

State of West Virginia  
**Recovery Plan**

**State and Local Fiscal Recovery  
Funds**  
2022 Report

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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 (CSLFRF) 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 is allowing West Virginia to make the necessary investments to recover from this crisis. Now, the state is enabled to consider in an even more thoughtful, strategic, and collaborative manner, how CSLFRF funding should be utilized in the coming years to solidify and strengthen West Virginia's overall recovery from the pandemic. The state has engaged with Deloitte to develop a Stimulus Funding Inventory Tool software package to assist the state in identifying the best source of funds for requests and projects and to be a funding planning tool to assist in decision-making.

As a result of passage of HB 2014 by the West Virginia Legislature, the West Virginia Legislature must appropriate CSLFRF funds in order to expend those funds. The Office of the Governor is working with legislative leadership and membership to come up with an appropriations strategy and overall plan of action regarding CSLFRF, in order to maximize the impact of these funds across the state. To date, this process has resulted in the passage of several bills appropriating CSLFRF funds for use in West Virginia, including funding for the provision and expansion of broadband and other infrastructure and for various government services throughout the state

### **Uses of Funds**

The State of West Virginia has thus far focused use of CSLFRF funds for water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure, as well as for the rehabilitation of blighted properties and demolition of abandoned or vacant properties and for the provision of government services, replacing lost state revenue as allowed under CSLFRF final rule and guidance.

Specifically, three specific programs have been created to administer CSLFRF funds for water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure and to assist in rehabilitation of blighted properties and demolition of abandoned or vacant properties in this state. First, the West Virginia Broadband Investment Plan, which aims to expand access to broadband internet to rural and underserved residents throughout the State of West Virginia. Second, the West Virginia Economic Enhancement Grant Funds, administered by the West Virginia Water Development Authority, which seeks to improve West Virginia's water, sewer, and stormwater infrastructure across the

state through grants to repair, replace and expand existing infrastructure. Often these funds will be used to advance funded projects when bid overruns cause project fund shortfalls for local governments and public service districts across the state as a result of increased costs for labor and materials. Third, CSLFRF funds have been appropriated to assist in the reclamation of uninhabitable structures in this state. The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection received an appropriation to its Reclamation of Abandoned and Dilapidated Property Program Fund. This funding was provided to invest in projects to assist county commissions and municipalities in the state in their efforts to remediate uninhabitable, abandoned and dilapidated structures as set forth in state code §22-15A-30.

Finally, the state has utilized a portion of CSLFRF funds to replace lost revenue as provided in the CSLFRF final rule and guidance. State government services funded with CSLFRF revenue replacement include, by way of example, costs related to the provision of public safety activities conducted by the West Virginia Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the West Virginia State Police and costs related to the provision of public health services provided by the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources. Specifically, revenue replacement provided funding for Division of Corrections and State Police personnel expenses. Revenue replacement provided funding for the Department of Health and Human Resources in the form of personnel expenses, equipment, and contractual services, among other agency expenses.

The State of West Virginia continues to use other federal funding made available by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, creating programs such as the Mountaineer Rental Assistance Program, the West Virginia Homeowners Rescue Program, and other federal COVID-19 relief programs. Agencies continue to administer formula and competitive grant programs along with programs newly created by federal stimulus investments. Also, the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act has brought West Virginia the largest federal investment in hard infrastructure in decades. State agencies such as the West Virginia Department of Transportation among others are working to administer these funds on behalf of the people of West Virginia to build a brighter future for families, businesses, and the great people of West Virginia.

### **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.

#### **West Virginia Broadband Investment Plan**

The Office of Broadband has promoted equitable outcomes in its distribution of CSLFRF funds by incorporating scoring criteria for applicants that prioritizes projects based on whether they meet certain factors. Included in such factors are the affordability of the project, with points awarded for more affordable service offerings as well as points for awardees offering discounted service tiers to low-income customers.

