**CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA**

# American Rescue Plan Act Recovery Plan Performance Report

## State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

2022 REPORT

**American Rescue Plan Act Recovery State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds**

## 2022 Annual Report (July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022)

City of Miami

2022 Recovery Plan Annual Report

## Table of Contents

# Section 1: Executive Summary

On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) was signed into law by the Federal Government and established the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, which together make up the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds ("SLFRF") program. This program is intended to provide support to State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments in responding to the economic and public health impacts of COVID-19 and in their efforts to contain impacts on their communities, residents, and businesses.

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recover Funds, established by American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021 was launched by the U.S. Department and Treasury to provide $350 billion in emergency funding to respond to pandemic response needs, fill revenue shortfalls, and support the communities and populations hardest-hit by the COVID-19 crises.

The City of Miami was awarded $137,639,417 to respond to the economic and public health impacts of COVID-19. The City will use these funds to assist its communities, residents, and businesses rebound from the public health emergency. Additional information and reports relating

to the City's award and use of ARPA SLFRF funds can be viewed and accessed on a dedicated page at the [City's Website](#)[1].

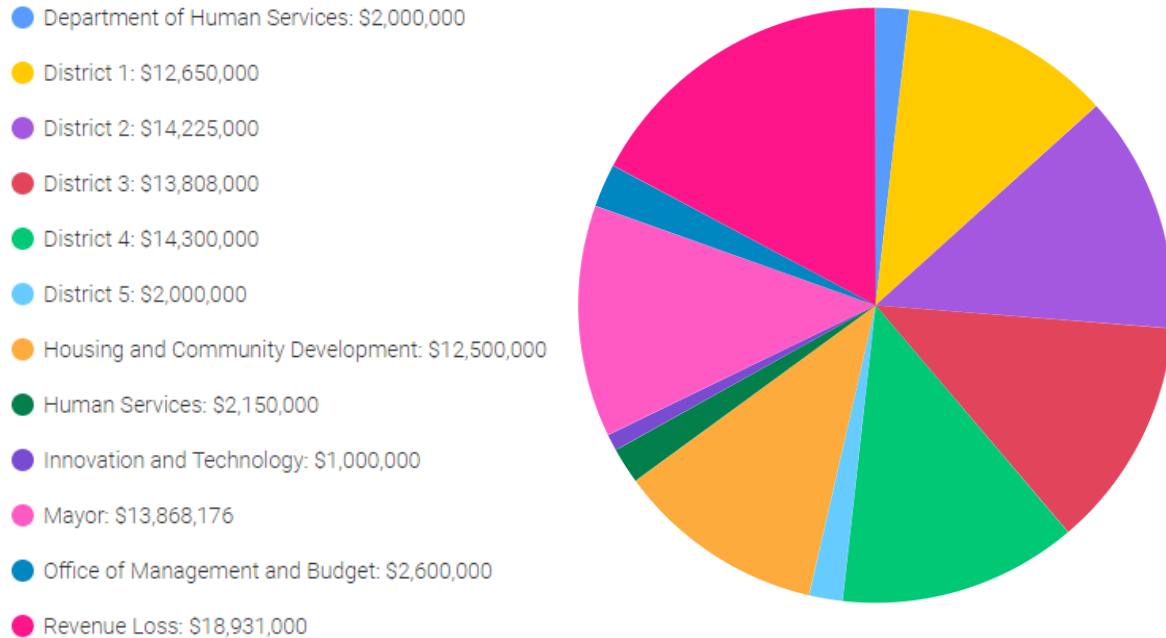The graphic below shows the funding allocations for the City:

- Department of Human Services: $2,000,000
- District 1: $12,650,000
- District 2: $14,225,000
- District 3: $13,808,000
- District 4: $14,300,000
- District 5: $2,000,000
- Housing and Community Development: $12,500,000
- Human Services: $2,150,000
- Innovation and Technology: $1,000,000
- Mayor: $13,868,176
- Office of Management and Budget: $2,600,000
- Revenue Loss: $18,931,000

**Figure 1: Funding Allocations**

## Section 2: Uses of Funds

a. Public Health – (EC 1)

The City of Miami has prioritized Public Health projects and initiatives through an array of programs adopted throughout the city. Most districts have submitted projects that have been deemed eligible for ARPA SLFRF funding. Additional projects are still being evaluated. Examples include programs providing a comprehensive system of care for individuals with serious mental illnesses and substance-use disorders who frequently cycle through the criminal justice and other acute-care treatment systems. Another project provides resources to a group of talented bicycle riders that have successfully cultivated a culture of fitness while championing impactful causes ranging from the eradication of gun violence and child sex trafficking to health initiatives plaguing communities of color. The weekly bike rides allow for a safe way to get out of the house, connect with new people, see some familiar faces and to stay physically fit during COVID-19. A third project provides services to aid women, youth, and

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[1] Available at: https://www.miamigov.com/Community-Health/American-Rescue-Plan-Act-ARPA

children in reaching their educational, employment, and life goals outside the shelter system. The project also provides un/underemployed individuals who have experienced a negative economic impact from the COVID-19 public health emergency with tradesman, technical, and other ARPA-eligible job training.

b. Negative Economic Impacts – (EC 2)

Affordable housing, food programs, and a healthy local economy are critical factors to maintaining communities and families.  The City of Miami's Housing and Community Development office, along with Districts, has proposed various housing projects. They range from new construction, rehabilitating rental units and multi-functional buildings to land acquisition.  The City of Miami provided allocations to the Mayor's Office, Department of Housing, Department of Human Services, Innovation and Technology, and its 5 City Districts to develop projects that address the needs of disproportionately impacted communities. Examples of such projects include providing meals for the elderly, senior rental gap assistance, expanding senior services, and supporting improvements to senior centers. Several districts are targeting affordable housing as their primary focus and use of funds. District 3 aims to provide affordable housing to residents suffering from persistent poverty, rapid gentrification, and underinvestment as 80.8 percent of the district's residents are renters.

