 21 states that has used CRF funding to support their trust fund.²⁶ 22 states that declined this option are now borrowing funds from the federal government to bolster their trust fund balances. These loans will need to be repaid with interest from increased taxes on employers, an outcome that Tennessee has successfully avoided with this use of the CRF.²⁷

2. Tennessee Small Business Relief Program

On June 2, the Financial Stimulus Accountability Group announced the launch of the Tennessee Business Relief Program to provide rapid financial assistance to small businesses that incurred significant business disruption during the month of April. Federal guidelines at the time permitted the use of the CRF to reimburse businesses that were required to close by government order or faced a significant reduction in taxable sales due to such order in the period for which it was in effect.

This program was unique among grant programs in that eligibility and participation were driven by a pre-determination process relying on individual taxpayer data. The Department of Revenue used business and sales tax data to determine a taxpayer's reduction in economic activity. The Department then notified taxpayers of their eligibility for relief payments. Notified taxpayers were required to respond to the Department via paper or the TN Taxpayer Access Point (TNTAP) to certify their eligibility determination. Once certified, payment was issued to taxpayers.

While this process substantially streamlined the eligibility and payment process, its reliance on tax filing data limited the program's reach to businesses that reported sales tax transactions or those that could be clearly identified in an industry affected by the state order. For businesses that could not qualify for the TBRP and required a more individualized review, the state developed the Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant Program (SERG), further described below.

The Tennessee Small Business Relief Program distributed a total of \$200 million in business relief payments to 27,973 businesses in Tennessee. The maximum relief payment was \$30,000, with an average payment of approximately \$7,200. Approximately 70 percent of the funds were

²⁵ "Gov. Lee and FSAG Actions Have Protected Tennessee Jobs, Avoided Major Tax Increase," Office of Governor Bill Lee, September 17, 2020, September 17, 2020, <https://www.tn.gov/governor/news/2020/9/17/gov--lee-and-fsag-actions-have-protected-tennessee-jobs--avoided-major-tax-increase-.html>

²⁶ Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce analysis of US DOL Reporting, January 2021.

²⁷ Jared Walszack, "Where State Unemployment Compensation Trust Funds Stand in December, Tax Foundation, Dec 18, 2020, <https://taxfoundation.org/state-unemployment-compensation-trust-funds-2020/>

issued to companies with annual gross sales of \$500,000, and over 20 percent of total payments (\$43 million) went to minority or women-owned businesses.

3. Tennessee Community CARES Program

On July 21, the Financial Stimulus Accountability Group announced the Tennessee Community CARES Program for Tennessee non-profits to assist them in their efforts to address the ongoing health and economic impacts of COVID-19. The Tennessee Department of Human Services designated six non-profits across the state to serve as grant administrators. Grant administrators were tasked with coordinating the application and development of eligible funding requests for reimbursements from grantee non-profit agencies. Grantee non-profits were invited to participate by applying for expected and incurred eligible COVID-19 expenses, to be reimbursed upon submission and verification of those expenses through one of the state's grant-administrators.

At program closing, \$149.3 million in reimbursement requests were received from grantees. \$70.3 million of those requests came in the final week of the program ahead of the submission deadline of December 4. Of the total submitted, \$105.1 million reimbursement requests have been paid, \$33.8 million are pending review, and \$4.5 million of program costs are reserved for payment of grant administrator fees.

4. Tennessee Emergency Broadband Fund

While general economic development is prohibited under the guidance, Treasury's FAQ document suggests that broadband investments may be eligible if they provide necessary services to residents during the course of the public health emergency.

On July 31, the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development issued a request for proposals for shovel-ready expansions of broadband access that could be fully executed within the federal time restriction of December 31. Grants were awarded on an 80/20 match rate, with grantees responsible for 20 percent of project costs.

Grantees were given August 21 – December 15, 2020, to complete their projects and until February 15, 2021, to submit project data. Based on preliminary reporting, the program will provide at least \$55 million in reimbursements and expand broadband services to an additional 55,000 Tennesseans. Of the \$61 million originally budgeted, \$6 million in costs are still pending final reporting and validation.

5. SERG (Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant Program)

On October 7, 2020, the Financial Stimulus Accountability Group announced the creation of the Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant (SERG) program for small businesses, which issued reimbursements up to \$30,000 to eligible small business owners for direct expenses or business interruption costs incurred as a result of the pandemic. To target those that need it most, businesses located in low to moderate-income census tracts, Opportunity Zones, or Promise

Zones received an additional \$500 in payments. The State budgeted \$125 million in CRF funding for this program.

6. Coronavirus Agricultural and Forestry Business Fund

The Financial Stimulus Accountability Group established the Coronavirus Agricultural and Forestry Business Fund (CAFB) to support the stability of the food supply chain and agribusiness economy impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Fund, administered by the Tennessee Department of Agriculture, provides financial assistance to agriculture and forestry businesses and non-profits in Tennessee.

A total of \$55.3 million in funding was awarded to over 700 entities. Approximately 40 percent of the funds were awarded to resolve supply chain issues and 60 percent to cover COVID-19 losses and expenses. Priority was given to producers who were not eligible for direct USDA support, including but not limited to meat processors, forestry businesses, milk processors, and agricultural fairs.

7. Tennessee Tourism CARES Marketing Program

The tourism and hospitality industries have been impacted more severely by the COVID-19 crisis than any other sector in Tennessee in terms of job and revenue losses. FSAG designated \$15 million to support destination marketing organizations ("DMOs") through the Tennessee Tourism CARES Marketing Program to support these industries. The program allocated funds to each county based on the average percentage of 2018-2019 state tax revenue generated by each county. A minimum of \$25,000 was allocated to every country.

D. "New Normal" Initiatives for Adaptation of Delivery of Government Services

The CRF may be used to support short-term programs or one-time expenses that are intended to adapt the delivery of government services to COVID-19. These may be initiatives launched by state agencies or related entities to ensure the improvement of service to Tennesseans.

1. COVID K-12 & Higher Education Grants

The State of Tennessee has dedicated over \$96 million in CRF funds to support reopening efforts for K-12 schools and higher education institutions to assist with safe reopening plans. These reimbursements were provided over and above direct distributions received by Tennessee local education agencies (LEAs) and Higher Education Institutions through the CARES Act's ESSER and HEER appropriations, described in **Appendix 1** and **Appendix 8** of this report.

The first round of CRF funding for K-12 schools awarded \$11 million in grants to LEAs to support reopening efforts and \$50 million to districts for technology upgrades. Later initiatives included \$14 million to expand Wi-Fi connectivity in schools and \$1.7 million to support unexpected costs incurred in connection to ESSER's equitable services requirement. For higher education, \$21.45 million in grants were awarded to public and non-profit private higher education institutions, including 2-year (TBR) and 4-year public and private institutions.

2. Classroom Kits (PPE)

Utilizing federal Stafford Act disaster relief funds, TEMA and the Tennessee Department of Education partnered to provide no-cost PPE, including face masks for any school stakeholder who wants or needs one, thermometers for every school, and face shields for every staff member. School nurses will be provided with surgical masks, gloves, protective gowns, and face shields. The costs attributed to the CRF for these purchases were approximately \$12 million as of December 30, 2020.

3. Reemployment Service and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) Program

The Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment program is administered by the U.S. Department of Labor through state unemployment insurance agencies to provide career counseling to UI claimants. \$6.5 million is projected to support the expansion of RESEA services throughout the state.

4. Virtual American Jobs Center

American Job Centers, funded by the U.S. Department of Labor, provide free in-person career counseling and employment-related assistance at more than 80 locations in Tennessee. In December 2020, the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development launched the Tennessee Virtual American Job Center (AJC) to offer these same through an easily accessible online portal. The state budgeted \$2 million in CRF funds for the development and launch of the Virtual AJC.

Restricted or Programmatic Funds – CARES Act

Federal funds have been appropriated to expand existing programs or otherwise provide a restricted grant for use by state agencies.

The Department and Finance and Administration (F&A) collaborated with state agencies to track and centralize guidance on restricted grant funds and program increases as they were received from the relevant federal agencies. Each program is listed below with a brief description of the program's purpose and use of funds. When necessary, Departments worked with F&A to seek authority to expand their budgets to permit the spending of these funds.

Agriculture

- **Emergency Food Program (TEFAP)** – TEFAP funds were distributed as grants to organizations that purchase nutritious foods and distribute them to low-income households.

Aging

- **Congregate Meals and Home-Delivered Meals** – Funding was directed to nine regional Area Agencies on Aging and Disability to provide seniors with nutrition services in both congregate and home settings.
- **Home and Community-Based Supportive Services** – This program added additional funding for supportive services authorized in the Older Americans Act to aid seniors throughout the state. These activities can include but are not limited to transportation, housing, legal assistance, and crime prevention.
- **Family Caregivers** – Funding provided to family caregivers for supportive services as authorized in the Older Americans Act. Eligible activities included transportation, housing, legal assistance, and crime prevention.
- **Aging and Disability Resource Centers** – Funding directed to the Area Agencies on Aging and Disability to establish a grocery delivery program for seniors and a socialization program to reduce isolation.
- **Protection of Vulnerable Older Americans** – Funding distributed for elder rights protection, including an ombudsman program.

Arts Commission

- **National Endowment for the Arts** – Funds used for grants to arts-related non-profits. These funds were primarily for payroll support or, in limited cases, rent and utilities support.
- **National Endowment for the Arts – South Arts Regional** – Funding distributed for culturally specific non-profit art organizations.

Children's Services

- **Child Welfare Services** – Funds used to reimburse providers for PPE expenses. Other eligible uses included workforce training and assistance to programs that protect children from neglect or promote permanency during the COVID-19 outbreak.
- **Enhanced FMAP** – Authorized a 6.2 increase in FMAP, which impacts IV-E foster care, adoption assistance, and guardianship assistance programs in the Department of Children’s Services.

Human Services

- **Child Care and Development Block Grant** – Promoted the continuity of childcare services to impacted children and families and maintained support for childcare businesses during closures as a result of COVID-19.
- **Community Services Block Grant** – Funding that provided a wide range of social services and emergency assistance to those in need through local community service agencies. Funds were distributed to 20 community service agencies by formula proportionally based on a county’s poverty level.
- **SNAP Contingency Reserve** – Funding made available for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, which offers aid to eligible low-income families to ensure they are able to obtain adequate nutrition. Funds were not awarded but rather drawn as benefits that were paid out.
- **Child and Adult Food Care Program** – Provided reimbursement for meals served to participants who meet age and income requirements and provides aid to child and adult care institutions to ensure individuals receive adequate nutrition.
- **Summer Food Program** – Funding appropriated for free meals and snacks to help children in low-income areas receive nutrition during the summer months when they are out of school. DHS administered the program through community partners.

Economic and Community Development

- **Economic Development Assistance (EDA) Programs** – Funding was appropriated under the Economic Adjustment Assistance Program, which is EDA’s most flexible program. Competitive grants were awarded on a rolling basis for a variety of needs, including planning and technical assistance, revolving loan funds to provide capital for businesses, economic development programs, and innovation grants.
- **Community Development Block Grant** – Provided funding to respond to economic and housing impacts caused by COVID-19, including the expansion of community health facilities, childcare centers, food banks, and senior services. Funds could also be used to assist in matching the non-federal portion of the Disaster Relief Fund. This proposal is currently on hold pending additional review.

Department of Education

- **Education Stabilization Fund: Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund** – 90 percent of funds were allocated for use by the local education agencies (LEAs) based on the relative share of the state’s Title I allocation, which was in alignment with the methodology of the state allocation. These funds could be used for a wide range of purposes, including computers for on-line learning, supplies for cleaning and sanitization, and supporting quality instruction for students with disabilities. Funds were intended to support all public schools, traditional and charter, as well as participating non-public schools. Allocations were shared with the districts on April 17. LEAs had until June 30, 2022, to obligate the funds. Up to 10 percent was retained for emergency needs as determined by the state. **Appendix 1** shows the LEA allocations. LEAs completed a funding application for their ESSER Fund allocation, and these funds may be used for the focus areas in **Appendix 2**. \$25.9 million are to be retained by the state for emergent needs and statewide supports. The Department solicited feedback from stakeholders on the emergent needs of COVID-19 to inform the use of the state reservation. Feedback identified technology access and remote learning resources to be some of the top priorities for the state to address. Based on this feedback and other data, the TDOE allocated its SEA reservation in line with the objectives indicated in **Appendix 3**.
- **Education Stabilization Fund – Governor’s Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund** – Emergency support grants to local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, and other education-related entities that were significantly impacted by COVID-19.
- **Child Nutrition** – Funds to reimburse National School Lunch/Breakfast, Special Milk, Child and Adult Care Food and Summer Food Service Program claims between March – September 2020.
- **Project SERV** – Funding for elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education to respond to the immediate needs of coronavirus and the effect on students through services, such as counseling and referrals for mental health services. These funds are through September 30, 2021.

Finance & Administration

- **Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)** – Funds awarded to state and local governments must be utilized to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus. Allowable expenditures include, but are not limited to, overtime, equipment (including law enforcement and medical personal protective equipment), hiring, supplies (such as gloves, masks, sanitizer), training, travel expenses (particularly related to the distribution of resources to the most impacted areas), and addressing the medical needs of inmates. No state match is required for these grants.