Additionally, as part of its applicant scoring criteria, the Office of Broadband weighs community impact factors, prioritizing applications or projects in areas of low or moderate income, high

unemployment, high poverty, or economic distress. Included in the Office's evaluation of a project's community impact factors are whether projects support a plan to improve digital literacy in affected communities, particularly in populations that have experienced inequities in access to work, education, and health care or health information that resulted from, or was made apparent or was exacerbated by, the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Other community impact factors for which projects earn scoring priority are whether the project would provide service that supports major economic development initiatives identified by regional planning or development councils or economic development authorities, whether the project supports or implements a recent broadband planning initiative within a county or region, whether the project is coordinated with or builds upon other nearby projects that will provide greater regional benefit, whether the project has strategic partnerships involved in the proposed project (for example, electric utilities, universities, and federal, state, or local agencies), and whether the project addresses a region of the state with high need but relatively few funded projects.

#### *Water Development Authority Economic Enhancement Grant Fund*

The West Virginia Water Development Authority (WDA) is committed to promoting equitable outcomes in the distribution of CSLFRF funds. Funding water, sewer, and stormwater projects plays an essential role for the health, economic welfare, and environment of the people living in the state. The state has unserved areas and underserved areas that need help. With population decline and shifts over the last decade along with the rural nature of certain areas of our state, it has become increasingly difficult for some water and sewer systems to afford necessary upgrades and repairs and extension of service to new customers. The state through its Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council (IJDC) reviews all water and sewer projects funded through state agencies (optional for federally funded projects) for technical feasibility and funding recommendations. Projects are reviewed for funding sources and scenarios, the impact on customers and the cost-effectiveness of all the alternatives. In addition, the status of the treatment facilities, the distribution and collection systems and any environmental orders are corrected. Before any project is reviewed, the applicant must have properly secured its engineer, administrator, accountant, and legal counsel. Before the project is bid, it is required to have certain requirements (all permits obtained, undated pre-bid schedules, 80 percent of easements and 100 percent of land acquired, Public Service Commission memo (if required) and certain other documents). Projects that could not move forward because they were not affordable or because of lack grants will now be able to move forward because of this additional funding. The WDA will give priority to projects that have bid overruns due to the increase cost of materials and have all its other funding in place so the projects can be completed. This priority will also apply for projects that would anticipate bid overruns/increased cost estimates and need to have funding in place before they can bid. Projects that, if it were not for additional grant funds, could not get done. Priority will be given to projects where the customers have low median-household-income and high service costs.

### **Community Engagement**

The State of West Virginia considers the promotion of community engagement to be an integral part of our deliberative process. Many representatives of state government engage with constituents from all backgrounds on a consistent basis. Those representing districts in which

minority and historically disadvantaged people make up significant portions of the constituencies are uniquely positioned to listen to their wants and needs and bring those voices to the full legislature and its leadership to be considered throughout the legislative appropriations process.

Additionally, the Herbert Henderson Office of Minority Affairs (HHOMA), 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 its state-wide listening tour with potential uses for American Rescue Plan funding as one of its top discussion items to ensure the executive and legislative branches of state government are engaged with these communities throughout the process of allocating CSLFRF funding.

HHOMA continues to conduct this listening tour with the goal of visiting and engaging all 55 counties in West Virginia to hear from underserved communities across the state. To date, HHOMA has visited 29 counties. During the sessions, participants are asked three questions: 1. *First Priority: What do you perceive to be the most pressing need in the county that ARPA funding could address?* 2. *Second Priority: Are there additional needs that also rank high in priority that you would like to see addressed?* and 3. *Third Priority: Any Additional Needs?*

HHOMA documents additional comments they receive during the listening tour stops, as well. HHOMA also documents estimated costs of the project, location of the project, and spending category which assist in translating the results of the listening tour into actionable possibilities for consideration by the Governor and Legislature.

### West Virginia Broadband Investment Plan

The Office of Broadband has conducted significant community engagement efforts, most notably through a series of webinars both in the preparation and implementation of its various broadband grant programs over the course of the last year. The following summaries of these webinars contain each webinar's title, date of presentation, targeted audience, number of attendees, and a listing of the topics covered in each session. Links to the recordings of some of these presentations as well as copies of the presentation slides for each may be found at the Office of Broadband's website (<https://broadband.wv.gov/>):

**Webinar title:** West Virginia ARPA Investment Plan

**Date:** July 21, 2021, 9:30 AM EST

**Target Audience:** All interested parties, applicants, stakeholders, private and public potential broadband grant applicants

**Number of Attendees:** 77

**Topics Covered:** Office of Broadband Planning for ARPA

**Webinar title:** "Investing West Virginia's Funding under the American Rescue Plan Act to Expand and Improve Broadband Services".

