

ARPA Project Evaluation Committee Questionnaire

On January 18, 2022, the Dodge County Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution No. 21-81, *Resolution Establishing an Ad Hoc Committee and Evaluation Criteria for American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Project Proposal*, a copy of which is included with this questionnaire.

The Resolution establishes an ad hoc committee comprised of the Chairs of ten standing committees and any other supervisor willing to make a commitment to regular attendance at the ad hoc committee meetings. The ARPA Project Evaluation Committee is a duly authorized county board committee; therefore, Open Meeting Laws apply. County Board Supervisors unable to commit to regular meeting attendance due to other time commitments may attend the meetings and provide input as available. Your attendance and input are encouraged.

In order to plan for the ad hoc committee meetings, it is necessary to know how many committee members are willing and able to serve. Understandably, committee chairs listed in the resolution may have other time commitments that would prevent regular attendance. If so, please respond accordingly.

All supervisors should complete this form and return it to the County Clerk prior to the start of the February 1st meeting.

Supervisor Name: _____

_____ Yes, I am willing to serve and commit to regular attendance.

_____ No, I cannot commit to serving on the committee, however, I would like to assist the ARPA evaluation process and will attend meetings as I am able.

Note: Election of Officers and establishing meeting times/dates will be on the first committee agenda.

**Resolution Establishing an Ad Hoc Committee and Evaluation Criteria for
American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Project Proposals**

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF DODGE COUNTY, WISCONSIN,

WHEREAS, the President of the United States of America signed the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 on March 11, 2021, and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 became law that same day; and,

WHEREAS, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, contains provisions for the direct allocation of federal funds to America’s counties to be committed no later than December 31, 2024, and expended no later than December 31, 2026; and,

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Treasury issued an Interim Final Rule published on or about May 17, 2021 and a Final Rule published on or about January 6, 2022, providing guidance and establishing eligible uses of the funds and related reporting processes; and,

WHEREAS, according to analysis provided by the National Association of Counties, Dodge County’s direct allocation is approximately \$17,061,696; and,

WHEREAS, by adoption of Resolution No. 21-05, as amended, on April 20, 2021, the Dodge County Board of Supervisors certified the acceptance of its allocation of American Rescue Plan Act (“ARPA”) funds and required projects and/or expenditures to be developed through the Committee process with final review and consideration by the County Board, specifically, requiring that no ARPA funds would be expended without presentation to the Finance Committee and authorization by the County Board; and,

WHEREAS, the Dodge County Executive Committee, at its meeting on December 6, 2021, discussed the process by which proposed ARPA projects should be presented to the County Board and scheduled a special County Board meeting scheduled on February 1, 2022, for consideration of potential ARPA projects; and,

WHEREAS, an ad hoc committee (“ARPA Project Evaluation Committee”) comprised of standing committee chairpersons (Executive, Finance, Building, Human Resources and Labor Negotiations, Judicial and Public Protection, Highway, Health Facilities, Human Services and Health Board, Land Resources and Parks, Land and Water Conservation), and any county board supervisor willing to commit to regular attendance at ad hoc committee meetings would be in the best position to further assess and evaluate proposed ARPA projects referred to it; and,

WHEREAS, the duties and responsibilities of the ARPA Project Evaluation Committee include but are not limited to receiving ARPA project proposals, reviewing and ranking all proposals utilizing the County Board endorsed evaluation criteria and reporting to the County Board of Supervisors at each of its meetings the outcome of all project evaluations; and,

WHEREAS, County Department Heads, as subject matter experts, are encouraged to attend ARPA Project Evaluation Committee meetings to provide input on projects being reviewed; and,

1 **WHEREAS**, the ARPA Project Evaluation Committee shall meet at least quarterly or more often
2 when there are at least five (5) ARPA project proposals available for review and the quarterly meeting is
3 not scheduled to occur within thirty (30) days, and shall exist until all County ARPA funds are committed
4 or December 31, 2024, whichever occurs first; and,
5

6 **WHEREAS**, it is necessary and prudent to establish basic evaluation criteria to be applied to ARPA
7 Project Proposals presented to the Dodge County Board of Supervisors so that the County Board can make
8 careful, fiscally sound and responsible decisions for use of the ARPA funds; and,
9

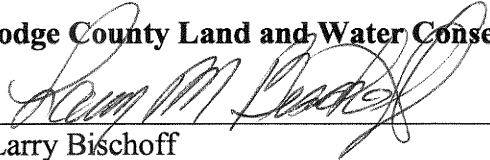
10 **WHEREAS**, the Land and Water Conservation Committee has experience in the evaluation of
11 projects that it oversees and recommends applying the evaluation criteria set forth in Exhibit "A" attached
12 hereto and incorporated herein, as a basis for evaluating ARPA Project Proposals presented to the Dodge
13 County Board of Supervisors;
14