- **Family Violence Prevention and Services Formula Grants** – Funding for states to provide shelter, safety planning, crisis counseling, information and referrals, legal advocacy, and additional support services for domestic violence survivors and their children during the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Health

- **Hospital Preparedness Program** – This program to the urgent needs of health-care facilities to prepare for emergencies and disasters. Funding was distributed to eight health-care coalitions, and expenditures can include PPE, training, and equipment.
- **Grants to States, Localities, and Tribes (CDC)** – Grant funding was made available for purposes that include testing and surveillance, increasing lab capacity, and conducting mitigation efforts that could include contact tracing.
- **Emerging Infections Program** – A joint effort with the CDC to prevent and prepare for emerging infections. This funding is used to conduct disease surveillance and reporting.
- **Telehealth and Rural Health Grants** – Funding dedicated to the Small Rural Hospital Improvement Program to purchase hardware and software and provide training. Short-term acute care facilities in rural areas with 49 or fewer beds were eligible.
- **Community Health Centers** – Grant funding awarded to health centers to prevent, prepare for and respond to COVID-19. Most funding in Tennessee was awarded directly to the Community Health Centers.
- **Ryan White HIV/AIDS** – Funds related to the Ryan White program were made available to assist with core medical services, prescription drug assistance, and housing needs for HIV/AIDS patients who met eligibility criteria.
- **Supplemental Nutrition for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)** – An increase in funding for the assistance program to meet the heightened demand for services.
- **Core State Violence and Injury Prevention** – Funding for the program to address the potential for increased incidents of injuries and violence due to the COVID outbreak and the associated lifestyle changes.
- **ELC - Testing** – Funding used to develop, purchase, administer, process, and analyze tests and increase surveillance, contact tracing, and other testing activities.
- **Rape Prevention and Education Program** – Funding directed to state health departments to increase tools, training, and technical assistance to rape prevention and education programs.

Higher Education

- **Hollings Manufacturing Extension Program** – Funding awarded to Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) centers to support small and medium-sized manufactures.

Tennessee's MEP center is located at the University of Tennessee - Center for Industrial Services (UT-CIS).

- **National Network for Manufacturing Innovation** – Funding provided to support the development and manufacturing of medical countermeasures and biomedical equipment and supplies for the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation.
- **National Science Foundation RAPID Grant** – Funding to assist the National Science Foundation (NSF) with the urgent need for research related to COVID-19. Grant funding was awarded directly to the University of Tennessee, Knoxville for three specific research projects.
- **Education Stabilization Fund – Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund**– Funds were allocated by formula directly to institutions. 50 percent of the funds must be dedicated to emergency financial aid grants to students that can cover eligible expenses under a student's cost of attendance (i.e., food, housing, course materials, and technology). The remaining 50 percent can be used for student's cost of attendance or help defray expenses such as lost revenue and technology costs associated with distance education.
- **HBCU and PBI Funds & SIP Funds** – Provided funds to Historically Black Colleges/Universities (HBCUs), minority-serving institutions, and low-income student serving institutions for the purpose of defraying expenses, which may include lost revenue, reimbursement for incurred expenses, faculty and staff payroll. Funds may also be used for direct grants to students. Please note these allocations are in addition to any allocations under the Higher Education Stabilization fund described above. The six Tennessee HBCUs received \$23 million, the two MSIs (including Southwest Tennessee Community College) received \$550,000, and the 36 SIP institutions (including all but one community college and two public universities) received \$6.9 million. These institutions could use this fund to cover institutional costs associated with COVID-19, reimburse lost revenue, or distribute directly to students as emergency grants. **Appendix 8** provides a comprehensive accounting of funds received by institutions from the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund, HBCU, PBI, and SIP distributions.

Labor and Workforce Development

- **Unemployment Insurance (UI) Administration** – These funds were earmarked for administrative costs related to the UI program. Funds were used to offset costs of increased personnel and IT needs due to unprecedented increases in unemployment claims.
- **Dislocated Workers Assistance** – This program provided additional funds to states to help with employment training and placement programs during times of surges in unemployment.

- **UI Benefits PUA** – Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) temporarily expanded UI benefits to those who would not typically qualify for UI but are unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable to work due to COVID-19.
- **UI Benefits FPUC** – Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) provided funding of an additional \$600 per week benefit for those currently receiving UI benefits.
- **UI Benefits PEUC** – Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) extended UI benefits an additional 13 weeks.
- **UI Supplemental Budget** – This funding assisted the department with the implementation costs of increasing staff for the UI offices, such as temporary call center staffing and additional IT needs.
- **UI Emergency Relief - Employer Reimbursement Funds** – Provided aid to organizations that do not pre-fund UI liabilities for their employees and are normally required to reimburse the UI fund when employees are laid off.

Mental Health

- **Emergency Response Activities** – The program provided crisis intervention services, treatment, counseling, and other related supports for those impacted by COVID-19.
- **Suicide Prevention Programs** – Grant funding was made available to states to support efforts to prevent suicide and suicide attempts.

Secretary of State

- **Election Security Grants** – Funding made available to increase the ability to vote by mail, expand early voting and online registration, and improve the safety of voting in-person by providing additional voting facilities and additional poll-workers.
- **LSTA State Grants** – Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds were distributed from the Institute of Museum and Library Services to states for the purposes of increasing the use of technology in libraries, fostering better resource sharing among libraries, and targeting library services to special populations.

Strategic Health

- **Enhanced FMAP** – Increased in the FMAP rate that impacted the CoverKids program within Strategic Health-Care Programs.

Transportation

- **Transit Infrastructure Grants – Nonurbanized Areas** – These funds were given as reimbursable grants to the transit agencies across the state, all of which have experienced decreased ridership. Eligible expenses included increased costs to clean vehicles and

purchases of PPE for drivers. Funding could also be used for statewide initiatives.

Appendix 10 describes the use of these and other TDOT CARES funds.

- **Transit Infrastructure Grants – Growing States** – Reimbursable grants distributed to transit agencies across the state. This funding also included funding specifically for human resource (transit) agencies within the Appalachian region.
- **Grants-in-Aid to Airports** – Funding distributed as reimbursable grants to general aviation airports across the state using a predefined formula. These funds could be used for payroll, operating, or capital expenditures.
- **Grants-in-Aid to Airports via Block Grant** – These funds were awarded through the department’s Block Grant instead of directly from the FAA. Funding guidelines were the same as the CARES Act airport grant program.

TEMA

- **Disaster Relief Fund** – Funds for the immediate needs of state and local governments to protect citizens and help them respond and recover from the effects of COVID-19. Reimbursable activities included medical response, personal protective equipment, National Guard deployment, coordination of logistics, safety measures, and community services. State and local governments were generally expected to provide a 25 percent match to federal spending.
- **Emergency Management Performance Grants** – Funds for state and local governments to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Qualifying expenditures included mitigation activities; integration of emergency management and public health operations; data collection on capacity and usage of hospital beds, ventilators, and PPE; planning for alternate care sites; and resources to surge medical professionals. States expected to provide a 50 percent match to federal spending.

TennCare

- **Enhanced FMAP** – Provided a 6.2 percentage point increase in the FMAP rate, which impacts the majority of Medicaid activities within TennCare programs.
- **100% Payment COVID-19 Testing Costs** – H.R. 6201 allowed for a 100 percent payment of COVID-19 testing costs for uninsured individuals.

THDA

- **Low-Income Energy Assistance Program** – Funding supports low-income individuals and families with their energy needs. It can be used to defray heating and cooling needs, especially for those impacted by COVID-19.
- **Emergency Solutions Grants** – Grant funding to help people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. These funds could be used to increase shelter capacity, allow communities

to reconfigure shelter space to adhere to physical distancing guidelines, deliver medical care to people who acquire the virus or may be at higher risk, and provide short-term rental or utility payment assistance.

- **Tenant-Based Rental Assistance** – This program provided affordable rentals through rental payment assistance to individuals. Funding supported the current program to maintain the health and safety of assisted individuals and families.
- **Project-Based Rental Assistance** – This program provided affordable rental units through contracts with property owners, as opposed to providing direct rental assistance for an individual. Funding was passed through THDA, but HUD determined recipients.

Restricted or Programmatic Funds – CRRSAA (Dec. 2020)

Federal funds are being appropriated to expand existing state-federal programs or otherwise provide a restricted grant for use by state agencies.

The Department and Finance and Administration (F&A) is working with state agencies to track and centralize guidance on restricted grant funds and program increases as they are received from the relevant federal agencies. Each program is listed below with a brief description of the program's purpose and use of funds. Although these program appropriations were passed by Congress in December, not all allocations have yet been confirmed for Tennessee by the relevant federal agency. Where direct agency confirmation is not available, this report provides estimates based on reports from the Federal Funds Information for States service and other third-party reports.

Agriculture

- **The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)** – TEFAP funds are distributed as grants to organizations that purchase nutritious foods and distribute them to low-income households. 20 percent of this appropriation may be used for commodity distribution. As of February 1, USDA has not published state allocations; however, Tennessee received \$8.3 million in a previous allocation of similar size nationally.

Aging

- **Congregate Meals and Home-Delivered Meals** – Funding will be awarded to nine regional Area Agencies on Aging and Disability to provide seniors with nutrition services in both congregate and home settings.

Children's Services

- **Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood** – Chafee funds are distributed to states to provide supports for children in foster care, such as educational assistance, career exploration, mentoring, and preventive health activities., Tennessee's estimated allocation is \$7.2 million, with \$951,000 set-aside for education and training vouchers. The law waives the state match.

- **Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF)** – Funding from the PSSF program is aimed at preventing child maltreatment, enabling children to remain safely with their families, and ensuring permanency for children in foster care. Tennessee’s estimated allocation is \$1.75 million. The law waives the state match.

Human Services

- **Elder Justice Programs** – Funding will be awarded to address abuse, neglect, and exploitation of the elderly, including adult protective services and long-term care ombudsman activities.
- **Child Care and Development Block Grants (CCDBG)** – Funding through the Child Care and Development Block Grant will promote continuity of childcare services to impacted children and families and maintain support for childcare businesses during closures as a result of COVID-19. Tennessee’s estimated allocation is \$234.5 million.
- **SNAP State Administrative Support** – Funding will provide support to states for administrative costs related to the implementation of changes to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program through fiscal year 2021.

Economic and Community Development

- **Grants for Broadband Connectivity** - Funding is intended to support broadband infrastructure deployment to areas lacking broadband, especially rural areas. These grants will be issued to qualifying partnerships between state and local governments and fixed broadband providers.

Department of Education

- **Education Stabilization Fund** – This is the second round of Education Stabilization Funds. Although the funding streams are largely similar to those in the CARES Act, the CRRSAA included several programmatic changes.
 - **Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER II)** – Similar to the first round, at least 90 percent of funds are allocated for use by the local education agencies (LEAs) based on the relative share of the state’s Title I allocation, which is in alignment with the methodology of the state allocation. In addition to providing more funds, the CRRSAA includes new allowable uses, including facility repairs and improvements and addressing learning loss among students. Tennessee’s total ESSER II allocation is \$1,107.7 million. The distribution of these funds is described in **Appendix 4**.
 - **Governor’s Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEER II)** – Funds are for emergency support grants to local educational agencies, institutions of higher

education, and other education-related entities that have been significantly impacted by COVID-19. Tennessee's award for GEER II funds is \$27.8 million.

- **Emergency Assistance for Non-Public Schools (EANS)** – A portion of GEER funds under the CRRSAA provides grant funding to non-public schools to help mitigate the impact of COVID-19. Tennessee's allocation for Emergency Assistance for Non-Public Schools is \$72.8 million, making the State's total GEER allocation under CRRSSA \$100.6 million.
- **Child Nutrition** - Funds are to be used for emergency relief to help school meal and child and adult care food programs to continue serving children and families. Provides as much funding as necessary to carry out these payments. Allocations to each state will equal the amount needed to reimburse 55 of emergency operational costs incurred during March-June 2020 (with the March payment reduced by half) for school meal programs and child and adult care food programs. Funds will remain available until September 30, 2021.

Health

- **Grants to States, Localities, and Tribes for Testing (CDC)** – Additional grant funding is available for testing, contact tracing, and other activities necessary to monitor and suppress COVID-19 effectively. Tennessee's allocation is \$393.1 million.
- **Grants to States, Localities, and Tribes for Vaccine Administration (CDC)** – Grant funding is available to support governments as they distribute, administer, monitor, and track coronavirus vaccination to ensure broad-based distribution, access, and vaccine coverage. Tennessee's allocation is \$61.7 million.

Higher Education

- **Education Stabilization Fund: Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF II)** – Funds are allocated by formula directly to institutions. 50 percent of the funds are dedicated to emergency financial aid grants to students. Unlike the CARES Act, the CRRSAA requires that institutions prioritize students with exceptional needs, such as students who receive Pell Grants, and authorizes grants to students exclusively enrolled in distance education. The remaining funds may be used to cover expenses associated with coronavirus, including lost revenue, reimbursement for incurred expenses, technology, staff training and payroll, student support activities, financial aid grants for students. Tennessee IHEs, including proprietary institutions, will receive \$404.6 million. Specific institution allocations are not yet known.