The Mayor's office developed several projects to address homelessness and stimulate small businesses throughout the city. The Homeless Functional Zero projects target homelessness and address negative impacts ranging from lack of housing and shelter, mental health and substance misuse treatments, to providing culinary arts, construction trades, and hospitality job training for unemployed individuals. The Mayor's office also supported the use of recovery funds for the Small Business Grant Program which is a development and training initiative fund that provides a one-time grant of up to $25,000 to approximately 50 eligible citywide businesses (micro (5 employees or less) and small (6 to 20 employees)) businesses on a first-come, first-ready basis.  The City's Department of Human Services has proposed a project to provide wrap-around services to disproportionately affected citizens and equitable transportation to help connect people to jobs, resources, and services, and improve access to opportunity. MIAMI CONNECT will ensure that funds are allocated to cover the cost of ride share transportation for travel to work and childcare for dependents.

A portion of the funds are directed toward small non-profit entities to help them recover from the negative effects of COVID-19. One example of how these funds assist non-profit entities affected by the pandemic is the Bakehouse Art Complex, a small non-profit owned site that bridges a significant gap within Miami's cultural ecosystem, provides affordable space for local artists to create, live, and engage with each other and the community. The Bakehouse project will make it possible for more than 100 local artists to continue to have a workspace and tools necessary to create artwork that will provide income for this art community. ARPA

funding from District 5 will be used to address much needed renovations and critical building repairs to the historic structure.

c. Public Health – Negative Economic Impact (Public Sector) (EC 3)
There are currently no projects submitted under this category. However, there are unallocated funds available that may be targeted for this use.

d. Premium Pay (EC 4)
The City of Miami's District 2 developed a project to provide premium pay for workers performing essential functions in response to the pandemic. Allocated funding will go towards a one-time non-pensionable 1.7 percent premium pay for eligible employees of AFSCME local 871 and AFCSM local 1907 who performed essential work during the pandemic and who did not receive premium pay.

e. Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure (EC 5)
The projects in this category will address flooding, inundation, improving drainage capacity and updating old systems and components to meet current code.

The City of Miami and districts are directing a portion of their allocations to address localized flooding and inundation, flash flooding by increasing drainage capacity in areas of disparately impacted and low- and moderate-income residents.  These projects are in partnership with the Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department.

The City of Miami, along with other government and private entities, are working on the design of the I-395 Pedestrian Baywalk Project, which will provide connectivity to bicycles and pedestrians from the Maurice Ferre Park, through the PAMM and Frost Museums, to NE/NW 15 Street along Biscayne Bay. The City's bayfront infrastructure is instrumental in buffering and fortifying the waterfront sites to climate adaptation and storm events, such as flash flooding or future high tides.

District 4's roadway improvements projects include abandoning existing water mains and replacing them with approximately a half mile of new water main, new fire hydrants, new driveway, sidewalk, curbs, drainage system, milling and resurfacing, pavement marking, swale regrading, and sodding. Approximately 1,250 linear feet of exfiltration trench will be included to provide adequate water quality treatment and flood attenuation for the 5-year storm event in the project area. The City of Miami's Department of Innovation and Technology proposed activities construct or upgrade existing wireless internet capacity. The projects will expand and improve internet access to disproportionately impacted communities and residents. Another proposed Wi-Fi project will provide 15 City of Miami Parks with a mix of mesh and non-mesh wireless access points to support Citywide Parks.

The proposed broadband investments will transform underserved areas and neighborhoods into high-tech municipalities by providing internet access to disproportionately impacted citizens who do not have reliable internet access. These strategies will help the community to overcome technological limitations.

f. Revenue Replacement (EC 6)
Revenue replacement will offset the losses of city income due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund will finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. In this case they were distributed among various departments to address eligible project activities. For example, Venture Miami, Police Department, Fire Department, Solid Waste anti-litter program, Parks, and a combination of other various departments.

## Section 3: Promoting Equitable Outcomes

The City of Miami was awarded $137,639,417 to respond to the economic and public health impacts of COVID-19 and strive to contain impacts on the communities, residents, and businesses. The City did not impose administrative or eligibility requirements that result in disparate levels of assistance. These are the programs that the City's departments have identified as priorities of this initiative.

ARPA SLFRF allocations are being directed toward vulnerable, impacted and disproportionately impacted communities.  Housing projects target low- and moderate-income citizens in accordance with HUD rules and guidelines from the funding source office.  A large portion of funds are directed toward the homeless population. Several projects address the needs of Senior citizens, and others are directed to providing wrap-around services for vulnerable communities and populations. These services include daycare, transportation and providing access to internet services for impacted, disproportionately impacted and vulnerable communities.