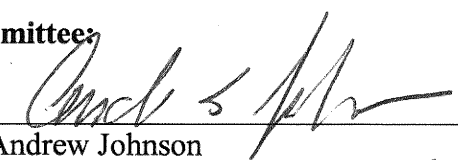
15 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, by the Dodge County Board of Supervisors that
16 the ARPA Project Evaluation Committee is hereby established, with membership and duties as described
17 herein;
18

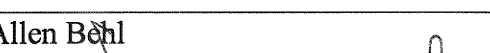
19 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED**, by the Dodge County Board of
20 Supervisors that the evaluation criteria set forth in Exhibit "A" are hereby adopted.
21

All of which is respectfully submitted this 18th day of January, 2022.

Dodge County Land and Water Conservation Committee:



Larry Bischoff


Andrew Johnson



Allen Böhl


Bill Foley


Dale Macheel


Lisa Derr

FISCAL NOTE: It is assumed that sufficient funds are available in the County Board budget for per diem and Social Security expenditures for these meetings. Wages and benefits for department heads is not anticipated to increase.

Finance Committee review date: January 18, 2022. **Chair initials:** 

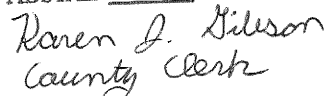
Vote Required: Majority of Members present.

Resolution Summary: A Resolution establishing an ad hoc committee and evaluation criteria for American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Project Proposals.

ADOPTED
BY DODGE COUNTY BOARD

JAN 18 2022

AYES 28 NOES 0
ABSTAIN 0 ABSENT 5


Karen J. Silson
County Clerk

EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR ARPA PROJECTS

In order to be considered, ARPA Project Proposals must contain the following:

1. **Summary:** Proposed projects must include an overall summary of what activities/services the funding would cover and what outcomes would result, to include a high-level budget to allow for the ad hoc committee's consideration. (This is not scored but rather a high-level explanation.)
2. **Problem/Need:** Project descriptions must include a statement of the problem or need that would be addressed by the activities, services, and resources that ARPA funds would cover. (*County Board to rate this criteria on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 denoting lowest quality and 5 denoting highest quality*).
3. **Implementation/Feasibility.** The feasibility of the project's implementation must be discussed and determined, including whether it is developed and/or ready for implementation in the next several months (i.e., "shovel-ready"). This section would include a delineated implementation time frame with explanations for development and completion of specific project activities, services, and tasks. (*County Board to rate this criteria on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 denoting lowest quality and 5 denoting highest quality*).
4. **Outcome/Objectives.** The proposed project's value and impact must be analyzed looking at both the short-term and long-term benefit for the people of Dodge County, as well as short and long-term outcomes for recipients (persons and entities) of funded services and activities. As such, proposals should include multiple objectives that describe measurable outcomes and are time specific. (For example, a project may measure level of improvements by comparing baseline data measures prior to the project's beginning with the data measures six or 12 months after the project is implemented.) (*County Board to rate this criteria on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 denoting lowest quality and 5 denoting highest quality*).

All ARPA Project Proposals shall contain a project summary and be evaluated on: (a) Problem/Need Statement; (b) Project Implementation/Feasibility; and (c) Outcomes/Objectives. Each section would be scored on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being *lowest quality* and 5 being *highest quality*.



Replacing Lost Public Sector Revenue

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide needed fiscal relief for recipients that have experienced revenue loss due to the onset of the COVID-19 public health emergency. Specifically, SLFRF funding may be used to pay for “government services” in an amount equal to the revenue loss experienced by the recipient due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Government services generally include any service traditionally provided by a government, including construction of roads and other infrastructure, provision of public safety and other services, and health and educational services. Funds spent under government services are subject to streamlined reporting and compliance requirements.

In order to use funds under government services, recipients should first determine revenue loss. They may, then, spend up to that amount on general government services.

DETERMINING REVENUE LOSS

Recipients have two options for how to determine their amount of revenue loss. Recipients must choose one of the two options and cannot switch between these approaches after an election is made.

- 1. Recipients may elect a “standard allowance” of \$10 million to spend on government services through the period of performance.**

Under this option, which is newly offered in the final rule Treasury presumes that up to \$10 million in revenue has been lost due to the public health emergency and recipients are permitted to use that amount (not to exceed the award amount) to fund “government services.” The standard allowance provides an estimate of revenue loss that is based on an extensive analysis of average revenue loss across states and localities, and offers a simple, convenient way to determine revenue loss, particularly for SLFRF’s smallest recipients.