Labor and Workforce Development

- **Unemployment Insurance (UI) Administration** – Each state will receive \$650,000 to support the implementation of the various UI programs funds.
- **UI Benefits PUA** – Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA), which temporarily expands UI benefits to those who would not typically qualify for UI but who are unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable to work due to COVID-19 is extended through March 14, 2021. The maximum duration of benefits is 50 weeks.
- **UI Benefits FPUC** – Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) provides funding of an additional \$300 per week benefit for those currently receiving UI benefits.
- **UI Benefits PEUC** – Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) extends UI benefits an additional 24 weeks.
- **UI Benefits MEUC** - Mixed Earner Unemployment Compensation (MEUC) adds \$100 to FPUC for anyone who earned at least \$5,000 of self-employment income in the most recent taxable year.
- **Federal Funding of Extended Benefits** – For states triggering back into the extended benefit program because of fluctuations in their unemployment rates, the requirement of 14 weeks between extended benefit periods is waived from November 1, 2020, through December 31, 2021.

Mental Health

- **Mental Health Block Grant** – Supplemental funding is provided for the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant (MHBG), which supports community-based mental health services for adults with serious mental illnesses and children with serious emotional disturbances. MHBG funds are primarily expended towards services such as screenings, outpatient treatment, and day treatment programs. Guidance and allocation totals for the CRRSAA allocation are pending.
- **Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant** - Supplemental funding is provided to the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) to support prevention and treatment services of substance use disorders for adults and youth. Funding is targeted towards prevention, early intervention, and treatment support services. Guidance and allocation totals for the CRRSAA allocation are pending.
- **Emergency Response Activities** – Program will provide crisis intervention services, treatment, counseling, and other related supports for those impacted by COVID-19.
- **Suicide Prevention Programs** – Grant funding available to support states' efforts to prevent suicide and suicide attempts.

Transportation

- **Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Persons with Disabilities** – The program provides formula funding to states for the purpose of assisting private non-profit groups in meeting the transportation needs of older adults and people with disabilities when the transportation service provided is unavailable, insufficient, or inappropriate to meeting these needs. The CRRSAA waives the state matching requirement. Tennessee’s allocation is \$602,000.
- **Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG)** – Program funding will support Transportation Block Grant-eligible projects, preventive and routine maintenance, operations, employee and contractor salaries, debt service and availability payments and coverage for other revenue losses. Tennessee’s estimated allocation is \$211.2 million.
- **Grants-in-Aid to Airports** – Funding distributed as reimbursable grants to general aviation airports across the state using a predefined formula. These funds can be used for payroll, operating, or capital expenditures. Tennessee airports are expected to receive \$39.8 million.

TEMA

- **Disaster Relief Fund** – Funds are for funeral expenses incurred through December 31, 2020, through the Individuals and Households Program. The 25 percent match is waived.

THDA / F&A

- **Emergency Rental Assistance** – Not less than 90 percent of funding must be used for financial assistance for rent, home utility costs, or other housing expenses incurred due to COVID-19. The payments are made directly to lessors or utility providers if possible; otherwise, payments may be provided directly to eligible households. Not more than 10 percent of funds can be used for case management, other housing stability services, and administrative costs. The total allocation available to the State of Tennessee and eligible local entities is \$456.7 million. Only local governments with more than 200,000 residents were given the option to seek funds separate from the state. In Tennessee, Metro-Nashville, Shelby County, Knox County, and the City of Memphis, each directly certified, which will reduce the allocation for the State of Tennessee.

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Appendix 1
Elementary and Secondary School Relief (ESSER 1.0)
Funds Distributed to LEAs (Title I-A Formula Distribution)

Financial Stimulus Accountability Group Report (Updated Feb 1, 2021)

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OAK RIDGE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 756,515.31
OBION COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 609,721.19
ONEIDA SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 239,345.89
OVERTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 702,872.92
PARIS CITY SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 424,272.39
PERRY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 406,166.24
PICKETT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 149,424.50
POLK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 513,900.78
PUTNAM COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 2,413,382.03
RHEA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,028,198.70
RICHARD CITY SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 66,892.97
ROANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,395,189.85
ROBERTSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,673,761.85
ROGERSVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 168,052.74
RUTHERFORD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 4,406,039.06
SCOTT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 986,929.29
SEQUATCHIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 556,965.57
SEVIER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 2,862,713.31
SHELBY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 48,633,664.51
SMITH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 546,292.57
SOUTH CARROLL SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 90,753.94
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION	\$ 152,823.89
STEWART COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 384,918.37

Financial Stimulus Accountability Group Report (Updated Feb 1, 2021)

SULLIVAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 2,130,586.57
SUMNER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 3,461,661.69
SWEETWATER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 357,376.91
TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND	\$ 124,215.30
TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF	\$ 161,943.07
TIPTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,959,321.99
TRENTON SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 276,323.04
TROUSDALE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 238,609.19
TULLAHOMA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 606,227.55
UNICOI SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 515,334.92
UNION CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 613,465.68
UNION COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 915,449.31
VAN BUREN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 210,360.06
WARREN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,629,651.60
WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,312,491.76
WAYNE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 539,055.82
WEAKLEY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 939,040.76
WEST CARROLL SPECIAL DISTRICT	\$ 234,252.75
WEST TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF	\$ 37,334.00
WHITE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 928,876.18
WILLIAMSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 588,381.64
WILSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,332,270.83
YORK INSTITUTE	\$ 160,180.21
TENNESSEE TOTAL LEA ALLOCATIONS	\$ 233,902,038.60

Appendix 2
Allowable Uses of ESSER 1.0 LEA Funds

Focus Areas	Allowable Uses of Funds
Planning for Long-Term Closures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional development related to distance/virtual learning • Training on effective instructional practices for parents and caregivers • Minimal advertising costs to promote distance/virtual learning to families • Postage cost for mailing home learning packets • Materials, printing cost, and copying costs associated with mailing learning packets to students' homes • Online platform/program to facilitate and manage two-way communication with families • Tools or services to help parents navigate the community resources and systems available to assist with changes related to COVID-19 • Planning and implementing activities related long-term closures • Programs and activities related to the development of student graduation and career plans • Career guidance and academic counseling distance/virtual programs, including career aptitude and interest assessments, that provide information on postsecondary education and career options • Expanding opportunities for students to participate in distance/virtual academic, STEM, career exploration, career and technical education, work-based learning, and early postsecondary blended learning programs
Unique Needs of Special Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services and activities to address the unique needs of children with disabilities including how services can be delivered that will meet their needs • Planning and coordinating activities including how to provide guidance for carrying out IDEA and Perkins V • Planning and implementing activities related to summer learning and supplemental afterschool programs • Providing classroom instruction or online learning during the summer months and addressing the needs of students with disabilities • Professional development related to distance learning for supporting students with disabilities • Professional development related to distance/virtual learning for supporting students with disabilities and English learners • Distance/virtual learning instructional tools and resources designed to support students with disabilities and English language development <p><i>*Any activity authorized under IDEA</i> <i>**Any activity authorized under Perkins V</i></p>
Education Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology infrastructure including devices and equipment for students and teachers, including purchase of laptops, tablets, related accessories (batteries, power cords, cases), and the software needed to deploy, securely manage, and retrieve the devices. • Purchasing software applications and digital platforms, such as LMS platforms, and online student safety and cybersecurity platforms, • Digital and online instructional resources, devices, and equipment to provide internet access (i.e., hot spots) for students who do not have access at home, including: carrier device costs and first year of service, bus-mounted hotspot

Focus Areas	Allowable Uses of Funds
	<p>equipment and setup costs, and other commercially available initial and first-year costs to setup internet access for families at home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplemental equipment and devices (i.e., computers, web cameras) for distance/virtual instruction • Technology related professional development for district and school staff including training costs for remote learning practices, virtual teaching certification programs, and teacher support staff during initial launch periods • Technology support or training for parents and guardians, including online learning programs, technology and learning support staff resources, and self-service tools/resources. • Integrating well-rounded educational services (i.e., arts, music, STEM, leadership and employability skill development) into distance/virtual learning • Distance/virtual learning instructional programs, platforms, and tools, including initial licensing and implementation costs for platforms such as Microsoft Teams • Equipment, technology, and instructional materials to provide distance/virtual career and technical education, including virtual industry tours and job shadowing • Technology to engage Limited English Proficient families with distance/virtual education
Mental Health Supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counseling and mental health supports • Professional development on the mental health services • Training for school personnel on suicide prevention, trauma, and related topics
Summer/ Supplemental Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for summer and supplemental learning, including distance/virtual learning • Instructional support services to engage learners in summer and supplemental learning • Behavior support strategies for summer and supplemental learning, including in distance/virtual learning environments • Coordinating with institutions of higher education (IHEs) to provide access to postsecondary courses • Planning and implementing activities related to summer and supplemental learning, including tutoring services • Summer and supplemental learning, including tutoring services and after-school programs targeted for English learners
Other Approved Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing feedback mechanisms to improve working conditions • Relationship-building skills and effective communication strategies • Behavior support strategies for distance/virtual learning environments • Provide professional development or training to staff to use distance/virtual learning platforms • Provide career and technical instruction and strategies for adults and/or out-of-school youth to support completion of secondary education or upgrade technical and employability skills

Appendix 3

**Elementary and Secondary School Relief (ESSER 1.0) Funds
State Reservation**

Initiative	Objective	Amount
ESSER Fund administration	Existing TDOE staff will utilize administrative funding in the application review and ongoing monitoring of the state reservation and district subgrants. These positions will also monitor the provision of equitable services where applicable.	\$0.9 million
Leadership Development	Digital badging as a new version of articulated pathways and district leadership networks. District Innovation grants are funds to 1-2 districts to innovate new professional development models.	\$0.5 million
Mental Health and Special Populations Online Tool	Mental health was a major need identified issue by districts, so want to build that into the new tool for support. This funding would be utilized to support the infrastructure for students with disabilities, as well as community mapping and whole child supports.	\$1.5 million
Online Tool and PBS	Identified as a need for distance learning. These funds would support the build-out for full systems integration and access.	\$4 million
Innovation	Competitive grants for districts supporting the innovation of new instructional models. We anticipate awarding 1-3 districts that who are serving the state's disadvantaged populations.	\$3 million
Grow Your Own	Funding to support local districts in strengthening their teacher pipelines through local partnerships with institutions of higher education.	\$2 million
Accelerator	Fund small dollar gaps for eligible district strategies not otherwise funded by ESSER or other funds.	\$1 million
TOTAL		\$12.9 million

Appendix 4
Elementary and Secondary School Relief (ESSER 2.0)
Funds Distributed to LEAs (Title I-A Formula Distribution)

TENNESSEE ESSER FUND ALLOCATION	\$ 259,891,154.00
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OBION COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 609,721.19
ONEIDA SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 239,345.89
OVERTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 702,872.92
PARIS CITY SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 424,272.39
PERRY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 406,166.24
PICKETT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 149,424.50
POLK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 513,900.78
PUTNAM COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 2,413,382.03
RHEA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,028,198.70
RICHARD CITY SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 66,892.97
ROANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,395,189.85
ROBERTSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,673,761.85
ROGERSVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 168,052.74
RUTHERFORD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 4,406,039.06
SCOTT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 986,929.29
SEQUATCHIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 556,965.57
SEVIER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 2,862,713.31
SHELBY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 48,633,664.51
SMITH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 546,292.57
SOUTH CARROLL SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 90,753.94
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION	\$ 152,823.89
STEWART COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 384,918.37

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SULLIVAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 2,130,586.57
SUMNER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 3,461,661.69
SWEETWATER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 357,376.91
TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND	\$ 124,215.30
TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF	\$ 161,943.07
TIPTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,959,321.99
TRENTON SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 276,323.04
TROUSDALE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 238,609.19
TULLAHOMA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 606,227.55
UNICOI SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 515,334.92
UNION CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 613,465.68
UNION COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 915,449.31
VAN BUREN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 210,360.06
WARREN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,629,651.60
WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,312,491.76
WAYNE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 539,055.82
WEAKLEY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 939,040.76
WEST CARROLL SPECIAL DISTRICT	\$ 234,252.75
WEST TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF	\$ 37,334.00
WHITE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 928,876.18
WILLIAMSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 588,381.64
WILSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$ 1,332,270.83
YORK INSTITUTE	\$ 160,180.21
TENNESSEE TOTAL LEA ALLOCATIONS	\$ 233,902,038.60