Affordable Housing Background: The ongoing pandemic and resulting economic effects are having a profound, long-term negative effect on the pre-existing affordable housing crisis facing low-income households. The combination of many higher-income households who have weathered the pandemic without significant income losses, low interest rates, and housing supply constraints exacerbated by the pandemic have driven a sharp increase in the sale price of homes. Meanwhile, many low-income renters and homeowners are struggling with lost employment and income and are behind on their housing payments.

After reviewing comments in response to the Interim Rule, the Final Rule determined that affordable housing interventions, especially development of affordable housing, should be allowed outside of low-income geographic areas, as concentrating the supply of affordable housing in low-income geographies cannot address the current issues of increased concentrated poverty and racial and economic segregation. Location restrictions would continue to lock lower-income households in need of housing support out of high-opportunity neighborhoods with access to employment and amenities. Under the Department of Treasury's final rule, recipients may use

SLFRF funds to provide a set of housing services to communities that have been disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. The enumerated uses include supportive housing or other programs or services to improve access to stable, affordable housing among individuals who are homeless and development of affordable housing to increase supply of affordable and high-quality living units.

Treasury has determined that supportive housing or other programs or services to improve access to stable, affordable housing among individuals who are homeless, and the development of affordable housing to increase supply of affordable and high-quality living units are responsive to the needs of impacted populations, not only disproportionately impacted populations. The final rule reflects this clarification and builds on the objectives stated in the interim final rule to improve access to stable, affordable housing, including through interventions that increase the supply of affordable and high-quality living units, improve housing security and support durable and sustainable homeownership.

Finally, note that "emergency housing assistance", or assistance for responses to the immediate negative economic impacts of the pandemic through financial assistance for rental arrears or mortgage payments, is also an eligible use category for assistance to households under the Final Rule.

The City of Miami has directed funds toward restoring cultural centers and museums that were forced to close during the pandemic and supports local festivals where cultural resources are represented. These activities are in areas such as Little Havana. The forced closures and cancellations left many out of work in dense populations of disproportionally affected citizens. Assisting with re-opening will spark tourism in these depressed areas and infusing much needed revenue.

The list below describes proposed uses of the SLFRF funds by the City of Miami to address housing insecurity, homelessness and strengthening the housing situation overall.

New Construction Homeownership provides construction and permanent financing to assist in part with the development of affordable single-family units, townhomes, twin homes, and condominium units to be sold to eligible individuals or families. The City of Miami will acquire buildable vacant parcels of land suitable for the development of affordable rental or homeownership developments to be built by the City or by organizations that have been procured through a competitive process. For example, Casa Valentina is a new affordable housing development containing no less than fifty City-assisted residential rental units for eligible residents whose annual income is equal to or less than 80 percent of area median income, as published annually by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Other districts within the City are allocating some of their funding to similar projects.

New Construction Rental provides construction and permanent financing to assist in part with the development of affordable multifamily rental projects containing affordable units to eligible individuals or families.

City of Miami Homeownership Assistance Program provides financial assistance to eligible first-time home buyers towards the purchase of a home.

The Department of Human Services will focus their ARPA funding on employment, job training, and small-business growth. The goals are to support the City's local workforce and families, as well as to help economically disadvantaged residents rebound from the pandemic. Business Continuity Microenterprise and Small Business Emergency Program provides one-time assistance to micro businesses (5 employees or less) and small businesses (6 to 20 employees) that meet respective program requirements.

The Final Rule included a category of enumerated eligible uses for "building stronger communities through investments in housing and neighborhoods." Examples of services provided generally focused on housing uses. In response to questions following the release of the interim Final Rule, Treasury issued further guidance clarifying that "investments in parks, public plazas, and other public outdoor recreation spaces may be responsive to the needs of disproportionately impacted communities by promoting healthier living environments."

The Final Rule includes enumerated eligible uses in disproportionately impacted communities for developing neighborhood features that promote improved health and safety outcomes, such as parks, green spaces, recreational facilities, sidewalks, pedestrian safety features like crosswalks, neighborhood cleanup, and other projects to revitalize public spaces.

The City of Miami's Opportunity Center will partner with organizations to conduct certifications and trainings that lead to direct hires. This project will ensure that the Opportunity Center will be the conduit to all relevant resources for job seekers and employers.

On-the-job training (OJT) will be an apprenticeship and an industry-driven, high-quality career pathway where employers can develop and prepare their future workforce, and individuals can obtain paid work experience, classroom instruction, and a portable, nationally recognized credential.

Workforce Navigators Readiness Program is a collaboration between the City of Miami and Summer Jobs connect Program. The program is designed to assist underemployed city residents and accelerate the hiring process towards employment for hard-to-fill positions with specific partners.

The work and training initiatives listed above will serve multiple purposes. Training will reduce vulnerability of disproportionately impacted citizens to future events by developing certified trade workers. Skilled, qualified workers are in demand and will be needed for the City of Miami to complete rebuilding activities, beyond those afforded through COVID-19 recovery funding. These training initiatives will target disproportionally impacted citizens by providing certifications that lead to higher paying skilled jobs and reducing the wage/income gap. The result will be to improve equity and increase the skilled labor pool.

The Parks Department will focus ARPA funds on upgrading and rehabilitating existing parks and equipment for the benefit of all. Such efforts include new installations, fixed roofing, ADA

enhancements, field turf, fencing, and lighting additions. The City is working to identify several parks as potential targets for these improvements.

The Department of Human Services is also supporting a project for MIAMI Connect, which will provide transportation for childcare, employment and general service needs.