All recipients may elect to use this standard allowance instead of calculating lost revenue using the formula below, including those with total allocations of \$10 million or less. Electing the standard allowance does not increase or decrease a recipient’s total allocation.

- 2. Recipients may calculate their actual revenue loss according to the formula articulated in the final rule.**

Under this option, recipients calculate revenue loss at four distinct points in time, either at the end of each calendar year (e.g., December 31 for years 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023) or the end of each fiscal year of the recipient. Under the flexibility provided in the final rule, recipients can choose whether to use calendar or fiscal year dates but must be consistent throughout the period of performance. Treasury has also provided several adjustments to the definition of general revenue in the final rule.

To calculate revenue loss at each of these dates, recipients must follow a four-step process:



- a. Calculate revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the public health emergency (i.e., last full fiscal year before January 27, 2020), called the *base year revenue*.
- b. Estimate *counterfactual revenue*, which is equal to the following formula, where n is the number of months elapsed since the end of the base year to the calculation date:

$$\text{base year revenue} \times (1 + \text{growth adjustment})^{\frac{n}{12}}$$

The *growth adjustment* is the greater of either a standard growth rate—5.2 percent—or the recipient’s average annual revenue growth in the last full three fiscal years prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

- c. Identify *actual revenue*, which equals revenues collected over the twelve months immediately preceding the calculation date.

Under the final rule, recipients must adjust actual revenue totals for the effect of tax cuts and tax increases that are adopted after the date of adoption of the final rule (January 6, 2022). Specifically, the estimated fiscal impact of tax cuts and tax increases adopted after January 6, 2022, must be added or subtracted to the calculation of actual revenue for purposes of calculation dates that occur on or after April 1, 2022.

Recipients may subtract from their calculation of actual revenue the effect of tax increases enacted prior to the adoption of the final rule. Note that recipients that elect to remove the effect of tax increases enacted before the adoption of the final rule must also remove the effect of tax decreases enacted before the adoption of the final rule, such that they are accurately removing the effect of tax policy changes on revenue.

- d. Revenue loss for the calculation date is equal to *counterfactual revenue* minus *actual revenue* (adjusted for tax changes) for the twelve-month period. If actual revenue exceeds counterfactual revenue, the loss is set to zero for that twelve-month period. Revenue loss for the period of performance is the sum of the revenue loss on for each calculation date.

The supplementary information in the final rule provides an example of this calculation, which recipients may find helpful, in the Revenue Loss section.



SPENDING ON GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Recipients can use SLFRF funds on government services up to the revenue loss amount, whether that be the standard allowance amount or the amount calculated using the above approach. **Government services generally include *any service traditionally provided by a government***, unless Treasury has stated otherwise. Here are some common examples, although this list is not exhaustive:

- ✓ Construction of schools and hospitals
- ✓ Road building and maintenance, and other infrastructure
- ✓ Health services
- ✓ General government administration, staff, and administrative facilities
- ✓ Environmental remediation
- ✓ Provision of police, fire, and other public safety services (including purchase of fire trucks and police vehicles)

Government services is the most flexible eligible use category under the SLFRF program, and funds are subject to streamlined reporting and compliance requirements. Recipients should be mindful that certain restrictions, which are detailed further in the Restrictions on Use section and apply to all uses of funds, apply to government services as well.



CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

As described above, the final rule clarifies that recipients may use funds for programs, services, and capital expenditures that respond to the public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic. Any use of funds in this category for a capital expenditure must comply with the capital expenditure requirements, in addition to other standards for uses of funds.

Capital expenditures are subject to the same eligibility standard as other eligible uses to respond to the pandemic’s public health and economic impacts; specifically, they must be related and reasonably proportional to the pandemic impact identified and reasonably designed to benefit the impacted population or class.

For ease of administration, the final rule identifies enumerated types of capital expenditures that Treasury has identified as responding to the pandemic’s impacts; these are listed in the applicable sub-category of eligible uses (e.g., public health, assistance to households, etc.). Recipients may also identify other responsive capital expenditures. Similar to other eligible uses in the SLFRF program, no pre-approval is required for capital expenditures.