Appendix 5
Allowable Uses of ESSER 2.0 LEA Funds

Focus Areas	Allowable Uses of Funds
<p>NEW: Addressing Learning Loss and Addressing Learning Acceleration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A position to compile and disaggregate data on learning loss Learning Loss: including low-income students, children with • Expand current learning loss or accelerating progress to close learning gaps Coordinators, Summer, disabilities, English learners, racial and ethnic through the implementation, expansion, or enhancement of learning supports. • Create a program framework and support system for a continuation of intensive instruction and supports into the school year. • Extend the instructional school year by adjusting the academic calendar, increasing the number of instructional minutes provided during each week or school day. • Employ additional staff members to reduce class size or increase the amount of instructional time. • Create a system of supports to provide services to pupils based on their learning needs. • Providing additional academic services for pupils, such as diagnostic assessments of pupil learning needs, intensive instruction for addressing gaps in core academic skills, additional instructional materials or supports, or devices or connectivity for the provision of in-classroom and distance learning. • Support for online learning (i.e. curriculum, digital instructional materials, technology, etc.) • Instructional support services for summer engagement • Behavior support strategies for online environments • Coordinating with Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) to provide access to postsecondary courses • Planning and implementing activities related to summer learning and supplemental afterschool tutoring • Summer learning and supplemental after-school programs targeted to prioritize disadvantaged populations listed in CARES Act § 18003(d)(4)
<p>NEW: School Facility Repairs and Improvements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacing a roof could be an allowable use, especially if the LEA can correlate • Repairs and enable operation of schools to reduce risk of to environmental health and the correlation to supporting student health • Improvements virus transmission and exposure to environmental health hazards, and to support student health needs. • Inspection, testing, maintenance, repair, replacement, and upgrade projects to improve the indoor air quality in school facilities, including mechanical and nonmechanical heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, filtering, purification, and other air cleaning, fans, control systems, and window and door repair and replacement needs. • Replacing sealed windows with ones that open. • Replacing old ventilation systems. • Further, inspection, testing, maintenance, repair, replacement, and upgrade projects to improve the indoor air quality in school facilities. • Updating mechanical and non-mechanical heating, ventilation, and air

Focus Areas	Allowable Uses of Funds
	<p>conditioning systems, filtering, purification, and other air cleaning, fans, control systems to improve air quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additions to existing structures in certain instances: the expectation is first to update, repurpose, renovate existing buildings to meet needs resulting from the pandemic. In instances where there is no space to do so, there may be examples where an addition would be allowable. This would require additional discussion/information with the department.
Planning for Long-Term Closures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional development related to distance/virtual learning • Training on effective instructional practices for parents and caregivers • Minimal advertising costs to promote distance/virtual learning to families • Postage cost for mailing home learning packets • Materials, printing cost, and copying costs associated with mailing learning packets to students' homes • Online platform/program to facilitate and manage two-way communication with families • Tools or services to help parents navigate the community resources and systems available to assist with changes related to COVID-19 • Planning and implementing activities related long-term closures • Programs and activities related to the development of student graduation and career plans • Career guidance and academic counseling distance/virtual programs, including career aptitude and interest assessments, that provide information on postsecondary education and career options • Expanding opportunities for students to participate in distance/virtual academic, STEM, career exploration, career and technical education, work-based learning, and early postsecondary blended learning programs
Unique Needs of Special Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services and activities to address the unique needs of children with disabilities including how services can be delivered that will meet their needs • Planning and coordinating activities including how to provide guidance for carrying out IDEA and Perkins V • Planning and implementing activities related to summer learning and supplemental afterschool programs • Providing classroom instruction or online learning during the summer months and addressing the needs of students with disabilities • Professional development related to distance learning for supporting students with disabilities • Professional development related to distance/virtual learning for supporting students with disabilities and English learners • Distance/virtual learning instructional tools and resources designed to support students with disabilities and English language development <p><i>*Any activity authorized under IDEA</i> <i>**Any activity authorized under Perkins V</i></p>
Education Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology infrastructure including devices and equipment for students and teachers, including purchase of laptops, tablets, related accessories (batteries, power cords, cases), and the software needed to deploy, securely manage, and retrieve the devices.

Focus Areas	Allowable Uses of Funds
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasing software applications and digital platforms, such as LMS platforms, and online student safety and cybersecurity platforms, • Digital and online instructional resources, devices, and equipment to provide internet access (i.e., hot spots) for students who do not have access at home, including: carrier device costs and first year of service, bus-mounted hotspot equipment and setup costs, and other commercially available initial and first-year costs to setup internet access for families at home. • Supplemental equipment and devices (i.e., computers, web cameras) for distance/virtual instruction • Technology related professional development for district and school staff including: training costs for remote learning practices, virtual teaching certification programs, and teacher support staff during initial launch periods • Technology support or training for parents and guardians, including online learning programs, technology and learning support staff resources, and self-service tools/resources. • Integrating well-rounded educational services (i.e., arts, music, STEM, leadership and employability skill development) into distance/virtual learning • Distance/virtual learning instructional programs, platforms, and tools, including initial licensing and implementation costs for platforms such as Microsoft Teams • Equipment, technology, and instructional materials to provide distance/virtual career and technical education, including virtual industry tours and job shadowing • Technology to engage Limited English Proficient families with distance/virtual education
Mental Health Supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counseling and mental health supports • Professional development on the mental health services • Training for school personnel on suicide prevention, trauma, and related topics
Summer/ Supplemental Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for summer and supplemental learning, including distance/virtual learning • Instructional support services to engage learners in summer and supplemental learning • Behavior support strategies for summer and supplemental learning, including in distance/virtual learning environments • Coordinating with institutions of higher education (IHEs) to provide access to postsecondary courses • Planning and implementing activities related to summer and supplemental learning, including tutoring services • Summer and supplemental learning, including tutoring services and after-school programs targeted for English learners
Other Approved Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing feedback mechanisms to improve working conditions • Relationship-building skills and effective communication strategies • Behavior support strategies for distance/virtual learning environments • Provide professional development or training to staff to use distance/virtual learning platforms • Provide career and technical instruction and strategies for adults and/or out-of-school youth to support completion of secondary education or upgrade technical and employability skills

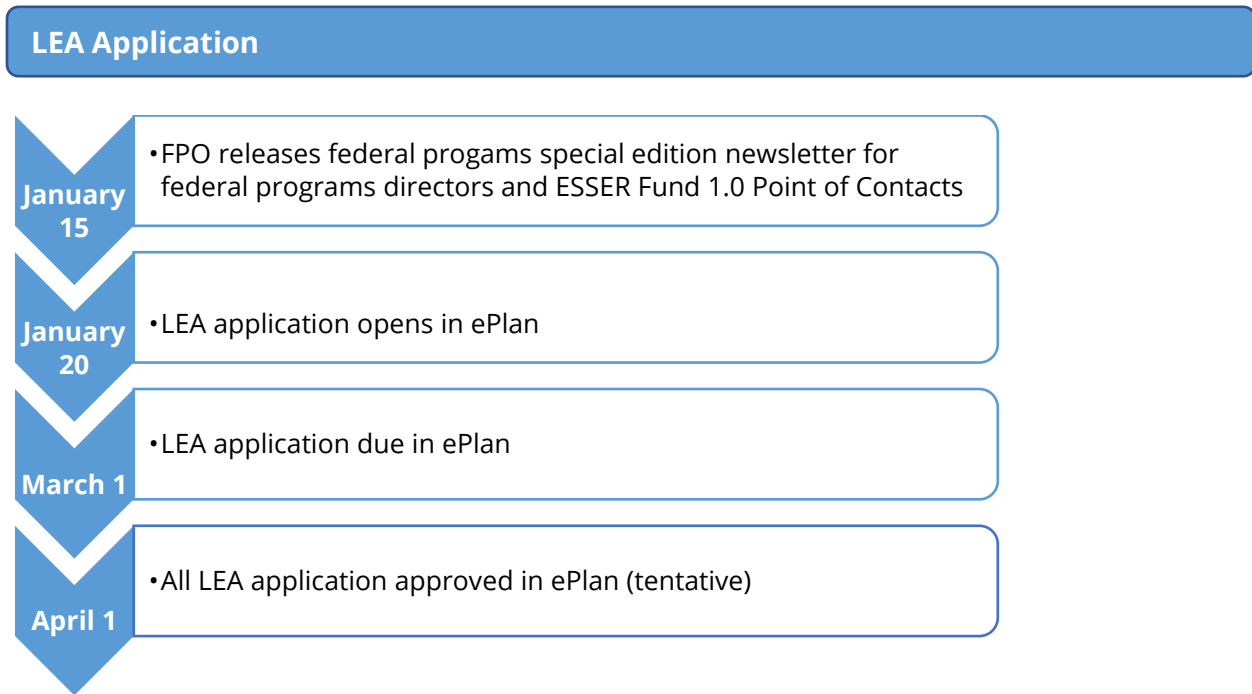
Appendix 6

State Reservation: Current Proposed Initiatives for ESSER 2.0

Initiative	Description/Summary	Amount
Expanding Successful ESSER 1.0 Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide literacy resources for LEAs and EPPs in Tennessee, as well as a literacy research center based in a Tennessee IHE. • Continue the partnership with PBS stations to enhance access to academic programming for students and families without internet, as well as specific supports for literacy. • Provide expanded access to advanced courses, including AP courses for students in small/rural LEAs, and provide for 17,000 more courses taken statewide. 	\$10.5 million
Investing in Long-Term Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant investment in tutoring (in support of recent legislation) including systems support, training, content, and district and community matching grants. Includes supports for early literacy, in partnership with R360, as well as online tool work as outlined in R360. • One third of current teachers are retirement eligible, but there are not enough teachers currently in the pipeline to replace vacancies. Therefore, these projects are intended to reduce vacancies: Governor's Teaching Fellowship, EPP Innovation, Grow Your Own Grant (Round 2), and Aspiring Principal and Assistant Principal Network (Year 3). • Provide funding for systems improvements including tech investments to support the increase in technology schools have made over last 12 months to create more user-friendly systems and supports for districts, educators, and families. 	\$87 million
Cost Savings Investments for Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnership with superintendents, principals, and teachers, develop and publicly provide free set of quality instructional materials in mathematics to meet TN standards (reviewed through the same process as other instructional materials). • Provide supports for innovative assessments in an effort for constant improvements in testing. • Provide funding for a policy and legislative support tool designed to track progress on implementation of all legislation, which includes opportunities for engagement so legislators can see progress on their bills. The tool also allows for LEAs to look-up requirements (by stakeholder group) with coordinated resources to save collective time in legal fees and staff hours while also providing a space for user-designed content related to law and policy to help the general public better understand the laws that are passed (constituent services). 	\$8 million
Administrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide funding to address the short-term and time-limited FTEs (3 years), who could potentially move into open 	\$5.2 million

Initiative	Description/Summary	Amount
	vacancies towards the end of the term, if needed. This includes 6 months of support for CLP and ESSER monitoring. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide increased capacity for the development of district-facing tools and other accountability supports. • Funds to codify the significantly improved managerial, financial, and systematic improvements at TDOE for long-term success and fiscal/operational accountability. • Capacity/supports for new initiatives: reading, data governance, educators, communications 	
TOTAL		\$110.7 million

Appendix 7
ESSER 2.0 Timeline



Appendix 8
Higher Education Emergency Relief (HEER) Fund Distributions

Community Colleges	CARES Act - HEERF I	CRRSA Act - HEERF II	CARES Act - HBCU/MSI	CARES Act - SIP Funds	Total
Chattanooga State Community College	\$5,283,482	\$11,325,214	\$0	\$260,099	\$16,868,795
Cleveland State Community College	1,970,716	4,067,122	-	97,349	6,135,187
Columbia State Community College	3,285,220	6,664,682	-	-	9,949,902
Dyersburg State Community College	1,495,222	3,316,095	-	73,697	4,885,014
Jackson State Community College	2,838,469	6,278,510	-	139,925	9,256,904
Motlow State Community College	3,178,784	6,450,317	-	158,033	9,787,134
Nashville State Community College	4,689,356	10,323,371	-	231,675	15,244,402
Northeast State Community College	4,488,316	8,967,575	-	220,758	13,676,649
Pellissippi State Community College	5,171,189	10,977,362	-	257,726	16,406,277
Roane State Community College	3,314,382	6,955,614	-	163,679	10,433,675
Southwest Tennessee Community College	7,298,438	15,887,215	479,420	-	23,665,073
Volunteer State Community College	4,689,090	9,915,202	-	231,824	14,836,116
Walters State Community College	3,688,117	7,421,588	-	182,055	11,291,760
Total Community Colleges	\$51,390,779	\$108,549,867	\$479,420	\$2,016,820	\$162,436,886

TN Colleges of Applied Technology	CARES Act - HEERF I	CRRSA Act - HEERF II	CARES Act - HBCU/MSI	CARES Act - SIP Funds	Total
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Athens	\$246,105	\$531,907	\$0	\$0	\$778,012
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Covington	248,249	524,530	-	-	772,779
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Crossville	499,909	1,069,622	-	-	1,569,531
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Crump	274,881	559,948	-	13,533	848,362
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Dickson	821,613	1,517,962	-	-	2,339,575
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Elizabethton	881,164	1,549,711	-	-	2,430,875
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Harriman	411,299	663,406	-	-	1,074,705
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Hartsville	318,610	659,236	-	-	977,846
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Hohenwald	261,811	871,170	-	-	1,132,981
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Jacksboro	365,951	614,625	-	-	980,576
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Jackson	510,365	1,124,050	-	-	1,634,415