## Section 4: Community Engagement

The City of Miami and ETC Institute partnered in June and October 2020 to assess the impact of the COVID-19 virus in the community. The second round of surveys was administered via email late October for two weeks. It asked questions that covered the impact of COVID-19 in the resident's life and the City's response to the virus. Residents were selected at random, and their responses will remain confidential.

The dashboard shows June and October responses to questions that were asked in both rounds of the survey. Please click on the link to view the results of the study[2].

Many projects and proposals were identified early but could not be funded until ARPA SLFRF allocations were available. Each district and Department are already aware of the various populations and have selected and developed projects that serve impacted and disproportionally impacted citizens, support Black business initiatives; and provide funding for many cultural sites and museums.  Employment and training programs target underserved and at-risk populations. Housing initiatives are designed using program guidance from HUD and other sources to ensure that housing assistance is directed toward low- and moderate-income recipients and those in identified areas of market instability. Infrastructure projects focus on low-income areas to improve resilience to flooding, inundation and standing water by installing or replacing drainage systems. Other projects improve parks, trails and provide internet access to underserved communities.

Although the City did not hold public meetings or outreach events for specific projects, input from community leaders and representatives were considered during project selection and development. For certain projects, there may be public announcements prior to starting work in accordance with standard construction processes and sub-contractor selections. Additionally, the public has the opportunity to submit comments in writing or in-person to the City Commission when any ARPA SLFRF is placed on a City Commission agenda.

## Section 5: Labor Practices

The City of Miami promotes strong labor opportunities and enforces local workforce participation by mandating vendor local workforce plan requirements as a condition of its contracts.  Local workforce participation requirements are met by the vendor delivering its local workforce plan to the City for review and approval. Additionally, vendors are required to deliver a Job Clearinghouse Affidavit to the City to ensure that opportunities for community residents are identified and if necessary, a job fair may be held to promote additional opportunities for employment.  Vendors are required to meet specific workforce goals by verifying the residency from Designated Target

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[2] Available at: https://www.miamigov.com/Community-Health/Dashboards-Data/Community-Survey

Areas and Focus Area(s) such as City Districts or Miami-Dade County. Vendors must identify laborers and mechanics in their workforce plans that reside in a designated area (DTA) to account for the specific local workforce participation goals.

Moreover, the City of Miami monitors contracts for compliance with the Miami-Dade County Responsible Wages and Benefits 18-120, Code of City of Miami. Whereas contractors and any subcontractors shall pay their employees no less than the specified combined hourly wage rates and benefits applicable to the employee classification in which such employees are working on a project. In the case of underpayment of the required overall per hour rate, the contractor may be sanctioned for such noncompliance and/or penalized. Contractors need to adhere to the current year Miami-Dade County Responsible Wages and Benefits Schedule.

Additionally, the City of Miami promotes small business enterprise opportunities by monitoring monthly use of Miami-Dade County certified Small Business Enterprise (SBE). Consultants and contractors with SBE contract goals on capital projects are expected to minimally use 15 percent of the contract amount by end of the contract term. Consultants and contractors must perform the work as a Small Business firm or subcontract part of the work to a SBE to achieve the required goal. All consultants and contractors with a SBE goal are tracked by the City of Miami on a regular basis to make sure the goal is met. The City of Miami constantly reiterates to the vendors the need to maintain compliance with local workforce participation, responsible wages and benefits, and use of SBE firms.

## Section 6: Use of Evidence

The City of Miami and the various Departments, Offices and Districts that received allocations used various evidence-based data sets to identify projects that will have the largest positive impact to disproportionately affected citizens and areas. Housing projects target low- and moderate-property owners and renters below certain income levels, including areas where these groups are concentrated. Some of the data used are listed below:

As stated in the draft Affordable Housing Master Plan published January 13, 2020, affordable housing is crucial to the City's future — creating opportunity for City residents and re-developing communities suffering from persistent poverty, underinvestment, and rapid gentrification. Greater housing affordability is a fight for the soul of Miami — enhancing, protecting, and preserving the neighborhoods that make Miami the most diverse and dynamic city in North America.

Note that this data is for City District 3. There are 37,712 housing units in District 3, of which, 44.5 percent are in multi-family structures of 10 or more units. Single-family structures compromise 20.7 percent of units in the District. An estimated 60.6 percent of units (20,854 units) are in structures 50 years of age or older. The 87,987 residents of District 3 are primarily renters (80.8 percent/30,487 households) with median household income of $44,268, compared to $44,273 for City renters. With nearly 6 in 10 apartments unaffordable to District 3 residents, an estimated 70 percent of renters are cost-burdened and 38 percent "severely" cost-burdened.