To guide recipients’ analysis of whether a capital expenditure meets the eligibility standard, recipients (with the exception of Tribal governments) must complete and meet the requirements of a written justification for capital expenditures equal to or greater than \$1 million. For large-scale capital expenditures, which have high costs and may require an extended length of time to complete, as well as most capital expenditures for non-enumerated uses of funds, Treasury requires recipients to submit their written justification as part of regular reporting. Specifically:

If a project has total capital expenditures of	and the use is enumerated by Treasury as eligible, then	and the use is beyond those enumerated by Treasury as eligible, then
Less than \$1 million	No Written Justification required	No Written Justification required
Greater than or equal to \$1 million, but less than \$10 million	Written Justification required but recipients are not required to submit as part of regular reporting to Treasury	Written Justification required and recipients must submit as part of regular reporting to Treasury
\$10 million or more	Written Justification required and recipients must submit as part of regular reporting to Treasury	

A Written Justification includes:

- *Description of the harm or need to be addressed.* Recipients should provide a description of the specific harm or need to be addressed and why the harm was exacerbated or caused by the public health emergency. Recipients may provide quantitative information on the extent and the type of harm, such as the number of individuals or entities affected.



- *Explanation of why a capital expenditure is appropriate.* For example, recipients should include an explanation of why existing equipment and facilities, or policy changes or additional funding to pertinent programs or services, would be inadequate.
- *Comparison of proposed capital project against at least two alternative capital expenditures and demonstration of why the proposed capital expenditure is superior.* Recipients should consider the effectiveness of the capital expenditure in addressing the harm identified and the expected total cost (including pre-development costs) against at least two alternative capital expenditures.

Where relevant, recipients should consider the alternatives of improving existing capital assets already owned or leasing other capital assets.

Treasury presumes that the following capital projects are generally ineligible:

- ✘ Construction of new correctional facilities as a response to an increase in rate of crime
- ✘ Construction of new congregate facilities to decrease spread of COVID-19 in the facility
- ✘ Construction of convention centers, stadiums, or other large capital projects intended for general economic development or to aid impacted industries

In undertaking capital expenditures, Treasury encourages recipients to adhere to strong labor standards, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions. Treasury also encourages recipients to prioritize in their procurements employers with high labor standards and to prioritize employers without recent violations of federal and state labor and employment laws.



Water & Sewer Infrastructure

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used to make necessary investments in water and sewer infrastructure. State, local, and Tribal governments have a tremendous need to address the consequences of deferred maintenance in drinking water systems and removal, management, and treatment of sewage and stormwater, along with additional resiliency measures needed to adapt to climate change.

Recipients may undertake the eligible projects below:

PROJECTS ELIGIBLE UNDER EPA'S CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND (CWSRF)

Eligible projects under the CWSRF, and the final rule, include:

- ✓ Construction of publicly owned treatment works
- ✓ Projects pursuant to implementation of a nonpoint source pollution management program established under the Clean Water Act (CWA)
- ✓ Decentralized wastewater treatment systems that treat municipal wastewater or domestic sewage
- ✓ Management and treatment of stormwater or subsurface drainage water
- ✓ Water conservation, efficiency, or reuse measures
- ✓ Development and implementation of a conservation and management plan under the CWA
- ✓ Watershed projects meeting the criteria set forth in the CWA
- ✓ Energy consumption reduction for publicly owned treatment works
- ✓ Reuse or recycling of wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water
- ✓ Security of publicly owned treatment works

Treasury encourages recipients to review the EPA handbook for the [CWSRF](#) for a full list of eligibilities.

PROJECTS ELIGIBLE UNDER EPA'S DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND (DWSRF)

Eligible drinking water projects under the DWSRF, and the final rule, include:

- ✓ Facilities to improve drinking water quality
- ✓ Transmission and distribution, including improvements of water pressure or prevention of contamination in infrastructure and lead service line replacements
- ✓ New sources to replace contaminated drinking water or increase drought resilience, including aquifer storage and recovery system for water storage
- ✓ Green infrastructure, including green roofs, rainwater harvesting collection, permeable pavement
- ✓ Storage of drinking water, such as to prevent contaminants or equalize water demands
- ✓ Purchase of water systems and interconnection of systems
- ✓ New community water systems

Treasury encourages recipients to review the EPA handbook for the [DWSRF](#) for a full list of eligibilities.

Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds: Overview of the Final Rule



ADDITIONAL ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

With broadened eligibility under the final rule, SLFRF funds may be used to fund additional types of projects— such as additional stormwater infrastructure, residential wells, lead remediation, and certain rehabilitations of dams and reservoirs — beyond the CWSRF and DWSRF, if they are found to be “necessary” according to the definition provided in the final rule and outlined below.