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Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Knoxville	822,349	1,739,895	-	-	2,562,244
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Livingston	479,769	1,082,755	-	-	1,562,524
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Mckenzie	321,987	495,548	-	-	817,535
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - McMinnville	230,898	421,547	-	-	652,445
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Memphis	1,453,214	2,595,530	-	-	4,048,744
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Morristown	877,779	1,711,569	-	-	2,589,348
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Murfreesboro	607,231	1,165,386	-	-	1,772,617
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Nashville	1,038,538	1,970,898	-	-	3,009,436
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Newbern	571,359	961,675	-	-	1,533,034
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Oneida/Huntsville	213,467	460,696	-	-	674,163
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Paris	394,968	752,114	-	-	1,147,082
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Pulaski	263,555	661,864	-	-	925,419
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Ripley	226,994	470,019	-	-	697,013
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Shelbyville	547,306	931,766	-	-	1,479,072
Tennessee College of Applied Technology - Whiteville	203,162	461,879	-	-	665,041
Total TN Colleges of Applied Technology	\$13,092,533	\$25,569,308	\$0	\$13,533	\$38,675,374

Public Universities	CARES Act - HEERF I	CRRSA Act - HEERF II	CARES Act - HBCU/MSI	CARES Act - SIP Funds	Total
Austin Peay State University	\$9,687,866	\$18,455,648	\$0	\$475,146	\$28,618,660
East Tennessee State University	11,096,758	17,943,833	-	549,308	29,589,899
Middle Tennessee State University	17,299,411	28,959,281	-	855,792	47,114,484
Tennessee State University	7,214,661	13,306,383	16,236,433	-	36,757,477
Tennessee Technological University	8,713,463	13,533,046	-	431,151	22,677,660
University of Memphis	15,603,749	27,375,611	-	770,202	43,749,562
UT Chattanooga	9,513,779	15,131,381	-	471,490	25,116,650
UT Knoxville	19,258,313	29,330,189	-	-	48,588,502
UT Martin	5,110,311	8,551,121	-	251,938	13,913,370
UT Health Science Center	998,078	1,363,552	-	-	2,361,630
Total Public Universities	\$104,496,389	\$173,950,045	\$16,236,433	\$3,805,027	\$298,487,894

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TICUA Institutions	CARES Act - HEERF I	CRRSA Act - HEERF II	CARES Act - HBCU/MSI	CARES Act - SIP Funds	Total
Baptist Memorial College of Health Sciences	\$1,141,951	\$1,959,332	\$75,973	\$0	\$3,177,256
Belmont University	4,597,337	6,711,670	-	-	11,309,007
Bethel University	2,121,073	4,986,720	-	104,582	7,212,375
Bryan College	579,257	1,199,750	-	28,775	1,807,782
Carson - Newman University	2,295,168	3,490,978	-	113,353	5,899,499
Christian Brothers University	1,600,690	2,647,314	-	-	4,248,004
Cumberland University	1,920,642	3,052,125	-	-	4,972,767
Fisk University	1,085,474	1,829,862	1,482,072	-	4,397,408
Freed Hardeman University	1,353,998	2,051,737	-	67,485	3,473,220
Johnson University	997,716	1,667,345	-	49,166	2,714,227
King University	1,405,253	2,586,230	-	69,446	4,060,929
Lane College	2,430,978	4,224,957	2,847,630	-	9,503,565
Lee University	3,518,557	5,925,628	-	174,964	9,619,149
Lemoyne - Owen College	1,660,276	2,713,735	1,892,226	-	6,266,237
Lincoln Memorial University	2,657,937	4,377,528	-	133,940	7,169,405
Lipscomb University	2,582,024	3,982,698	-	-	6,564,722
Martin Methodist College	963,462	1,603,235	-	47,448	2,614,145
Maryville College	1,401,887	2,010,056	-	69,055	3,480,998
Meharry Medical College	219,976	292,851	336,196	-	849,023
Middle Tennessee School of Anesthesia	56,794	102,676	-	-	159,470
Milligan College	742,753	1,160,607	-	-	1,903,360
Rhodes College	1,205,945	1,694,962	-	-	2,900,907
Southern Adventist University	2,443,809	3,826,927	9,879	-	6,280,615
Southern College of Optometry	156,253	197,963	-	-	354,216
Tennessee Wesleyan University	1,192,356	1,787,165	-	58,543	3,038,064
Trevecca Nazarene University	1,718,898	3,063,682	-	85,744	4,868,324
Tusculum University	1,493,995	2,397,431	-	73,543	3,964,969
Union University	1,984,881	3,240,309	-	-	5,225,190
University of The South (The)	1,094,094	1,598,238	-	-	2,692,332
Vanderbilt University	5,632,423	8,200,868	-	-	13,833,291
Watkins College of Art, Design & Film	112,124	-	-	-	112,124
Welch College	230,280	437,532	-	-	667,812
Total TICUA Institutions	\$52,598,261	\$85,022,111	\$6,643,976	\$1,076,044	\$145,340,392

Other Nonprofit & Proprietary Institutions	CARES Act - HEERF I	CRRSA Act - HEERF II	CARES Act - HBCU/MSI	CARES Act - SIP Funds	Total
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Allied Health Careers Institute	\$34,679	\$46,805	\$0	\$0	\$81,484
American Baptist Theological Seminary	152,145	250,134	183,960	-	586,239
Arnold's Beauty School	68,240	46,463	-	-	114,703
Austin's Beauty College	177,047	75,530	-	-	252,577
Brillare Beauty Institute	191,387	305,891	-	-	497,278
Career Beauty College	47,255	22,743	-	-	69,998
Chattanooga College - Medical, Dental And Technical Careers	381,353	280,069	-	-	661,422
Concorde Career College	2,155,995	1,707,448	-	-	3,863,443
Edumed Partners	143,284	98,331	-	-	241,615
Elite College of Cosmetology	96,164	64,216	-	-	160,380
Franklin Hair Academy School of Cosmetology	28,291	21,131	-	-	49,422
Genesis Career College	692,917	351,960	-	-	1,044,877
Genesis Career College	328,276	159,949	-	-	488,225
Gould's Academy	429,649	277,455	-	-	707,104
Hair Academy (The)	60,842	38,288	-	-	99,130
Health-Tech Institute of Memphis	-	22,461	-	-	22,461
Huntington University of Health Sciences	-	569	-	-	569
Image Maker Beauty Institute	85,137	52,148	-	-	137,285
Jenny Lea Academy of Cosmetology	249,743	113,175	-	-	362,918
John A Gupton College	36,947	87,146	-	1,831	125,924
Love Beauty School	67,806	51,287	-	-	119,093
Massage Institute of Memphis (The)	26,324	16,637	-	-	42,961
Master's Barber & Styling College	27,762	19,140	-	-	46,902
Memphis College of Art	162,346	-	-	8,113	170,459
Memphis Theological Seminary	36,663	60,641	-	-	97,304
Meridian Institute of Surgical Assisting	205,301	259,035	-	-	464,336
Mid-South Christian College	24,705	38,967	-	-	63,672
Mind Body Institute	28,782	30,028	-	-	58,810
Mister Wayne's School of Unisex Hair Design	60,570	37,256	-	-	97,826
Nashville Film Institute	98,653	55,877	-	-	154,530
North Central Institute	40,259	48,401	-	-	88,660
Nossi College of Art	606,694	315,804	-	-	922,498
Omega Graduate School	10,184	19,096	-	-	29,280
Paul Mitchell The School Knoxville	358,657	210,801	-	-	569,458
Paul Mitchell The School Memphis	353,187	223,210	-	-	576,397
Paul Mitchell The School Murfreesboro	363,105	239,349	-	-	602,454

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Pentecostal Theological Seminary	14,436	30,528	-	-	44,964
Queen City College	203,636	129,261	-	-	332,897
Richmont Graduate University	62,656	92,894	-	-	155,550
SAE Institute of Technology	2,892,306	2,001,994	-	-	4,894,300
Salon Professional Academy (The)	114,277	67,397	-	-	181,674
Sandra Academy of Salon Services	108,427	81,478	-	-	189,905
Shear Perfection Academy of Cosmetology	-	10,976	-	-	10,976
South College	3,576,321	2,368,004	-	-	5,944,325
Tennessee School of Beauty	251,557	194,104	-	-	445,661
Vibe Barber College	139,552	79,613	-	-	219,165
Visible Music College	185,814	324,819	-	9,049	519,682
William R Moore College of Technology	180,060	418,831	-	-	598,891
Williamson Christian College	32,878	54,341	-	-	87,219
Total Other Nonprofit & Proprietary Institutions	\$15,592,269	\$11,501,681	\$183,960	\$18,993	\$27,296,903
TOTAL -- ALL SECTORS	\$237,170,231	\$404,593,012	\$23,543,789	\$6,930,417	\$672,237,449

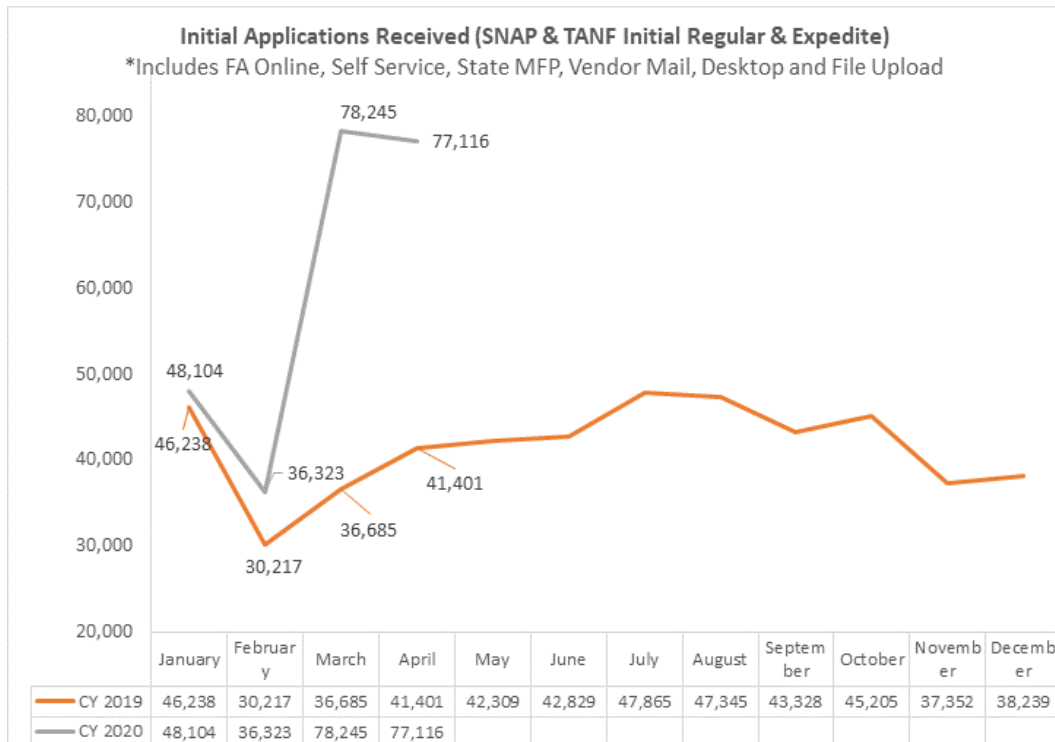
Appendix 9

FSAG Member Inquiries (May Meeting)

- 1) Please see the table below from the Department of Human Services and the University of Tennessee Boyd Center for Business and Economic Research, showing the projected rate of TANF spending with three scenarios for each federal fiscal year.

TANF and PTANF Projections						
<i>Note: All numbers in millions.</i>						
	FFY 2020			FFY 2021		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Yearly Award	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9
Reg TANF (all)	114.7	145.5	176.3	166.8	202.7	238.7
PTANF	28.0	41.9	55.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants (e.g., Innovation)	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Total Spend	142.6	187.4	232.2	216.8	252.7	288.7
Reserve Balance	781.1	736.3	691.5	755.3	674.5	593.7

- 2) Please see the graph below from the Department of Human Services which shows the TANF and SNAP trends.



- 3) Please see below from the Department of Labor and Workforce Development for a comparison of the number of Tennesseans who were receiving unemployment benefits before the pandemic and how many are receiving unemployment benefits now.**

Before the pandemic, Tennessee had paid approximately 14,000 claims paid per week at \$4 million per week. Over the weeks of May, claims paid volume has grown to approximately 260,000 claims paid per week at \$70 million per week.

- 4) Please see below regarding the benefits to TN businesses for keeping the Unemployment Trust Fund above \$1 billion**

According to the Department of Labor and Workforce Development, based on the Trust Fund projected balance of \$615 million at June 30th by Dr. Fox, the projected tax wage base would increase to \$9,000 and the average rate would increase to 2.3 percent. Based on the University of Tennessee's projections, maintaining the balance above \$1 billion will save employer's at least \$90 million in unemployment taxes per year for the indefinite future. F&A and Labor remain committed to monitoring this to ensure additional taxes are not placed on Tennessee businesses.