**Why care about affordable housing?**

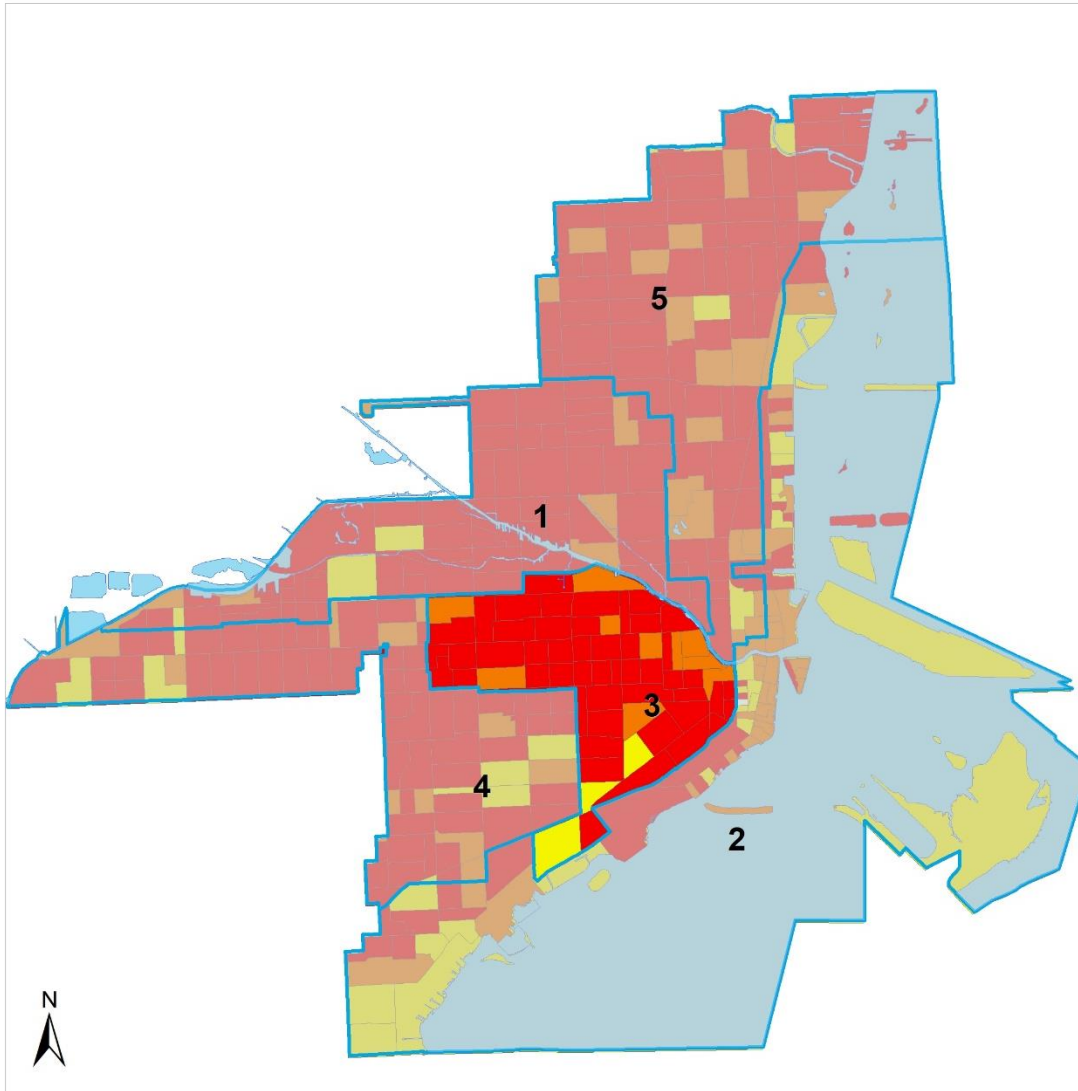Affordable Housing Challenges – Renters 81% Owners 19%

- Nearly 8,400 rental units are needed to meet the demand of renters of all income levels (Extremely low- and moderate-incomes)
- Nearly 7 In 10 renters in District 3 are cost-burdened
- 37% of renters spend more than 50% their income on housing
- 22% of owners spend more than 50% their income on housing
- Nearly 4 in 10 homeowners in District 3 are cost burdened
- Nearly 5 In 10 homes are unaffordable to low- and moderate-income residents
- Nearly 6 In 10 rental units are unaffordable to low-income renters

**What does this mean for a resident?**

Lack of Disposable Income leads to:
- Cost-burdened households make difficult choices between food, medical bills, utilities & other non-housing expenses
- Renters live paycheck-to-paycheck and could be one emergency away from homelessness
- Aging housing stock adds to the burden of LMI homeowners to maintain home value
- Shrinking contributions to savings, investment opportunities, and retirements accounts
- Reduction of community economic vitality, making an area unattractive for potential employees/employers and challenging for employees/employers retainment

The figure on the following page illustrates the distribution of cost-burdened renters per district.
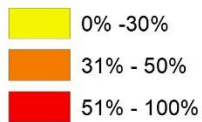
**Cost-Burdened Renters**

- 0% -30%
- 31% - 50%
- 51% - 100%

**Figure 2. City of Miami Department of Housing and Community Development, 2022-New Districts**

District 3 has a supply gap of 8,482 affordable units for renters and 573 owner units for low-and-moderate-income owner households.

Water, sewer and broadband projects are directed to disproportionally affected populations and communities to decrease the gap of services between low-and moderate-income populations and those who are able to recover from various events (pandemic, flooding and other natural disasters) with little or no assistance.

West Grove's septic-to-sewer connections project proposes to disconnect approximately 180 homes from septic systems, which are vulnerable to groundwater leaching and inundation even during minor flooding events. Connecting to sewer lines will reduce repeat damage to these structures and reduce potential environmental impacts. The properties selected are within low- and-moderate income areas. Addressing inundation, increased flooding due to climate adaptation and increasing drainage capacity will help break the cycle of needed repairs for the most affected population.

Other capital projects address drainage improvements, upsizing water mains and auxiliaries.