**Date:** September 8, 2021, 9:30 AM EST

**Target Audience:** All potential broadband grant applicants, both private and public entities

**Number of Attendees:** 153

**Topics Covered:**

- Introduction of the Office of Broadband’s proposed programs to stakeholders and potential applicants/subrecipients.
- Overview of the Office’s proposed programs relating to line extensions of existing fiber and cable networks, new networks or major expansions of existing networks, and incentive program for internet service providers and local governments and organizations
- Amounts of funding available
- Eligibility requirements

**Webinar title:** “GigReady Incentive Program Overview”.

**Date:** October 27, 2021, 9:30 AM EST

**Target Audience:** Local/Regional public entities (county/municipal governments) and affiliated economic and rural development councils

**Number of Attendees:** 193

**Topics Covered:**

- Eligible entities for the incentive program
- Technical assistance availability
- Required speeds
- Timelines
- Affordability eligibility criteria
- Grant-eligible expenditures
- Priority projects
- Post-award reporting and monitoring
- Targeted areas
- Application process for potential subrecipients in the Office’s grant application portal

**NOTE:** Related to the above program, in the spring of 2022, the Office of Broadband provided technical assistance to the applicants for this program (local or regional public entities (county or municipal governments) and affiliated economic and rural development councils). The goal of this technical assistance was to provide applicants with guidance on the processes of (1) identification and agreement of target addresses within an applicant’s specific geography, (2) creation of a high-level design and cost estimate, (3) conducting a business case analysis, and (4) solicitation of private partners and vendors. As part of this technical assistance, the Office of Broadband emphasized the key phases, objectives, deliverables, and decision points that these applicants must consider as they prepare applications to this grant program.

**Webinar title:** “Line Extension Advancement and Development Program Overview”.

**Date:** November 3, 2021, 9:30 AM EST

**Target Audience:** Internet Service Providers

**Number of Attendees:** 219

**Topics Covered:**

- Key program guidance and documents, rules, procedures, compliance guidelines
- Target area maps

- Office of Broadband applicant grant portal guidance
- Eligibility and project size requirements
- Timelines
- Project review
- Application deadlines
- Key requirements and preferences for implementation funding
- Eligible expenditures (activities and costs)
- Project match requirements
- Scoring of applications
- Project prioritization based on factors such as community impact, affordability, cost efficiency
- Post-award reporting and monitoring

**Webinar title:** “Major Broadband Project Strategies Program Overview”.

**Date:** December 1, 2021, 9:30 AM EST

**Audience:** Private for-profit or non-profit corporations, partnerships, municipalities, counties, economic development corporations, regional planning and development councils, regional consortia of local governments

**Number of Attendees:** 127

**Topics Covered:**

- Program Overview
- Program purpose
- Project Size/purpose comparison to other Office of Broadband ARPA-related programs
- Program Timelines/application deadline
- Eligibility criteria, key requirements
- Grant eligible project expenditures
- Eligible service areas
- Matching funds requirements/calculations
- Additional service areas
- Project prioritization (Technical readiness, cost-efficiency, and community impact factors)
- Post-award reporting and monitoring
- Application process through Office’s portal, completion of program budget workbooks

**Webinar title:** “Line Extension Advancement and Development Program Awardee Orientation, Part 1”.

**Date:** March 4, 2022

**Audience:** Internet Service Providers

**Topics Covered:**

- Key program concepts and overview of Grant agreement between awardees and Office of Broadband
- Eligible/ineligible costs overview
- Reporting and compliance obligations overview
  - Internal controls
  - Audit requirements



- Labor Practices
- Civil Rights compliance
- Procurement Requirements
- Timelines to project completion
- Submission of grant disbursement requests for action/approval in Office's online portal system
- Requirements prior to Office of Broadband issuing notices to proceed with certain activities; notices to proceed with construction

**Webinar title:** "Line Extension Advancement and Development Program Awardee Orientation, Part 2".

**Date:** March 11, 2022

**Audience:** Internet Service Providers

**Topics Covered:**

- Grant disbursement requests
- Quarterly progress reporting
- Notices of completion and final technical reviews
- Environmental and Historic Preservation compliance
- Fiber optic placement – West Virginia Division of Highways rights-of-way