- 5) Please see below regarding an inquiry of whether the Coronavirus Relief Fund may be used to support 501(c)(6) organizations who are funded by hotel/motel tax collections.**

Recent guidance suggests that fund payments may be used to remarket the recipient's convention facilities and tourism industry. Such expenses may include those incurred to publicize the resumption of activities and steps taken to ensure a safe experience may be needed due to the public health emergency. However, the guidance also states that "expenses related to developing a long-term plan to reposition a recipient's convention and tourism industry and infrastructure would not be incurred due to the public health emergency and therefore may not be covered using payments from the Fund." This would suggest that expenditures by the state to meet these objectives could be accomplished, but general payments for long-term economic development remain prohibited. Additional guidance is pending regarding how relief to small businesses may be extended to include 501(c) non-profit entities generally, without reference to eligible activities and/or specific earmarked tax revenues impacted by the public health emergency.

Appendix 10
Department of Transportation - Federal Aviation Administration
CARES Airport Grants

City	Airport Name	CARES Act
Alcoa	McGhee Tyson	\$25,830,652
Athens	McMinn County	\$30,000
Bolivar	William L Whitehurst Field	\$20,000
Blountville	Tri-Cities	\$10,300,692
Camden	Benton County	\$30,000
Centerville (CCD)	Centerville Municipal	\$30,000
Chattanooga	Lovell Field	\$5,747,955
Clarksville	Outlaw Field	\$30,000
Cleveland	Cleveland Regional Jetport	\$69,000
Clifton	Hassell Field	\$20,000
Columbia/Mount Pleasant	Maury County	\$30,000
Copperhill	Martin Campbell Field	\$30,000
Covington	Covington Municipal	\$30,000
Crossville	Crossville Memorial-Whitson Field	\$30,000
Darden	Beech River Regional	\$30,000
Dayton	Mark Anton	\$20,000
Dickson	Dickson Municipal	\$30,000
Dyersburg	Dyersburg Regional	\$69,000
Elizabethton	Elizabethton Municipal	\$69,000
Fayetteville	Fayetteville Municipal	\$30,000
Gainesboro	Jackson County	\$20,000
Gallatin	Sumner County Regional	\$69,000
Greeneville	Greeneville-Greene County Municipal	\$30,000
Humboldt	Humboldt Municipal	\$20,000
Huntingdon	Carroll County	\$30,000
Jacksboro	Colonel Tommy C Stiner Airfield	\$30,000
Jackson	McKellar-Sipes Regional	\$69,000
Jamestown	Jamestown Municipal	\$20,000
Jasper	Marion County-Brown Field	\$30,000
Knoxville	Knoxville Downtown Island	\$69,000
Lafayette	Lafayette Municipal	\$30,000
Lawrenceburg	Lawrenceburg-Lawrence County	\$30,000
Lebanon	Lebanon Municipal	\$69,000
Lewisburg	Ellington	\$30,000
Linden	James Tucker Airport	\$1,000
Livingston	Livingston Municipal	\$30,000
Madisonville	Monroe County	\$30,000
McMinnville	Warren County Memorial	\$30,000
Memphis	General Dewitt Spain	\$69,000
Memphis	Memphis International	\$24,687,552
Millington	Charles W. Baker	\$69,000
Millington	Millington-Memphis	\$69,000

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City	Airport Name	CARES Act
Morristown	Moore-Murrell	\$69,000
Mountain City	Johnson County	\$30,000
Murfreesboro	Murfreesboro Municipal	\$69,000
Nashville	John C Tune	\$69,000
Nashville	Nashville International	\$54,963,454
Oneida	Scott Municipal	\$30,000
Paris	Henry County	\$30,000
Portland	Portland Municipal	\$30,000
Pulaski	Abernathy Field	\$30,000
Ridgewood	Rockwood Municipal	\$30,000
Rogersville	Hawkins County	\$30,000
Savannah	Savannah-Hardin County	\$30,000
Selmer	Robert Sibley	\$30,000
Sevierville	Gatlinburg-Pigeon Forge	\$69,000
Sewanee	Franklin County	\$20,000
Shelbyville	Bomar Field-Shelbyville Municipal	\$69,000
Smithville	Smithville Municipal	\$30,000
Smyrna	Smyrna	\$157,000
Somerville	Fayette County	\$30,000
Sparta	Upper Cumberland Regional	\$30,000
Springfield	Springfield Robertson County	\$30,000
Tazewell	New Tazewell Municipal	\$30,000
Trenton	Gibson County	\$30,000
Tullahoma	Tullahoma Regional Airport/Wm Northern Field	\$30,000
Union City	Everett-Stewart Regional	\$30,000
Waverly	Humphreys County	\$20,000
Winchester	Winchester Municipal	\$69,000
	TOTAL	\$124,092,305

Appendix 11
Department of Justice - Bureau of Justice Assistance
Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding

Jurisdiction Name	Government Type	Eligible Allocation
Anderson County	County	\$58,008
Bartlett City	Municipal	\$41,960
Bedford County	County	\$58,008
Blount County	County	\$79,292
Bradley County	County	\$41,405
Chattanooga City	Municipal	\$374,730
Clarksville City	Municipal	\$191,575
Cleveland City	Municipal	\$78,948
Columbia City	Municipal	\$51,828
Covington City	Municipal	\$35,126
Dickson City	Municipal	\$33,814
Dickson County	County	\$58,008
Dyer County	County	\$58,008
Dyersburg City	Municipal	\$46,100
East Ridge City	Municipal	\$35,403
Greene County	County	\$34,024
Hamblen County	County	\$58,008
Hamilton County	County	\$57,554
Jackson City	Municipal	\$138,850
Johnson City	Municipal	\$52,724
Kingsport City	Municipal	\$75,845
Knox County	County	\$142,578
Knoxville City	Municipal	\$349,956
La Vergne City	Municipal	\$59,832
Lebanon City	Municipal	\$47,205
Madison County	County	\$58,008
Maury County	County	\$58,008
Memphis City	Municipal	\$2,523,880
Monroe County	County	\$32,229
Montgomery County	County	\$58,008
Morristown City	Municipal	\$43,683
Murfreesboro City	Municipal	\$152,721
Nashville-Metro Government	Municipal	\$1,551,648
Oak Ridge City	Municipal	\$36,437
Rutherford County	County	\$50,723
Shelby County	County	\$114,695
Shelbyville City	Municipal	\$33,541
Smyrna Town	Municipal	\$42,855
Sullivan County	County	\$61,833
Tipton County	County	\$32,919
Washington County	County	\$36,299
Wilson County	County	\$58,008
Local total		\$7,204,285

Appendix 12
Tennessee Coronavirus Relief Fund
Local Government Reimbursement Funds Allocations

The State of Tennessee allocated \$115 million of the CRF to be sub-granted to eligible local governments on a \$15 per-capita basis. These amounts represent the allocations made available to all local governments in the state with populations below 500,000, excluding portions of municipalities within local governments that received direct allocations from the US Treasury (City of Memphis, Shelby County, and Nashville-Davidson Metropolitan Government). Local governments were eligible to request a 30 percent advance of their allocated amount, and the remaining 70 percent balance was made available on a reimbursement basis after advances were substantiated.

RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Adams	668	\$10,020	\$3,006	\$7,014
Adamsville	2,172	\$32,580	\$9,774	\$22,806
Alamo	2,302	\$34,530	\$10,359	\$24,171
Alcoa	10,499	\$157,485	\$47,246	\$110,239
Alexandria	1,001	\$15,015	\$4,505	\$10,510
Algood	4,419	\$66,285	\$19,886	\$46,399
Allardt	622	\$9,330	\$2,799	\$6,531
Altamont	1,028	\$15,420	\$4,626	\$10,794
Anderson County	76,482	\$1,147,230	\$344,169	\$803,061
Ardmore	1,228	\$18,420	\$5,526	\$12,894
Ashland City	4,695	\$70,425	\$21,128	\$49,297
Athens	13,857	\$207,855	\$62,357	\$145,498
Atoka	9,397	\$140,955	\$42,287	\$98,668
Atwood	923	\$13,845	\$4,154	\$9,691
Auburntown	262	\$3,930	\$1,179	\$2,751
Baileyton	443	\$6,645	\$1,994	\$4,651
Baneberry	524	\$7,860	\$2,358	\$5,502
Baxter	1,496	\$22,440	\$6,732	\$15,708
Bean Station	3,102	\$46,530	\$13,959	\$32,571

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RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Bedford County	49,038	\$735,570	\$220,671	\$514,899
Beersheba Springs	458	\$6,870	\$2,061	\$4,809
Bell Buckle	541	\$8,115	\$2,435	\$5,680
Bells	2,458	\$36,870	\$11,061	\$25,809
Benton	1,271	\$19,065	\$5,720	\$13,345
Benton County	16,184	\$242,760	\$72,828	\$169,932
Bethel Springs	720	\$10,800	\$3,240	\$7,560
Big Sandy	524	\$7,860	\$2,358	\$5,502
Blaine	1,869	\$28,035	\$8,411	\$19,624
Bledsoe County	14,755	\$221,325	\$66,398	\$154,927
Blount County	131,349	\$1,970,235	\$591,071	\$1,379,164
Bluff City	1,665	\$24,975	\$7,493	\$17,482
Bolivar	4,937	\$74,055	\$22,217	\$51,838
Braden	262	\$3,930	\$1,179	\$2,751
Bradford	990	\$14,850	\$4,455	\$10,395
Bradley County	106,727	\$1,600,905	\$480,272	\$1,120,633
Brentwood	42,502	\$637,530	\$191,259	\$446,271
Brighton	2,921	\$43,815	\$13,145	\$30,670
Bristol	26,881	\$403,215	\$120,965	\$282,250
Brownsville	9,443	\$141,645	\$42,494	\$99,151
Bruceton	1,408	\$21,120	\$6,336	\$14,784
Bulls Gap	717	\$10,755	\$3,227	\$7,528
Burlison	411	\$6,165	\$1,850	\$4,315
Burns	1,445	\$21,675	\$6,503	\$15,172
Byrdstown	798	\$11,970	\$3,591	\$8,379

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RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Calhoun	497	\$7,455	\$2,237	\$5,218
Camden	3,575	\$53,625	\$16,088	\$37,537
Campbell County	39,583	\$593,745	\$178,124	\$415,621
Cannon County	14,462	\$216,930	\$65,079	\$151,851
Carroll County	28,020	\$420,300	\$126,090	\$294,210
Carter County	56,351	\$845,265	\$253,580	\$591,685
Carthage	2,278	\$34,170	\$10,251	\$23,919
Caryville	2,165	\$32,475	\$9,743	\$22,732
Cedar Hill	313	\$4,695	\$1,409	\$3,286
Celina	1,458	\$21,870	\$6,561	\$15,309
Centertown	251	\$3,765	\$1,130	\$2,635
Centerville	3,569	\$53,535	\$16,061	\$37,474
Chapel Hill	1,523	\$22,845	\$6,854	\$15,991
Charleston	690	\$10,350	\$3,105	\$7,245
Charlotte	1,519	\$22,785	\$6,836	\$15,949
Chattanooga	180,557	\$2,708,355	\$812,507	\$1,895,848
Cheatham County	40,439	\$606,585	\$181,976	\$424,609
Chester County	17,276	\$259,140	\$77,742	\$181,398
Church Hill	6,679	\$100,185	\$30,056	\$70,129
Claiborne County	31,756	\$476,340	\$142,902	\$333,438
Clarksburg	378	\$5,670	\$1,701	\$3,969
Clarksville	156,794	\$2,351,910	\$705,573	\$1,646,337
Clay County	7,717	\$115,755	\$34,727	\$81,028
Cleveland	44,974	\$674,610	\$202,383	\$472,227
Clifton	2,668	\$40,020	\$12,006	\$28,014

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RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Clinton	10,028	\$150,420	\$45,126	\$105,294
Coalmont	840	\$12,600	\$3,780	\$8,820
Cocke County	35,774	\$536,610	\$160,983	\$375,627
Coffee County	55,700	\$835,500	\$250,650	\$584,850
Collegedale	11,492	\$172,380	\$51,714	\$120,666
Collinwood	944	\$14,160	\$4,248	\$9,912
Columbia	39,376	\$590,640	\$177,192	\$413,448
Cookeville	34,005	\$510,075	\$153,023	\$357,052
Coopertown	4,554	\$68,310	\$20,493	\$47,817
Copperhill	318	\$4,770	\$1,431	\$3,339
Cornersville	1,257	\$18,855	\$5,657	\$13,198
Cottage Grove	86	\$1,290	\$387	\$903
Covington	8,780	\$131,700	\$39,510	\$92,190
Cowan	1,665	\$24,975	\$7,493	\$17,482
Crab Orchard	763	\$11,445	\$3,434	\$8,011
Crockett County	14,328	\$214,920	\$64,476	\$150,444
Cross Plains	1,813	\$27,195	\$8,159	\$19,036
Crossville	11,554	\$173,310	\$51,993	\$121,317
Crump	1,463	\$21,945	\$6,584	\$15,361
Cumberland City	308	\$4,620	\$1,386	\$3,234
Cumberland County	59,673	\$895,095	\$268,529	\$626,566
Cumberland Gap	489	\$7,335	\$2,201	\$5,134
Dandridge	3,145	\$47,175	\$14,153	\$33,022
Dayton	7,393	\$110,895	\$33,269	\$77,626
Decatur	1,647	\$24,705	\$7,412	\$17,293