Wi-Fi improvements and expansion will provide reliable internet service to communities disparately affected by the pandemic. This vulnerable group does not always have services needed to conduct regular business, take on-line courses and connect to City resources.

As these projects progress, the City of Miami will update and monitor the success against expected outcomes. Individual entities receiving grant funds are expected to report data on key performance indicators (KPIs) and whether outcomes are being met. A reporting template has been provided to all subrecipients and beneficiaries to report this data to the City on a quarterly basis.

## Section 7: Table of Expenses by Expenditure Category

| | Category | Cumulative expenditures to date ($) | Amount spent since last Recovery Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Expenditure Category: Public Health** COVID-19 Mitigation & Prevention | **$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, Child care facilities, etc.) | $0 | $0 |
| 1.5 | Personal Protective Equipment | $0 | $0 |
| 1.6 | Medical Expenses (including Alternative Care Facilities) | $0 | $0 |
| 1.7 | Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine) | $0 | $0 |
| 1.8 | COVID-19 Assistance to Small Businesses | $0 | $0 |
| 1.9 | COVID-19 Assistance to Non-Profits | $0 | $0 |
| 1.10 | COVID-19 Aid to Impacted Industries | $0 | $0 |
| Community Violence Interventions | | | |
| 1.11 | Community Violence Interventions | $0 | $0 |

| | Category | Cumulative expenditures to date ($) | Amount spent since last Recovery Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| Behavioral Health | | | |
| 1.12 | Mental Health Services | $0 | $0 |
| 1.13 | Substance Use Services | $0 | $0 |
| Other | | | |
| 1.14 | Other Public Health Services | $0 | $0 |
| **2** | **Expenditure Category: Negative Economic Impacts**<br>Assistance to Households | **$1,199,825.72** | **$1,199,825.72** |
| 2.1 | Household Assistance: Food Programs | $199,825.72 | $199,825.72 |
| 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: Paid Sick and Medical Leave | $0 | $0 |
| 2.6 | Household Assistance: Health Insurance | $0 | $0 |
| 2.7 | Household Assistance: Services for Un/Unbanked | $0 | $0 |
| 2.8 | Contributions to UI Trust Funds* | $0 | $0 |
| 2.9 | Household Assistance: Survivor's Benefits | $0 | $0 |
| 2.10 | Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g. job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives) | $0 | $0 |
| 2.11 | Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care | $0 | $0 |
| 2.12 | Healthy Childhood Environments: Home Visiting | $0 | $0 |
| 2.13 | Healthy Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System | $0 | $0 |
| 2.14 | Healthy Childhood Environments: Early Learning | $0 | $0 |
| 2.15 | Long-term Housing Security: Affordable Housing | $0 | $0 |
| 2.16 | Long-term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons | $0 | $0 |
| 2.17 | Housing Support: Housing Vouchers and Relocation Assistance for Disproportionately Impacted Communities | $0 | $0 |

| | Category | Cumulative expenditures to date ($) | Amount spent since last Recovery Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2.18 | Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance | $0 | $0 |
| 2.19 | Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators | $0 | $0 |
| 2.20 | Social Determinants of Health: Lead Remediation | $0 | $0 |
| 2.21 | Medical Facilities for Disproportionately Impacted Communities | $0 | $0 |
| 2.22 | Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety | $0 | $0 |
| 2.23 | Strong Healthy Communities: Demolition and Rehabilitation of Properties | $0 | $0 |
| 2.24 | Addressing Educational Disparities: Aid to High-Poverty Districts | $0 | $0 |
| 2.25 | Addressing Educational Disparities: Academic, Social, and Emotional Services | $0 | $0 |
| 2.26 | Addressing Educational Disparities: Mental Health Services | $0 | $0 |
| 2.27 | Addressing Impacts of Lost Instructional Time | $0 | $0 |
| 2.28 | Contributions to UI Trust Funds | $0 | $0 |
| Assistance to Small Businesses | | | |
| 2.29 | Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship | $1,000,000.00 | $1,000,000.00 |
| 2.30 | Technical Assistance, Counseling, or Business Planning | $0 | $0 |
| 2.31 | Rehabilitation of Commercial Properties or Other Improvements | $0 | $0 |
| 2.32 | Business Incubators and Start-Up or Expansion Assistance | $0 | $0 |
| 2.33 | Enhanced Support to Microbusinesses | $0 | $0 |
| Assistance to Non-Profits | | | |
| 2.34 | Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations (Impacted or Disproportionately Impacted) | $0 | $0 |
| Aid to Impacted Industries | | | |
| 2.35 | Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality | $0 | $0 |
| 2.36 | Aid to Other Impacted Industries | $0 | $0 |
| Other | | | |
| 2.37 | Economic Impact Assistance: Other | $0 | $0 |

| | Category | Cumulative expenditures to date ($) | Amount spent since last Recovery Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| **3** | **Expenditure Category: Public Health-Negative Economic Impact: Public Sector Capacity** General Provisions | **$0** | **$0** |
| 3.1 | Public Sector Workforce: Payroll and Benefits for Public Health, Public Safety, or Human Services Workers | $0 | $0 |
| 3.2 | Public Sector Workforce: Rehiring Public Sector Staff | $0 | $0 |
| 3.3 | Public Sector Workforce: Other | $0 | $0 |
| 3.4 | Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery | $0 | $0 |
| 3.5 | Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs | $0 | $0 |
| **4** | **Expenditure Category: Premium Pay** | **$920,174.16** | **$920,174.16** |
| 4.1 | Public Sector Employees | $920,174.16 | $920,174.16 |
| 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 |
| 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 | Water and Sewer: Private Wells | $0 | $0 |
| 5.17 | Water and Sewer: IIJA Bureau of Reclamation Match | $0 | $0 |
| 5.18 | Water and Sewer: Other | $0 | $0 |

