

State of West Virginia
Recovery Plan

**State and Local Fiscal Recovery
Funds**

2021 Report

State of West Virginia
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GENERAL OVERVIEW

Executive Summary

On May 14, 2021, the State of West Virginia received its first tranche of Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery (CSLFR) funding from the United States Department of Treasury in the amount of 677 million dollars. This stimulus funding followed the receipt in 2020 and early 2021 of federal stimulus funding appropriated under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act. Specifically, the CARES Act provided the state with 1.25 billion dollars of funding from the Coronavirus Relief Fund, also distributed by the United States Department of Treasury. These direct and flexible funds have been provided in addition to direct supplemental funding programs provided to state agencies directly by the federal government to supplement and secure ongoing federal programs administered in West Virginia.

These funds have been critical to the state's public health and economic response to the COVID-19 Pandemic. Coronavirus Relief funding continues to allow West Virginia to make the necessary investments in its recovery from this crisis.

While Coronavirus Relief funds, allocated by the CARES Act, remain available to the state through December 2021, the state is enabled to consider in an even more thoughtful, strategic, and collaborative manner, how CSLFR funding should be utilized in the coming years to solidify and strengthen West Virginia's overall recovery from the pandemic.

As a result of passage of HB 2014 by the West Virginia Legislature, which limited the Governor's ability to unilaterally deploy federal stimulus funding more than 150 million dollars, the state has taken a deliberate and careful course of action. Upon receipt of CSLFR funds, the Office of the Governor began to engage legislative leadership and membership to come up with an appropriations strategy and overall plan of action regarding CSLFR. This necessarily includes each legislative member, as well as the governor, engaging with their constituents to determine their districts' individual wants and needs. Ultimately, this process will culminate in the passage of an appropriations bill(s) which will allocate CSLFR funds to agencies of the state for administration of specific programs and initiatives designed to meet the goals and objectives of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021 and lead West Virginia to recovery.

Uses of Funds

The State of West Virginia has not spent any of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery (CSLFR) Fund allocated by the United States Department of Treasury as of July 31, 2021. The Office of the Governor and the members of West Virginia Legislature, in consultation with our constituents continue to evaluate how best to appropriate CSLFR funds. Until the legislature finalizes its appropriations, and the Governor approves them, no funding from West Virginia's current 677-million-dollar tranche of CSLFR funds can be spent by agencies of the state.

Additionally, no finalized plan for how these CSLFR funds will be spent is available to report on as of July 31, 2021, as the appropriations process continues. The state continues its work on the appropriations process in consultation with West Virginia's legislative leadership and third party legal and accounting firms which provide additional counsel on eligible use of CSLFR funds. The state hopes to finalize its first plan of appropriations during the fall of 2021.

Finally, as Congress continues to debate infrastructure spending packages in Washington D.C., the state is mindful of this potential influx of new federal funding as the state works to best leverage its total federal dollars while allocating CSLFRF funds.

Promoting equitable outcomes

The State of West Virginia considers the promotion of equitable outcomes an integral part of our deliberative process. Considerations are made in consultation with members of the legislature and their constituents in how the promotion of equitable outcomes fits within the appropriations process. Additionally, the state is working with John Deskins, Ph.D. of the John Chambers College of Business and Economics at West Virginia University to assist with mapping criteria to help promote equitable outcomes in the spending of CSLFRF.

Following the appropriations process, it will be the responsibility of the whole of state government and its subrecipients to promote and subsequently report on its efforts to promote equitable outcomes in the expenditure of CSLFR funding. Therefore, the state will have more to report on equitable outcomes in subsequent annual performance reports as programs are implemented across West Virginia over the coming years.

Community Engagement

The State of West Virginia considers the promotion of community engagement an integral part of our deliberative process. Members of the legislature are the closest members of our government to the people. Members engage with their constituents from all backgrounds on a consistent basis. Members representing districts in which minority and historically disadvantaged people make up significant portions of their constituencies are uniquely positioned to listen to their wants and needs and bring those voices back to the full legislature and its leadership to be considered throughout the appropriations process. Additionally, the Herbert Henderson Office of Minority Affairs, a state agency committed to serving and assisting all underserved citizens across West Virginia and developing innovative ways to address issues affecting minority populations through conversation, education, leadership, and collaboration, has launched a state-wide listening tour with use of American Rescue Plan funding as one of its top discussion items.

Following the appropriations process, it will be the responsibility of the whole of state government and its subrecipients to promote and subsequently report on its efforts to engage the community in the expenditure of CSLFR funding. Therefore, the state will have more to report on community engagement in subsequent annual performance reports as programs are implemented across West Virginia over the coming years.

Labor Practices

The State of West Virginia will be working to support strong economic recovery, strong employment opportunities for workers by helping ensure West Virginians become and remain employed here in WV.

Following the appropriations process, it will be the responsibility of the whole of state government and its subrecipients to promote and subsequently report on labor practices relating to the expenditure of CSLFR funding. Therefore, the state will have more to report on labor practices in subsequent annual performance reports as programs are implemented across West Virginia over the coming years.