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RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Decatur County	11,706	\$175,590	\$52,677	\$122,913
Decaturville	861	\$12,915	\$3,875	\$9,040
Decherd	2,381	\$35,715	\$10,715	\$25,000
DeKalb County	20,138	\$302,070	\$90,621	\$211,449
Dickson	15,583	\$233,745	\$70,124	\$163,621
Dickson County	53,446	\$801,690	\$240,507	\$561,183
Dover	1,480	\$22,200	\$6,660	\$15,540
Dowelltown	395	\$5,925	\$1,778	\$4,147
Doyle	568	\$8,520	\$2,556	\$5,964
Dresden	2,928	\$43,920	\$13,176	\$30,744
Ducktown	472	\$7,080	\$2,124	\$4,956
Dunlap	5,120	\$76,800	\$23,040	\$53,760
Dyer	2,216	\$33,240	\$9,972	\$23,268
Dyer County	37,320	\$559,800	\$167,940	\$391,860
Dyersburg	16,389	\$245,835	\$73,751	\$172,084
Eagleville	702	\$10,530	\$3,159	\$7,371
East Ridge	21,024	\$315,360	\$94,608	\$220,752
Eastview	707	\$10,605	\$3,182	\$7,423
Elizabethton	13,497	\$202,455	\$60,737	\$141,718
Elkton	529	\$7,935	\$2,381	\$5,554
Englewood	1,524	\$22,860	\$6,858	\$16,002
Enville	187	\$2,805	\$842	\$1,963
Erin	1,292	\$19,380	\$5,814	\$13,566
Erwin	5,853	\$87,795	\$26,339	\$61,456
Estill Springs	2,028	\$30,420	\$9,126	\$21,294

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RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Ethridge	486	\$7,290	\$2,187	\$5,103
Etowah	3,482	\$52,230	\$15,669	\$36,561
Fairview	8,999	\$134,985	\$40,496	\$94,489
Farragut	22,956	\$344,340	\$103,302	\$241,038
Fayette County	40,507	\$607,605	\$182,282	\$425,323
Fayetteville	7,017	\$105,255	\$31,577	\$73,678
Fentress County	18,217	\$273,255	\$81,977	\$191,278
Finger	288	\$4,320	\$1,296	\$3,024
Franklin	80,914	\$1,213,710	\$364,113	\$849,597
Franklin County	41,890	\$628,350	\$188,505	\$439,845
Friendship	672	\$10,080	\$3,024	\$7,056
Friendsville	891	\$13,365	\$4,010	\$9,355
Gadsden	462	\$6,930	\$2,079	\$4,851
Gainesboro	945	\$14,175	\$4,253	\$9,922
Gallatin	40,457	\$606,855	\$182,057	\$424,798
Gallaway	647	\$9,705	\$2,912	\$6,793
Garland	302	\$4,530	\$1,359	\$3,171
Gates	625	\$9,375	\$2,813	\$6,562
Gatlinburg	4,144	\$62,160	\$18,648	\$43,512
Gibson	396	\$5,940	\$1,782	\$4,158
Gibson County	49,045	\$735,675	\$220,703	\$514,972
Giles County	29,503	\$442,545	\$132,764	\$309,781
Gilt Edge	456	\$6,840	\$2,052	\$4,788
Gleason	1,373	\$20,595	\$6,179	\$14,416
Goodlettsville	16,859	\$252,885	\$75,866	\$177,019

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RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Gordonsville	1,236	\$18,540	\$5,562	\$12,978
Grainger County	23,145	\$347,175	\$104,153	\$243,022
Grand Junction	270	\$4,050	\$1,215	\$2,835
Graysville	1,559	\$23,385	\$7,016	\$16,369
Greenback	1,196	\$17,940	\$5,382	\$12,558
Greenbrier	6,839	\$102,585	\$30,776	\$71,809
Greene County	69,087	\$1,036,305	\$310,892	\$725,413
Greeneville	14,898	\$223,470	\$67,041	\$156,429
Greenfield	2,078	\$31,170	\$9,351	\$21,819
Gruetli-Laager	1,728	\$25,920	\$7,776	\$18,144
Grundy County	13,346	\$200,190	\$60,057	\$140,133
Guys	445	\$6,675	\$2,003	\$4,672
Halls	2,097	\$31,455	\$9,437	\$22,018
Hamblen County	64,569	\$968,535	\$290,561	\$677,974
Hamilton County	364,286	\$5,464,290	\$1,639,287	\$3,825,003
Hancock County	6,549	\$98,235	\$29,471	\$68,764
Hardeman County	25,220	\$378,300	\$113,490	\$264,810
Hardin County	25,776	\$386,640	\$115,992	\$270,648
Harriman	6,145	\$92,175	\$27,653	\$64,522
Harrogate	4,337	\$65,055	\$19,517	\$45,538
Hartsville/Trousdale gov.	11,012	\$330,360	\$99,108	\$231,252
Hawkins County	56,530	\$847,950	\$254,385	\$593,565
Haywood County	17,335	\$260,025	\$78,008	\$182,017
Henderson	6,315	\$94,725	\$28,418	\$66,307
Henderson County	27,847	\$417,705	\$125,312	\$292,393

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RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Hendersonville	57,576	\$863,640	\$259,092	\$604,548
Henning	934	\$14,010	\$4,203	\$9,807
Henry	465	\$6,975	\$2,093	\$4,882
Henry County	32,358	\$485,370	\$145,611	\$339,759
Hickman County	25,063	\$375,945	\$112,784	\$263,161
Hickory Valley	93	\$1,395	\$419	\$976
Hohenwald	3,687	\$55,305	\$16,592	\$38,713
Hollow Rock	678	\$10,170	\$3,051	\$7,119
Hornbeak	396	\$5,940	\$1,782	\$4,158
Hornsby	263	\$3,945	\$1,184	\$2,761
Houston County	8,263	\$123,945	\$37,184	\$86,761
Humboldt	8,199	\$122,985	\$36,896	\$86,089
Humphreys County	18,486	\$277,290	\$83,187	\$194,103
Huntingdon	3,825	\$57,375	\$17,213	\$40,162
Huntland	842	\$12,630	\$3,789	\$8,841
Huntsville	1,237	\$18,555	\$5,567	\$12,988
Jacksboro	1,932	\$28,980	\$8,694	\$20,286
Jackson	66,903	\$1,003,545	\$301,064	\$702,481
Jackson County	11,758	\$176,370	\$52,911	\$123,459
Jamestown	1,960	\$29,400	\$8,820	\$20,580
Jasper	3,358	\$50,370	\$15,111	\$35,259
Jefferson City	8,199	\$122,985	\$36,896	\$86,089
Jefferson County	54,012	\$810,180	\$243,054	\$567,126
Jellico	2,179	\$32,685	\$9,806	\$22,879
Johnson City	66,778	\$1,001,670	\$300,501	\$701,169

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RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Johnson County	17,778	\$266,670	\$80,001	\$186,669
Jonesborough	5,439	\$81,585	\$24,476	\$57,109
Kenton	1,205	\$18,075	\$5,423	\$12,652
Kimball	1,421	\$21,315	\$6,395	\$14,920
Kingsport	54,076	\$811,140	\$243,342	\$567,798
Kingston	5,825	\$87,375	\$26,213	\$61,162
Kingston Springs	2,749	\$41,235	\$12,371	\$28,864
Knox County	465,289	\$6,979,335	\$2,093,801	\$4,885,534
Knoxville	187,500	\$2,812,500	\$843,750	\$1,968,750
La Follette	6,737	\$101,055	\$30,317	\$70,738
La Grange	128	\$1,920	\$576	\$1,344
La Vergne	35,819	\$537,285	\$161,186	\$376,099
Lafayette	5,217	\$78,255	\$23,477	\$54,778
Lake County	7,411	\$111,165	\$33,350	\$77,815
Lakesite	1,859	\$27,885	\$8,366	\$19,519
Lauderdale County	25,825	\$387,375	\$116,213	\$271,162
Lawrence County	43,734	\$656,010	\$196,803	\$459,207
Lawrenceburg	10,838	\$162,570	\$48,771	\$113,799
Lebanon	35,050	\$525,750	\$157,725	\$368,025
Lenoir City	9,305	\$139,575	\$41,873	\$97,702
Lewis County	12,086	\$181,290	\$54,387	\$126,903
Lewisburg	12,114	\$181,710	\$54,513	\$127,197
Lexington	7,716	\$115,740	\$34,722	\$81,018
Liberty	328	\$4,920	\$1,476	\$3,444
Lincoln County	34,117	\$511,755	\$153,527	\$358,228

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RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Linden	939	\$14,085	\$4,226	\$9,859
Livingston	4,020	\$60,300	\$18,090	\$42,210
Lobelville	888	\$13,320	\$3,996	\$9,324
Lookout Mountain	1,866	\$27,990	\$8,397	\$19,593
Loretto	1,779	\$26,685	\$8,006	\$18,679
Loudon	5,809	\$87,135	\$26,141	\$60,994
Loudon County	53,054	\$795,810	\$238,743	\$557,067
Louisville	4,129	\$61,935	\$18,581	\$43,354
Luttrell	1,059	\$15,885	\$4,766	\$11,119
Lynchburg/Moore metropolitan gov.	6,411	\$192,330	\$57,700	\$134,630
Lynnville	302	\$4,530	\$1,359	\$3,171
Macon County	24,265	\$363,975	\$109,193	\$254,782
Madison County	97,605	\$1,464,075	\$439,223	\$1,024,852
Madisonville	4,927	\$73,905	\$22,172	\$51,733
Manchester	10,916	\$163,740	\$49,122	\$114,618
Marion County	28,575	\$428,625	\$128,588	\$300,037
Marshall County	33,683	\$505,245	\$151,574	\$353,671
Martin	10,592	\$158,880	\$47,664	\$111,216
Maryville	29,192	\$437,880	\$131,364	\$306,516
Mason	1,553	\$23,295	\$6,989	\$16,306
Maurycity	665	\$9,975	\$2,993	\$6,982
Maurycity	94,340	\$1,415,100	\$424,530	\$990,570
Maynardville	2,394	\$35,910	\$10,773	\$25,137
McEwen	1,733	\$25,995	\$7,799	\$18,196
McKenzie	5,480	\$82,200	\$24,660	\$57,540

Financial Stimulus Accountability Group Report (Updated Feb 1, 2021)

RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
McLemoresville	333	\$4,995	\$1,499	\$3,496
McMinn County	53,285	\$799,275	\$239,783	\$559,492
McMinnville	13,688	\$205,320	\$61,596	\$143,724
McNairy County	25,832	\$387,480	\$116,244	\$271,236
Medina	4,246	\$63,690	\$19,107	\$44,583
Medon	180	\$2,700	\$810	\$1,890
Meigs County	12,306	\$184,590	\$55,377	\$129,213
Michie	581	\$8,715	\$2,615	\$6,100
Middleton	645	\$9,675	\$2,903	\$6,772
Milan	7,640	\$114,600	\$34,380	\$80,220
Milledgeville	261	\$3,915	\$1,175	\$2,740
Millersville	6,781	\$101,715	\$30,515	\$71,200
Minor Hill	531	\$7,965	\$2,390	\$5,575
Mitchellville	193	\$2,895	\$869	\$2,026
Monroe County	46,357	\$695,355	\$208,607	\$486,748
Monteagle	1,229	\$18,435	\$5,531	\$12,904
Monterey	2,881	\$43,215	\$12,965	\$30,250
Montgomery County	205,950	\$3,089,250	\$926,775	\$2,162,475
Morgan County	21,579	\$323,685	\$97,106	\$226,579
Morrison	712	\$10,680	\$3,204	\$7,476
Morristown	29,926	\$448,890	\$134,667	\$314,223
Moscow	563	\$8,445	\$2,534	\$5,911
Mosheim	2,339	\$35,085	\$10,526	\$24,559
Mount Carmel	5,305	\$79,575	\$23,873	\$55,702
Mount Juliet	35,725	\$535,875	\$160,763	\$375,112

Financial Stimulus Accountability Group Report (Updated Feb 1, 2021)

RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Mount Pleasant	4,893	\$73,395	\$22,019	\$51,376
Mountain City	2,418	\$36,270	\$10,881	\$25,389
Munford	6,060	\$90,900	\$27,270	\$63,630
Murfreesboro	141,344	\$2,120,160	\$636,048	\$1,484,112
New Hope	1,052	\$15,780	\$4,734	\$11,046
New Johnsonville	1,905	\$28,575	\$8,573	\$20,002
New Market	1,369	\$20,535	\$6,161	\$14,374
New Tazewell	2,716	\$40,740	\$12,222	\$28,518
Newbern	3,312	\$49,680	\$14,904	\$34,776
Newport	6,801	\$102,015	\$30,605	\$71,410
Niota	726	\$10,890	\$3,267	\$7,623
Nolensville	9,012	\$135,180	\$40,554	\$94,626
Normandy	149	\$2,235	\$671	\$1,564
Norris	1,607	\$24,105	\$7,232	\$16,873
Oak Ridge	29,109	\$436,635	\$130,991	\$305,644
Oakdale	208	\$3,120	\$936	\$2,184
Oakland	8,118	\$121,770	\$36,531	\$85,239
Obion	1,051	\$15,765	\$4,730	\$11,035
Obion County	30,267	\$454,005	\$136,202	\$317,803
Oliver Springs	3,416	\$51,240	\$15,372	\$35,868
Oneida	3,713	\$55,695	\$16,709	\$38,986
Orlinda	931	\$13,965	\$4,190	\$9,775
Orme	113	\$1,695	\$509	\$1,186
Overton County	22,068	\$331,020	\$99,306	\$231,714
Palmer	664	\$9,960	\$2,988	\$6,972