| Category | Cumulative expenditures to date ($) | Amount spent since last Recovery Plan |
|---|---|---|
| Broadband | | |
| 5.19 Broadband: "Last Mile" projects | $0 | $0 |
| 5.20 Broadband: IIJA Match | $0 | $0 |
| 5.21 Broadband: Other projects | $0 | $0 |
| **6 Expenditure Category: Revenue Replacement** | **$18,931,000.00** | **$18,931,000.00** |
| 6.1 Provision of Government Services | $18,931,000.00 | $18,931,000.00 |
| 6.2 Non-federal Match for Other Federal Programs | $0 | $0 |
| **7 Administrative** | **$292,152.52** | **$292,152.52** |
| 7.1 Administrative Expenses | $292,152.52 | $292,152.52 |
| 7.2 Transfers to Other Units of Government | $0 | $0 |

# Section 8: Project Inventory

Project 1
Project R-22-00171: Elderly Meals
Funding amount: $1,500,000
Project Expenditure Category: EC 2.1 – Negative Economic Impacts: Household Assistance: Food Programs

The Elderly Meals project provides direct assistance via congregate and home-delivered meals for elderly, homebound, and disabled city residents. The anticipated timeline of the project is from March 1, 2022, through June 1, 2023. The City of Miami Department of Housing and Community Development has partnered with five subrecipients Allapattah Community Action, Inc., Curley's House of Style, Inc., De Hostos Senior Center Inc., Josefa Perez de Castano Kidney Foundation Inc., and Little Havana Activities & Nutrition Centers of Dade County, Inc. to execute the project's mission. Meals are delivered to eligible residents' home and served at two of the five facilities. Over 30,300 homebound and 15,500 congregate meals will be served to approximately 290 residents.

The Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) has a basic project mission – to serve the most vulnerable in the community in their times of need. Research indicates that elderly citizens experience food insecurity in greater numbers. Food insecurity rates are higher for black and Hispanic seniors and these disparities were worsened with the pandemic. Hence, eligibility requirements were simple, recipients must apply for assistance, be a resident of the City of Miami, be a member of low- and moderate-income household and be at least 62 years of age.
Each subrecipient must submit to DHCD:

a. Program eligibility determination
b. Proof that facilities are ADA compliant
c. Proof that procurement of services was open and 24 CFR 84.40-48 compliant
d. Proof that congregate meal programs provide a range of structured social and cultural activities
e. Proof that home-delivered meals are delivered in a timely manner
f. Proof of program and financial records documenting eligibility, attendance, provision of services, and subrecipient's expenses relative to individuals receiving meals resulting from assistance provided through the CDBG program
g. Invoice to the City for services provided
h. A final close-out (financial report) and inventory report
i. A final performance report

Project 2
Project R-21-0352: Business Continuity Microenterprise and Small Business Emergency Program
Funding amount: $1,000,000
Project Expenditure Category: 2.29 Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship

The Business Continuity Microenterprise and Business Emergency Program provided a one-time grant of up to $25,000 to micro businesses (5 employees or less) and small businesses (6 to 20 employees) that met respective program requirements to pay allowable business expenses including, but not limited to, employee salaries, rent and utility payments. The program supported small businesses that needed financial support due to negative impacts of the pandemic. The Business Continuity Micro-Enterprise Assistance Program is an expansion of an already existing program and $1,000,000 in ARPA funding helped another 53 eligible businesses.

To be eligible for the Business Continuity Microenterprise and Small Business Emergency program, applicants had to meet the following requirements:
a) Small, non-essential, for-profit businesses with city limits
b) Must not have received business assistance from any other pandemic relief business programs
c) Business owner income must have a monthly income of less than or equal to 80 percent of AMI, adjusted for family size:
  i. $4,266 for an individual household
  ii. $4,875 for a two-person household
  iii. $5,483 for a three-person household
  iv. $6,091 for a four-person household
  v. $6,579 for a five-person household
  vi. $7,066 for a six or more-person household

Project 3
Project R-21-0481: Premium Pay
Funding amount: $920,174.16
Project Expenditure Category: 4.1 - Public Sector Employees

Essential City of Miami employees who worked to fill a vital role in the maintenance of the city during the pandemic were rewarded with a one-time non-pensionable pay.