### Water Development Authority Economic Enhancement Grant Fund

Over the last year, WDA has held meetings with all the federal and state funding agencies for water, sewer, and stormwater and the West Virginia Rural Water Association, the Contractors Association of West Virginia, and the Regional Planning and Development Councils to discuss and find funding solutions for unserved and underserved areas, aging and dilapidated systems, the rising costs of materials and labor and the impact on project costs. The WDA has also held discussions with the professionals advising the local governments (engineers, lawyers, and accountants). The Regional Planning and Development Councils provide administrative services to public service districts and municipalities who own most of the public systems in West Virginia. WDA sent the guidelines and applications for the funding to over 160 contacts including those previously mentioned and keeps them updated on any changes.

In addition, at the monthly IJDC meetings, grant funding issues are routinely discussed. These meetings are open to the public and are streamed lived.

Scheduled Meetings:

### West Virginia Municipal League Annual Conference

Workshop: Thursday, August 4, 2022, 9:30-10:30

Funding Water, Sewer and Stormwater Projects

### West Virginia Rural Water Association Annual Technical Conference

Training Session Funding Agency Round Table

Monday, August 15, 2022, from 10:30 – 12:00

West Virginia Water Development Authority

Funding Available for Water and Sewer Projects Workshops

To be Announced -two sessions Fall 2022

**Labor Practices**

The State of West Virginia, through our Broadband Investment Plan and Economic Enhancement Grant Fund, 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. As a result, CSLFRF funding will continue to make an economic impact in our state far beyond the immediate infrastructure improvements funded by these programs as these federal relief dollars remain in West Virginia communities.

West Virginia Broadband Investment Plan

The Office of Broadband has incorporated the following requirements as part of its grant agreements with providers to promote strong labor practices. Each grant agreement with subrecipients and grantees notes the Treasury's general encouragement that projects incorporate strong labor standards, including labor agreements and local hire provisions that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions. The grant agreements further state that while Federal Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirements do not apply to projects funded solely by ARPA funds, if such funds are used on a construction project in conjunction with funds from another federal program that does require enforcement of the Davis-Bacon Act, that grantees may be subject to those requirements.

To ensure that grantees meet Treasury's labor reporting requirements, the Office of Broadband has included labor reporting requirements provisions in its grant agreements with subrecipients as applicable to ARPA-funded projects over certain levels of expected total cost. Grantees are required to report on whether the project prioritizes local hires and whether the project has a community benefit agreement, with a description of any such agreement.

In addition, grantees may provide a certification that, for the project, all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the performance of the project are paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing, as determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the "Davis-Bacon Act"), for the corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on projects of a character similar to the contract work in the civil subdivision of the State in which the work is to be performed.

If the grantee does not provide the above prevailing wage certification, the grantee must provide a project employment and local impact report detailing the number of employees of contractors and sub-contractors working on the project; the number of employees on the project hired directly and hired through a third party; the wages and benefits of workers on the project by classification; and whether those wages are at rates less than those prevailing. (As determined by US Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of

chapter 31 of Title 40, United States Code (“Davis-Bacon Act”). The grant agreement also notes that grantees must maintain sufficient records to substantiate this information upon request.

Further regarding labor reporting in its grant agreements with subrecipients, the Office of Broadband states that grantees may provide a certification that their project includes a project labor agreement, meaning a pre-hire collective bargaining agreement consistent with section 8(f) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(f)).

If the grantee does not provide such a project labor agreement certification, the Office requires that the grantee provide a project workforce continuity plan, detailing how the recipient will ensure the project has ready access to a sufficient supply of appropriately skilled and unskilled labor to ensure high-quality construction throughout the life of the project, including a description of any required professional certifications and/or in-house training; how the grantee will minimize risks of labor disputes and disruptions that would jeopardize timeliness and cost-effectiveness of the project; how the grantee will provide a safe and healthy workplace that avoids delays and costs associated with workplace illnesses, injuries, and fatalities, including descriptions of safety training, certification, and/or licensure requirements for all relevant workers (e.g. OSHA 10, OSHA 30); whether workers on the project will receive wages and benefits that will secure an appropriately skilled workforce in the context of the local or regional labor market; and whether the project has completed a project labor agreement.