Financial Stimulus Accountability Group Report (Updated Feb 1, 2021)

RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Paris	10,057	\$150,855	\$45,257	\$105,598
Parker's Crossroads	311	\$4,665	\$1,400	\$3,265
Parrottsville	289	\$4,335	\$1,301	\$3,034
Parsons	2,310	\$34,650	\$10,395	\$24,255
Pegram	2,080	\$31,200	\$9,360	\$21,840
Perry County	8,064	\$120,960	\$36,288	\$84,672
Petersburg	562	\$8,430	\$2,529	\$5,901
Philadelphia	710	\$10,650	\$3,195	\$7,455
Pickett County	5,082	\$76,230	\$22,869	\$53,361
Pigeon Forge	6,324	\$94,860	\$28,458	\$66,402
Pikeville	1,624	\$24,360	\$7,308	\$17,052
Piperton	1,832	\$27,480	\$8,244	\$19,236
Pittman Center	572	\$8,580	\$2,574	\$6,006
Plainview	2,125	\$31,875	\$9,563	\$22,312
Pleasant Hill	568	\$8,520	\$2,556	\$5,964
Pleasant View	4,621	\$69,315	\$20,795	\$48,520
Polk County	16,898	\$253,470	\$76,041	\$177,429
Portland	12,823	\$192,345	\$57,704	\$134,641
Powells Crossroads	1,352	\$20,280	\$6,084	\$14,196
Pulaski	7,652	\$114,780	\$34,434	\$80,346
Puryear	667	\$10,005	\$3,002	\$7,003
Putnam County	78,843	\$1,182,645	\$354,794	\$827,851
Ramer	297	\$4,455	\$1,337	\$3,118
Red Bank	11,765	\$176,475	\$52,943	\$123,532
Red Boiling Springs	1,136	\$17,040	\$5,112	\$11,928

Financial Stimulus Accountability Group Report (Updated Feb 1, 2021)

RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Rhea County	33,044	\$495,660	\$148,698	\$346,962
Ridgely	1,657	\$24,855	\$7,457	\$17,398
Ridgeside	432	\$6,480	\$1,944	\$4,536
Ridgetop	2,104	\$31,560	\$9,468	\$22,092
Ripley	7,879	\$118,185	\$35,456	\$82,729
Rives	312	\$4,680	\$1,404	\$3,276
Roane County	53,140	\$797,100	\$239,130	\$557,970
Robertson County	71,012	\$1,065,180	\$319,554	\$745,626
Rockford	847	\$12,705	\$3,812	\$8,893
Rockwood	5,452	\$81,780	\$24,534	\$57,246
Rocky Top (Lake City)	1,767	\$26,505	\$7,952	\$18,553
Rogersville	4,297	\$64,455	\$19,337	\$45,118
Rossville	913	\$13,695	\$4,109	\$9,586
Rutherford	1,075	\$16,125	\$4,838	\$11,287
Rutherford County	324,890	\$4,873,350	\$1,462,005	\$3,411,345
Rutledge	1,345	\$20,175	\$6,053	\$14,122
Saltillo	530	\$7,950	\$2,385	\$5,565
Samburg	202	\$3,030	\$909	\$2,121
Sardis	380	\$5,700	\$1,710	\$3,990
Saulsberry	92	\$1,380	\$414	\$966
Savannah	6,946	\$104,190	\$31,257	\$72,933
Scott County	22,039	\$330,585	\$99,176	\$231,409
Scotts Hill	978	\$14,670	\$4,401	\$10,269
Selmer	4,400	\$66,000	\$19,800	\$46,200
Sequatchie County	14,876	\$223,140	\$66,942	\$156,198

Financial Stimulus Accountability Group Report (Updated Feb 1, 2021)

RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Sevier County	97,892	\$1,468,380	\$440,514	\$1,027,866
Sevierville	16,531	\$247,965	\$74,390	\$173,575
Sharon	918	\$13,770	\$4,131	\$9,639
Shelbyville	21,864	\$327,960	\$98,388	\$229,572
Signal Mountain	8,567	\$128,505	\$38,552	\$89,953
Silerton	101	\$1,515	\$455	\$1,060
Slayden	206	\$3,090	\$927	\$2,163
Smith County	19,942	\$299,130	\$89,739	\$209,391
Smithville	4,793	\$71,895	\$21,569	\$50,326
Smyrna	50,775	\$761,625	\$228,488	\$533,137
Sneedville	1,336	\$20,040	\$6,012	\$14,028
Soddy-Daisy	13,717	\$205,755	\$61,727	\$144,028
Somerville	3,201	\$48,015	\$14,405	\$33,610
South Carthage	1,378	\$20,670	\$6,201	\$14,469
South Fulton	2,233	\$33,495	\$10,049	\$23,446
South Pittsburg	3,018	\$45,270	\$13,581	\$31,689
Sparta	4,945	\$74,175	\$22,253	\$51,922
Spencer	1,642	\$24,630	\$7,389	\$17,241
Spring City	1,865	\$27,975	\$8,393	\$19,582
Spring Hill	41,464	\$621,960	\$186,588	\$435,372
Springfield	16,957	\$254,355	\$76,307	\$178,048
St. Joseph	811	\$12,165	\$3,650	\$8,515
Stanton	423	\$6,345	\$1,904	\$4,441
Stantonville	268	\$4,020	\$1,206	\$2,814
Stewart County	13,561	\$203,415	\$61,025	\$142,390

Financial Stimulus Accountability Group Report (Updated Feb 1, 2021)

RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Sullivan County	157,668	\$2,365,020	\$709,506	\$1,655,514
Sumner County	187,149	\$2,807,235	\$842,171	\$1,965,064
Sunbright	531	\$7,965	\$2,390	\$5,575
Surgoinsville	1,776	\$26,640	\$7,992	\$18,648
Sweetwater	5,868	\$88,020	\$26,406	\$61,614
Tazewell	2,269	\$34,035	\$10,211	\$23,824
Tellico Plains	913	\$13,695	\$4,109	\$9,586
Tennessee Ridge	1,329	\$19,935	\$5,981	\$13,954
Thompson's Station	6,114	\$91,710	\$27,513	\$64,197
Three Way	1,679	\$25,185	\$7,556	\$17,629
Tipton County	61,581	\$923,715	\$277,115	\$646,600
Tiptonville	4,307	\$64,605	\$19,382	\$45,223
Toone	338	\$5,070	\$1,521	\$3,549
Townsend	443	\$6,645	\$1,994	\$4,651
Tracy City	1,396	\$20,940	\$6,282	\$14,658
Trenton	4,051	\$60,765	\$18,230	\$42,535
Trezevant	846	\$12,690	\$3,807	\$8,883
Trimble	615	\$9,225	\$2,768	\$6,457
Troy	1,326	\$19,890	\$5,967	\$13,923
Tullahoma	19,370	\$290,550	\$87,165	\$203,385
Tusculum	2,789	\$41,835	\$12,551	\$29,284
Unicoi	3,577	\$53,655	\$16,097	\$37,558
Unicoi County	17,761	\$266,415	\$79,925	\$186,490
Union City	10,401	\$156,015	\$46,805	\$109,210
Union County	19,688	\$295,320	\$88,596	\$206,724

Financial Stimulus Accountability Group Report (Updated Feb 1, 2021)

RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Van Buren County	5,765	\$86,475	\$25,943	\$60,532
Vanleer	415	\$6,225	\$1,868	\$4,357
Viola	133	\$1,995	\$599	\$1,396
Vonore	1,533	\$22,995	\$6,899	\$16,096
Walden	2,142	\$32,130	\$9,639	\$22,491
Warren County	40,878	\$613,170	\$183,951	\$429,219
Wartburg	899	\$13,485	\$4,046	\$9,439
Wartrace	687	\$10,305	\$3,092	\$7,213
Washington County	128,607	\$1,929,105	\$578,732	\$1,350,373
Watauga	373	\$5,595	\$1,679	\$3,916
Watertown	1,515	\$22,725	\$6,818	\$15,907
Waverly	4,080	\$61,200	\$18,360	\$42,840
Wayne County	16,558	\$248,370	\$74,511	\$173,859
Waynesboro	2,321	\$34,815	\$10,445	\$24,370
Weakley County	33,415	\$501,225	\$150,368	\$350,857
Westmoreland	2,421	\$36,315	\$10,895	\$25,420
White Bluff	3,606	\$54,090	\$16,227	\$37,863
White County	27,107	\$406,605	\$121,982	\$284,623
White House	12,506	\$187,590	\$56,277	\$131,313
White Pine	2,348	\$35,220	\$10,566	\$24,654
Whiteville	4,485	\$67,275	\$20,183	\$47,092
Whitwell	1,723	\$25,845	\$7,754	\$18,091
Williamson County	231,729	\$3,475,935	\$1,042,781	\$2,433,154
Williston	378	\$5,670	\$1,701	\$3,969
Wilson County	140,625	\$2,109,375	\$632,813	\$1,476,562

Financial Stimulus Accountability Group Report (Updated Feb 1, 2021)

RECIPIENT	POPULATION	\$15 PER CAPITA ALLOCATION	ADVANCED AMOUNT - 30%	REMAINING BALANCE - 70%
Winchester	8,715	\$130,725	\$39,218	\$91,507
Winfield	1,002	\$15,030	\$4,509	\$10,521
Woodbury	2,850	\$42,750	\$12,825	\$29,925
Woodland Mills	357	\$5,355	\$1,607	\$3,748
Yorkville	257	\$3,855	\$1,157	\$2,698

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Appendix 9

Tennessee Department of Transportation
COVID-19 Transit Relief Funds



STATE OF TENNESSEE
CARES ACT: COVID-19 Transit Relief Funds

CARES ACT: Public Transit Relief

- Funds are to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19
- All activities normally eligible under Sections 5307 and 5311, including transit planning, operating and capital
- 100% federal share – no state or local match
- Starts January 20, 2020, no lapse date
- Apportioned April 2, 2020 to Tennessee
 - 5311 Rural Program \$64,523,351
 - 5311 Program, Appalachian \$1,110,000
 - 5307 Small Urban Program \$29,784,268
 - Memphis \$30,580,056
 - Nashville \$75,737,828
 - Chattanooga \$9,593,528
 - Knoxville \$18,423,476



CARES ACT: Public Transit Relief

- Operating expenses include
 - Administrative leave for personnel due to reductions in service or quarantine
 - No limit on operating expenses
 - No limit on paratransit
- Operating expenses and some capital do not need to be in TIP/STIP or long range plan
- Additional regulatory relief available
 - TDOT requested waiver to do meal, grocery and pharmacy deliveries
- 5311 typical *operating* match is 50% federal, 25% state, 25% local
- 5307 typical *operating* match is 50% federal, 50% local (state assists with local match, typically amounting to 25% state, 25% local)
- Tennessee agencies' farebox and contract revenue severely depressed during virus response
- Ridership down by 40-99%
- Some drivers on leave (esp. medically vulnerable); service cut back



CARES ACT: 5311 Rural

- TDOT allocated **50% of 5311 rural transit relief funds**
 - Existing allocation methodology:
 - Pigeon Forge and Gatlinburg fixed route systems allocated first
 - Nine Human Resource Agencies (HRAs)/Dev'l Districts receive allocation based on
 - Population - 50%
 - Public Passenger Trips - 30%
 - Public Vehicle Revenue Miles - 20%
 - About 8 months at full burn rate (varies per agency)
- Second 50% to be allocated in 6-9 months based on lessons learned and outstanding needs
- TDOT conducting a 5311(f) Intercity Bus consultation on whether needs are met; if not, up to 15% of CARES 5311 funds may be provided to Intercity Bus providers
- Rural agencies are TDOT sub-recipients, TDOT's grant application to FTA was approved 5/12/20 and contracts are being issued
- Contracts allow re-distribution of unspent funds



CARES ACT: 5307 Small Urban

- TDOT allocated **50% of 5307 small urban funds** based on National Transit Database 2019 operating expenses
 - Agencies made whole to last year, no match/revenue needed
 - 8.5 months funding at full burn rate
- 5307 formula was not available, undergoing necessary revisions
- Two agencies received addn'l Small Transit Intensive Cities funds (STIC)
- Second 50% will be allocated in 6-9 months based on lessons learned, new formula and outstanding needs
- TDOT provided "split allocation letter" to FTA, FTA issued grant funds to agencies; rapid implementation



CARES ACT: 5307 Large Urban

- 5307 Large Urban funds were allocated directly to
 - Memphis
 - Nashville
 - Chattanooga
 - Knoxville



[END]