The items below describe the evaluation design for this project:

- To compensate eligible employees for work performed during the pandemic, the City issued benefits to employees who were employed at a minimum of six months between March 16, 2020, and July 1, 2021.
- Employees should not be the subject of a grievance
- Every job classification entitled to the one-time pay supplement were compensated
- The one-time amount was based on the employee's annual salary
- A grand total of $920,174.16 was awarded to 909 employees

## Section 9: Performance Report

The table below provides current project status:

| Metric | Completed to Date |
|---|---|
| **Household Assistance (EC 2.2), Long-term Housing Security (EC 2.15-2.16) and Housing Support (EC 2.17-2.18)** | |
| Number of households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation) | TBD |
| Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed | TBD |
| **Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (EC 2.10) and Community Violence Interventions (EC 1.11)** | |
| Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs | TBD |
| Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs | TBD |
| Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs | TBD |
| **Addressing Educational Disparities (EC 2.24-2.26) and Addressing Impacts of Lost Instructional Time (EC 2.27)** | |
| Number of students participating in evidence-based tutoring programs | TBD |
| **Healthy Childhood Environments (EC 2.11-2.14)** | |

| Metric | Completed to Date |
|---|---|
| Number of children served by childcare and early learning (pre-school/pre-K/ages 3- 5) | TBD |
| Number of families served by home visiting | TBD |

| Project/Expenditure Category | Funding Progress/Metrics |
|---|---|
| Affordable Housing Acquisition and Development/TBD | Not Started |
| Bahamian Cultural Museum/2.34/2.35 | Not Started |
| Baywalk Connection Points/5.6 | Not Started |
| Break the Cycle/1.11 | Not Started |
| Centro Mater Capital Project/2.11 | Not Started |
| Expansion of Low-Income Senior Services/2.37 | Not Started |
| Grocery Gift Card Program/2.1 | Not Started |
| Land Acquisition/Affordable Home Ownership/2.15 | Not Started |
| Little Havana Hispanic Arts Festival (During Art Basel)/2.35 | Not Started |
| Little Havana Tourism Pilot Program/2.35 | Not Started |
| Miami Children's Museum/2.34 | Not Started |
| Myers Senior Center/2.37 | Not Started |
| New Construction Rental/2.15 | Not Started |
| Notre-Dame Tech Lab/2.34 | Not Started |
| Property Acquisition for Affordable Housing/2.15 | Not Started |
| Septic to Sewer/5.5 | Not Started |
| ARPA-Revenue Replacement/6.1 | Completed |

| Project/Expenditure Category | Funding Progress/Metrics |
|---|---|
| West End Park Pool Enhancement/2.22 | Not Started |
| Badia Center Facility & Flagami Park Renovation/2.22 | Not Started |
| Shenandoah Mini Park Right of Way Improvements/2.22 | Not Started |
| Swannanoa Mini Park Right of Way Improvements/2.22 | Not Started |
| Business Continuity Microenterprise and Small Business Emergency Program/2.29 | Completed<br>• # of businesses served: 53<br>• # of businesses reporting an increase in revenue: TBD<br>• # of jobs retained: TBD<br>• # of new hires: TBD |
| Elderly Meals/2.1 | In Progress<br>• # of meals served: 30,300 homebound and 15,500 congregate meals<br>• # of residents served: 290<br>• Locations of where meals were served:<br>  o Homebound residents within the City of Miami<br>  o Meals served from locations in the following zip codes: 33125, 33127, 33135, 33130<br>• Demographics of people served:<br>  o Members of low- and moderate-income households<br>  o At least 62 years of age<br>  o Primarily people of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity<br>  o |
| Homeless Functional Zero - Chapman Partnership/2.10 | Not Started |
| Homeless Functional Zero - Sundari Foundation/1.14 | Not Started |
| Homeless Functional Zero - Miami Foundation for Mental Health/1.12/1.13 | Not Started |
| Homeless Functional Zero - Camillus House/2.18 | Not Started |
| Homeless Functional Zero - Camillus House/1.12 | Not Started |

| Project/Expenditure Category | Funding Progress/Metrics |
|---|---|
| Homeless Functional Zero - Camillus House/2.10 | Not Started |
| Homeless Functional Zero - Camillus House/2.10 | Not Started |
| Miami-Dade College Workforce Program/2.10/2.25 | Not Started |
| Circle of Brotherhood/2.37/2.19/1.13 | Not Started |
| Miami Golden Pines Neighborhood Improvements - 40-B50421/5.6/5.18 | Not Started |
| Miami Golden Pines Neighborhood Improvements - 40-B50414/5.6/5.18 | Not Started |
| Premium Pay for Employees Who Performed Essential Work During the Pandemic/4.1 | Completed<br>• # of employees assisted through premium pay funding: 909 |
| Plaza De La Cubanidad Park/2.35 | Not Started |
| Bakehouse Art Complex/2.34 | Not Started |
| MIAMICONNECT/2.34 | Not Started |
| Daycare Connect/2.11 | Not Started |
| Workforce Navigators Readiness Program/2.7 | Not Started |
| Parks Public Wi-Fi Installation/5.21 | Not Started |
| Land Acquisition - Casa Valentina/3.10/3.12 | Not Started |
| Calle 8 Festival/2.35 | Not Started |
| New Construction Homeownership/2.15 | Not Started |
| Senior Rental Gap Assistance/2.2 | Not Started |
| Center for Black Innovation - D.A Dorsey Project/2.10 | Not Started |
| Center for Black Innovation - COVID-19 Family First | Not Started |

| Project/Expenditure Category | Funding Progress/Metrics |
|---|---|
| Education and STEM Project/2.10 | |
| Small Business Navigators/2.30 | Not Started |
| Certifications and Trainings for Employment/2.7 | Not Started |
| On-the-job Training & Apprenticeships/2.10 | Not Started |
| Brigade 2506 Museum/2.34 | Not Started |
| Presidio Politico Historico Cubano - Casa del Preso/2.34 | Not Started |
| Atkins Consulting Services/7.1 | In Progress |
| Downtown Development Authority (DDA) Flagler Business Assistance/2.29 | Not Started |