Use of Evidence

The State of West Virginia will be looking at evidence-based projects and thorough rigorous evaluations to ensure this money is properly appropriated. This will be justified once the projects have been identified by the Legislature. Additionally, the state is in the process of purchasing a Stimulus Funding Inventory Tool software package from Deloitte to assist the state in identifying the best source of funds for requests and to be a funding planning tool to assist in decision-making.

Following the appropriations process, it will be the responsibility of the whole of state government and its subrecipients to promote and subsequently report on use of evidence relating to the expenditure of CSLFR funding. Therefore, the state will have more to report on use of evidence in subsequent annual performance reports as programs are implemented across West Virginia over the coming years.

Table of Expenses by Expenditure Category

Category		Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
1	Expenditure Category: Public Health	0	0
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination	0	0
1.2	COVID-19 Testing	0	0
1.3	COVID-19 Contact Tracing	0	0
1.4	Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, etc.)	0	0
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment	0	0
1.6	Medical Expenses (including Alternative Care Facilities)	0	0
1.7	Capital Investments or Physical Plant Changes to Public Facilities that respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency	0	0
1.8	Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)	0	0
1.9	Payroll Costs for Public Health, Safety, and Other Public Sector Staff Responding to COVID-19	0	0
1.10	Mental Health Services	0	0
1.11	Substance Use Services	0	0
1.12	Other Public Health Services	0	0
2	Expenditure Category: Negative Economic Impacts	0	0
2.1	Household Assistance: Food Programs	0	0
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid	0	0
2.3	Household Assistance: Cash Transfers	0	0
2.4	Household Assistance: Internet Access Programs	0	0
2.5	Household Assistance: Eviction Prevention	0	0
2.6	Unemployment Benefits or Cash Assistance to Unemployed Workers	0	0

Category		Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
2.7	Job Training Assistance (e.g., Sectoral job-training, Subsidized Employment, Employment Supports or Incentives)	0	0
2.8	Contributions to UI Trust Funds*	0	0
2.9	Small Business Economic Assistance (General)	0	0
2.10	Aid to nonprofit organizations	0	0
2.11	Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality	0	0
2.12	Aid to Other Impacted Industries	0	0
2.13	Other Economic Support	0	0
2.14	Rehiring Public Sector Staff	0	0
3	Expenditure Category: Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities	0	0
3.1	Education Assistance: Early Learning	0	0
3.2	Education Assistance: Aid to High-Poverty Districts	0	0
3.3	Education Assistance: Academic Services	0	0
3.4	Education Assistance: Social, Emotional, and Mental Health Services	0	0
3.5	Education Assistance: Other	0	0
3.6	Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care	0	0
3.7	Healthy Childhood Environments: Home Visiting	0	0
3.8	Healthy Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System	0	0
3.9.	Healthy Childhood Environments: Other	0	0
3.10	Housing Support: Affordable Housing	0	0
3.11	Housing Support: Services for Unhoused persons	0	0
3.12	Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance	0	0
3.13	Social Determinants of Health: Other	0	0
3.14	Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators	0	0
3.15	Social Determinants of Health: Lead Remediation	0	0
3.16	Social Determinants of Health: Community Violence Interventions	0	0
4	Expenditure Category: Premium Pay	0	0
4.1	Public Sector Employees	0	0
4.2	Private Sector: Grants to other employers	0	0
5	Expenditure Category: Infrastructure	0	0
5.1	Clean Water: Centralized wastewater treatment	0	0
5.2	Clean Water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance	0	0

Category		Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
5.3	Clean Water: Decentralized wastewater	0	0
5.4	Clean Water: Combined sewer overflows	0	0
5.5	Clean Water: Other sewer infrastructure	0	0
5.6	Clean Water: Stormwater	0	0
5.7	Clean Water: Energy conservation	0	0
5.8	Clean Water: Water conservation	0	0
5.9	Clean Water: Nonpoint source	0	0
5.10	Drinking water: Treatment	0	0
5.11	Drinking water: Transmission & distribution	0	0
5.12	Drinking water: Transmission & distribution: lead remediation	0	0
5.13	Drinking water: Source	0	0
5.14	Drinking water: Storage	0	0
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure	0	0
5.16	Broadband: "Last Mile" projects	0	0
5.17	Broadband: Other projects	0	0
6	Expenditure Category: Revenue Replacement	0	0
6.1	Provision of Government Services	0	0
7	Administrative and Other	0	0
7.1	Administrative Expenses	0	0
7.2	Evaluation and data analysis	0	0
7.3	Transfers to Other Units of Government	0	0
7.4	Transfers to Nonentitlement Units (States and Territories only)	\$68,739,767.81	\$68,739,767.81

See Section C(7) on page 27 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

Project Inventory

The State of West Virginia will ensure an accurate list is kept with this information once project plans are approved.

Performance Report

The State of West Virginia will be prepared to report on these details once project plans are approved.

Ineligible Activities: Tax Offset Provision (States and territories only)

Item	Amount
a. Revenue-reducing Covered Changes	\$0