- ✓ Culvert repair, resizing, and removal, replacement of storm sewers, and additional types of stormwater infrastructure
- ✓ Infrastructure to improve access to safe drinking water for individual served by residential wells, including testing initiatives, and treatment/remediation strategies that address contamination
- ✓ Dam and reservoir rehabilitation if primary purpose of dam or reservoir is for drinking water supply and project is necessary for provision of drinking water
- ✓ Broad set of lead remediation projects eligible under EPA grant programs authorized by the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act, such as lead testing, installation of corrosion control treatment, lead service line replacement, as well as water quality testing, compliance monitoring, and remediation activities, including replacement of internal plumbing and faucets and fixtures in schools and childcare facilities

A “necessary” investment in infrastructure must be:

- (1) responsive to an identified need to achieve or maintain an adequate minimum level of service, which may include a reasonable projection of increased need, whether due to population growth or otherwise,
- (2) a cost-effective means for meeting that need, taking into account available alternatives, and
- (3) for investments in infrastructure that supply drinking water in order to meet projected population growth, projected to be sustainable over its estimated useful life.

Please note that DWSRF and CWSRF-eligible projects are generally presumed to be necessary investments. Additional eligible projects generally must be responsive to an identified need to achieve or maintain an adequate minimum level of service. Recipients are only required to assess cost-effectiveness of projects for the creation of new drinking water systems, dam and reservoir rehabilitation projects, or projects for the extension of drinking water service to meet population growth needs. Recipients should review the supplementary information to the final rule for more details on requirements applicable to each type of investment.

APPLICABLE STANDARDS & REQUIREMENTS

Treasury encourages recipients to adhere to strong labor standards, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions. Treasury also encourages recipients to prioritize in their procurements employers with high labor standards and to prioritize employers without recent violations of federal and state labor and employment laws.

Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds: Overview of the Final Rule



Broadband Infrastructure

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used to make necessary investments in broadband infrastructure, which has been shown to be critical for work, education, healthcare, and civic participation during the public health emergency. The final rule broadens the set of eligible broadband infrastructure investments that recipients may undertake.

Recipients may pursue investments in broadband infrastructure meeting technical standards detailed below, as well as an expanded set of cybersecurity investments.

BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

Recipients should adhere to the following requirements when designing a broadband infrastructure project:

1. **Identify an eligible area for investment.** Recipients are encouraged to prioritize projects that are designed to serve locations without access to reliable wireline 100/20 Mbps broadband service (meaning service that reliably provides 100 Mbps download speed and 20 Mbps upload speed through a wireline connection), but are broadly able to invest in projects designed to provide service to locations with an identified need for additional broadband investment. Recipients have broad flexibility to define need in their community. Examples of need could include:

- ✓ Lack of access to a reliable high-speed broadband connection
- ✓ Lack of affordable broadband
- ✓ Lack of reliable service

If recipients are considering deploying broadband to locations where there are existing and enforceable federal or state funding commitments for reliable service of at least 100/20 Mbps, recipients must ensure that SLFRF funds are designed to address an identified need for additional broadband investment that is not met by existing federal or state funding commitments. Recipients must also ensure that SLFRF funds will not be used for costs that will be reimbursed by the other federal or state funding streams.

2. **Design project to meet high-speed technical standards.** Recipients are required to design projects to, upon completion, reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download and upload speeds. In cases where it is not practicable, because of the excessive cost of the project or geography or topography of the area to be served by the project, eligible projects may be designed to reliably meet or exceed 100/20 Mbps and be scalable to a minimum of symmetrical 100 Mbps download and upload speeds.

Treasury encourages recipients to prioritize investments in fiber-optic infrastructure wherever feasible and to focus on projects that will achieve last-mile connections. Further, Treasury encourages recipients to prioritize support for broadband networks owned, operated by, or affiliated with local governments, nonprofits, and co-operatives.



3. **Require enrollment in a low-income subsidy program.** Recipients must require the service provider for a broadband project that provides service to households to either:

- ✓ Participate in the FCC's Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP)
- ✓ Provide access to a broad-based affordability program to low-income consumers that provides benefits commensurate to ACP

Treasury encourages broadband services to also include at least one low-cost option offered without data usage caps at speeds sufficient for a household with multiple users to simultaneously telework and engage in remote learning. Recipients are also encouraged to consult with the community on affordability needs.

CYBERSECURITY INVESTMENTS

SLFRF may be used for modernization of cybersecurity for existing and new broadband infrastructure, regardless of their speed delivery standards. This includes modernization of hardware and software.

APPLICABLE STANDARDS & REQUIREMENTS

Treasury encourages recipients to adhere to strong labor standards, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions. Treasury also encourages recipients to prioritize in their procurements employers with high labor standards and to prioritize employers without recent violations of federal and state labor and employment laws.

Agency	Agency Type	ARPA Request	Estimated Project Cost	Percent Requested	Rationale
Adoration Abode - Gene Schmidt - President	Non-Profit - Homeless Men	250,000	250,000	100%	Purchase Building - 740 N. Church Street Watertown \$210,000 Parking Lot Improvements, \$40,000
Beaver Dam Lake Improvement Association	Lake Improvement District	700,000	752,000	93%	Rakes Bay Shoreline Project - Reduce Nonpoint Pollution
CLR Fire & Rescue Group Towns of Lowell, Clyman, parts of Elba, Portland Villages of Clyman, Lowell and Reeseville	Fire and EMS Service	432,000	432,000	100%	Building - 2 ambulances, quarters for staff, equipment
County Wide EMS - Supervisor Guckenberger Submitted by Supervisor Gukenberger - Dist 11	New Agency?	4,000,000	4,000,000	100%	Assist all municipalities, Dodge County EMS, current fire & EMS departments in the county, county board
Dodge County Fair Association	Non-profit	651,000	651,000	100%	60 x 124 building, 2 Pavilions, 30 x 70 Shelter
Dodge County Housing Authority	Housing Authority	350,000	12,000,000	3%	County Board Resolution 21-62. Contingent on grant award Workforce Housing Initiative - Juneau & Reeseville
Fox Lake Inland Potection and Rehabilitation District	Lake District	50,000	TBD		Incentive to farm green, plant cover crops, reduce tillage
Friends of Lomira Parks	Non-Profit	50,000	50,000	100%	Purchase Playground Equip at Sterr Park
Greater Watertown Community Foundation	Non-Profit Foundation	1,500,000	1,500,000	100%	Over 3 Year Period Child Care and Employer Initiatives
Holubowicz - Citizen - Randolph	Individual	TBD	TBD		Pay Off property Liens - CDBG Loans - Home Improvement
		7,983,000	19,635,000		

Municipality	ARPA Request Classification / Type	Funding Request	Project Total or Project Estimate	Percent Requested	Project Year (s)	Municipal Funding Sources
Beaver Dam, City	Affordable Housing - Phase I 18 Condos Units	850,000	5,750,000	15%	2022	1.0 million
	Affordable Housing - Phase II 18 Condos Units	1,000,000	5,900,000	17%	2023	850,000
	Affordable Housing - Phase III 24 Rental Units	0	7,900,000	0%	2024	Developer - State - Federal tax credits
Clyman, Village	County CJ - Caughlin Rd - Road, sewer, drainage	513,000	513,000	100%	2023	Option of County ARPA 80% - Village 20%
	Water Tower Upgrades	113,500	113,500	100%	2022	Option of County ARPA 80% - Village 20%
	Water Utility Improvements	79,100	79,100	100%	2022	Option of County ARPA 80% - Village 20%
Fox Lake, City	Tourism - Small Business Support	25,000	25,000	100%	2022	\$25,000 Request is flexible
	Clausen Park Restroom	40,000	80,000	50%	2023	City contribution of \$40,000
	Ambulance	TBD - Open Request	250,000		2023	Open ARPA Request
	Real Estate Development - Water, Sewer	TBD - Open Request	1,522,650		2022-2023	City contribution of \$1,522,650 - land acquisition
Horicon, City	Workforce Housing - 82 units - Infrastructure Phase I & II	1,300,000	3,000,000	43%	2022	TID, City of Horicon ARPA, Developer
Hustisford, Town	Bridge Replacement - Dead Creek	170,396	586,620	29%	2025	Federal and State Funding 71%
Hustisford, Village Utility	Watermain Replacement	450,000	450,000	100%	2022	NA
Iron Ridge, Village	Sanitary Sewer Reconstruction	205,260	622,000	33%	2023	County ARPA 33% - Village 66%
	Watermain Reconstruction	178,530	541,000	33%	2023	County ARPA 33% - Village 66%
Juneau, City	Sanitary Sewer Replacement -Hyland - E. Oak Street	190,528	190,528	100%	2022	Overall Project Cost \$1,037,360 (Estimate)
	Watermain Upgrade - Hyland - E. Oak Street	150,562	150,562	100%	2022	Overall Project Cost \$1,037,360 (Estimate)
	Project Engineering - Hyland - E. Oak Street	127,800	127,800	100%	2022	City Contribution \$25,000 towards Contract Admin
	Child Care - All Star's Academy Daycare Center - Overtime	15,000	15,000	100%	2022 - 2023	20 hours per week - Estimated
	Downtown Promotions New - Existing Businesses	TBD	TBD		TBD	City to develop program criteria
	Water, Sanitary Sewer Extension - Housing Authority Project	TBD	TBD		TBD	Pending Commencement of Housing Authority Project
	Septic Replacement Project - Town Shop	35,000	70,500	50%	2023-2024	Town Funds incurred to date of \$35,490
Lomira, Village	Water - Sanitary Sewer - Church Street / County H	TBD	2,900,000		2024	Village Funds, Utility Rate Adjustments
	Watermain Replacement - Water Street - Replace 1,120 ft	TBD	262,625		2023	Village funds, Utility Rate Adjustments
	Water - Sanitary Sewer Extension - Richard Street	TBD	746,400		2023	Village funds, Utility Rate Adjustments

Municipality	ARPA Request Classification / Type	Funding Request	Project Total or Project Estimate	Percent Requested	Project Year (s)	Municipal Funding Sources
Lowell, Village	Emergency Siren	17,824	19,804	90%	2022	County ARPA 90% Village ARPA 10%
	Emergency Generator 25kw - Fire Station / Village Hall	13,070	14,520	90%	2022	County ARPA 90% Village ARPA 10%
	Fire Hydrants (five)	96,300	107,000	90%	2022	County ARPA 90% Village ARPA 10%
Mayville, City	Watermain, Sanitary Sewer, Storm Sewer - S. Forest Drive	64,800	1,295,634	5%	2022	City Contribution of 50% of Project Expense
	Infrastructure - N. Industrial Park, Phase II	446,500	892,952	50%	2022	City Contribution of 50% of Project Expense
Randolph, Village	Infrastructure Improvements - Extension - Church Street	100,000	130,135	77%	2022	Village contribution of 25%
	Infrastructure Improvements - Extension -Sunnyside Loop	650,000	865,829	75%	2022	Village contribution of 25%
Reeseville, Village	Water Well House (2) Emergency Generators	130,000	130,000	100%	2022	100% County ARPA
	Wastewater Treatment Plant - Chlorination Building	25,000	25,000	100%	2022	100% County ARPA
Theresa, Village	Water Meter Replacment and Upgrade to Electronic Read	256,931	256,931	100%	2022	Reimbursement Request 11,000 Ft - cast iron water main. Street repair 10,000 ft From Depot Road to Menomonie Street
	Village Hall Improvments -	189,372	664,372	29%	2022	
	1954 Water Main Project and Street Repair	3,568,664	3,568,664	100%	2022-2023	
	Water Main, Valves, Hydrants, Mayville Street	616,681	616,681	100%	2024	
	Water Main, Values, Hydrants, Milwaukee Street	1,151,293	1,151,293	100%	2026	
Watertown, City	Child Care - Regional Childcare Hub	200,000	600,000	33%	2022 - 2026	City Commitment of \$400,000 over the 4 year period
	Housing Trust Fund - Focus Affordable Housing	150,000	300,000	50%	2022-2026	City Commitment of \$150,000 over the 4 year period
	Housing Rehabilitation Program	50,000	100,000	50%	2022-2026	City Commitment of \$50,000 over the 4 year period
Waupun, City	DayCare Expansion - Create Capacity	250,000	1,115,000	22%	2022	City \$115,000 / Private Investor \$750,000
	Water, Sanitary and Storm Sewer - Wilson Drive Extension	979,140	2,679,140	37%	2022 - 2023	City Contribution of \$1.7 million
	Affordable Housing - Shaler Drive	TBD	1,611,020		2022-2023	City \$225,000 housing Funds, Potential TID?
		14,399,251	47,940,260			

Department Operational Area	ARPA Request	Estimated Project Expense	Percent Requested	Timeline	Purpose	Issue / Rationale
Clearview	TBD	TBD		2022-2024	Child Care Needs / Capacity / Affordability	Staffing concerns at the County and multiple employers in the county. Capacity and affordability
	104,000	104,000	100%	2022-2024	Tuition Reimbursement Program -	Reimbursement for 13 nursing students -
	430,000	430,000	100%	2022-2024	CNA Training Classes -Paid Training	3 Year program 2022 -2024
County Clerk	4,000	4,000	100%	2022	Elections	Absentee Election Envelopes
Emergency Management	95,000	95,000	100%	2023	St. Helena Communication Tower	Microwave Replacement
	386,000	386,000	100%	2023	St. Helena Communication Tower	Tower Communication Link via Fiber Optic Connection
	2,010,000	2,010,000	100%	2024	Three (3) additional communication Towers	Address coverage gaps and concerns
	230,300	230,000	100%	2023	Traditional RF tower and communication link	Address a redundant secondary data bridge between Hwy facilities, Juneau, Trenton, Mayville.
	630,000	630,000	100%	2022	Replace Emergency Mobile Command Unit	Replace 42 foot trailer and required vehicle to pull the trailer. Trailer / vehilce 20 years old
Highway Operations / Facilities	500,000	500,000	100%	2026	Trenton Satellite Shop	HVAC Replacement / Transition to an infrared heat system
	30,000	30,000	100%	2026	Trenton Satellite Shop	Clerestory Lighting Improvement
	1,000,000	1,000,000	100%	2026	Trenton Satellite Shop	Automated Truck Washing Facility
	400,000	400,000	100%	2026	Trenton Satellite Shop	Cold Storage Facility - off season equipment, signs, barricades,
	800,000	800,000	100%	2025	Mayville Satellite Shop	Automated Truck Washing Facility
	175,000	350,000	50%	2023	Neosho Satellite Shop	Salt Storage Facility - replace existing 40 year old wooden structure
	600,000	900,000	67%	2024	Juneau Maintenance Facility	Salt Brine Making / Blending station and Storage Facility
	80,000	80,000	100%	2022	Engineering - Project Design - Hwy P (O to Hwy 33)	Design work for hoped shovel ready project - qualify for new State and Federal programs
Human Resource Committee	1,760,684	1,760,684	100%	2022	Employee Premium Pay as outlined in Resolution 21-69	2021 Premium Pay (Except Clearview) 2022 Premium Pay - All employees - including Clearview
Information Technology	780,000	780,000	100%	2022	Broadband Design and Engineering	Complete Design for Request for Proposals & Grant Applications
	12,220,000	12,220,000	100%	2023-2024	Request for Proposals, Construction Build Out	"Marshman Municipal Area Network" Connecting communities, schools, libraries
	100,000	100,000	100%	2023	Cyber Security Monitoring System	\$100,000 annually - provides cyber monitoring 24 hours per day, 365 days per Year

Department Operational Area	ARPA Request	Estimated Project Expense	Percent Requested	Timeline	Purpose	Issue / Rationale
Land Resources & Parks	65,000	65,000	100%	2023	Harnisfeger Park	North Park End - Vault toilet (new)
	300,000	300,000	100%	2023-2025	Harnisfeger Park	Clubhouse Expansion
	60,000	60,000	100%	2023-2024	Harnisfeger Park	Gazebo / Bandshell
	60,000	60,000	100%	2023	Astico Park	East Side Vault toilet
	400,000	400,000	100%	2024-2026	Astico Park / Ledge Park Park System - Replace and add water bottle fill	Replace six (6) Vault toilets. Astico - 4 / Ledge - 2
	50,000	50,000	100%	2024-2026	stations	Astico - 3 / Ledge - 2 / Harnishfeger - 3 / Derge - 1
	100,000	100,000	100%	2023-2026	Astico Park Expansion (11 acres)	
	630,000	630,000	100%	2023-2026	Ledge Park Expansion (70 acres)	
	4,200,000	4,200,000	100%	2022-2025	Gold Star Memorial Trail Expansion Phase III	Wild Goose Trail to City of Beaver Dam
Land & Water Conservation	573,776	573,776	100%	2022-2024	New Full -time position - Expense 2022 - 2024	Assist department initiatives and strategies
Maintenance Department	75,000	75,000	100%	2022	Detailed evaluation / estimates -Sheriff Office Bldg	Evaluate existing space, operational efficiencies in advance of J Pod demolition
	700,000	700,000	100%	2023	Demolition and site restoration - Law Enforcement Center	
	1,700,000	1,700,000	100%	2024	Vehicle and equipment storage, seven(7) departments	Consolidation of storage for seven operational ares of the county. One building versus multiple sites
	45,000	45,000	100%	2022	Updated emergency generator - Sheriff office	Multiple fuel option. Natural gas and diesel
	75,000	75,000	100%	2023	Evaluation - Project Estimate HVAC System	Evaluation of 1969 HVAC System - Henry Dodge Office Bldg
	10,000,000	10,000,000	100%	2023-2024	Replace HVAC System - Henry Dodge Office Building	Replace Boilers, air handlers. Transition from pneumatic to digital controls. Replace heating coils, employee offices - tentative.
Marsik, Joe, District 6	7,000,000	7,000,000	100%	2022	County Highway System Improvements - 28.0 miles	CTH J, CTH TW, CTH V, CTH E, CTH T, CTH Q, CTH S
Sheriff Office	34,000	34,000	100%	2022	Transcent Robotics - VANTAGE Robot - SWAT Team	Discount of \$5,100 if ordered prior to March 31 2022.
	48,402,760	48,877,460	99%			