#### *Water Development Authority Economic Enhancement Grant Fund*

For projects over \$10 million (based on expected total cost):

- a. A recipient may provide a certification that, for the relevant project, all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the performance of such project are paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing, as determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the “Davis-Bacon Act”), for the corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on projects of a character similar to the contract work in the civil subdivision of the State.
- b. A recipient may provide a certification that a project includes a project labor agreement, meaning a pre-hire collective bargaining agreement consistent with section 8(f) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(f)). If the recipient does not provide such certification, the recipient must provide a project workforce continuity plan, detailing:
  - How the recipient will ensure the project has ready access to a sufficient supply of appropriately skilled and unskilled labor to ensure high-quality construction throughout the life of the project, including a description of any required professional certifications and/or in-house training;
  - How the recipient will minimize risks of labor disputes and disruptions that would jeopardize timeliness and cost-effectiveness of the project;

- How the recipient will provide a safe and healthy workplace that avoids delays and costs associated with workplace illnesses, injuries, and fatalities, including descriptions of safety training, certification, and/or licensure requirements for all relevant workers (e.g., OSHA 10, OSHA 30);
  - Whether workers on the project will receive wages and benefits that will secure an appropriately skilled workforce in the context of the local or regional labor market; and
  - Whether the project has completed a project labor agreement.
- c. Whether the project prioritizes local hires.
- d. Whether the project has a Community Benefit Agreement, with a description of any such agreement.

### **Use of Evidence**

The CSLFRF projects currently deployed by the State of West Virginia do not provide for evidence-based interventions, though the state continues to be cognizant of this aspect of the CSLFRF for relevant project categories and will consider the ability to include such metrics as new programs are developed to support the citizens of West Virginia, especially those most affected by the COVID public health emergency.

### **Performance Report**

#### *West Virginia Broadband Investment Plan*

The Office of Broadband has ensured that recipients of CSLFRF funding will achieve the objectives of the program by requiring, as part of recipients' grant agreement with the Office, that the Office will evaluate achievement and compliance with the performance measures contained in grantee's approved project plan as presented in the recipient's application for funding with the Office of Broadband. To accomplish this, the grant agreement establishes the Office's ability to conduct compliance reviews, including on-site reviews, as needed, and reserves the Office's right to review records, conduct construction inspections, review construction progress, and review financial records. The grant agreement further establishes remedies of the Office in the event of non-compliance by grantees, including requiring additional project monitoring, requiring recipients to obtain technical/management assistance, and reducing program funds. The grant agreement further establishes a construction timeline by which projects must be completed and ready to serve customers.

Additionally, as captured in the Office's grant agreements with recipients, grantees are required to comply with all applicable reporting and record retention requirements under federal law, state law, programmatic regulations, as well as public policy and administrative requirements, including but not limited to quarterly project and expenditure reports. Exhibits attached to the Office's grant agreement with subrecipients contain information related to the required information to be included in quarterly project and expenditure reports as well as information on other generally applicable federal laws. Prior to receiving final reimbursement payments, recipients are required to submit as-built network documentation to the Office in a manner and format as prescribed by the Office.

In addition to the reporting requirements described above, the Office of Broadband articulates in its grant agreements with recipients that the Office shall continuously monitor projects through mechanisms such as conducting reviews of audits, financial and performance reports, and conducting onsite monitoring visits, among other monitoring activities. Furthermore, the grant agreements require grantees to fully cooperate and assist the Office with the Office's monitoring responsibilities as well as provide any technical assistance, reports, records, documentation, and any Office requests for information. The grant agreement provides and requires that should the Office uncover any deficiencies in the grantee's project or program, that after notification, the grantee shall take immediate corrective action to rectify any such deficiencies.

The way the office shall measure such performance is through requiring quarterly reporting from grantees. Awardees will be required to complete quarterly progress reports through project completion. Progress reports will require information on:

- Project expenditures
- Number of communities served
- Number of jobs created

As part of the required information in these reports, the Office gathers information from grantees such as:

- Projected construction start-date (month/year)
- Projected initiation of operations date (month/year)
- Actual construction start-date (month/year)
- Actual initiation of operations date (month/year)
- Project location
- Speeds/pricing tiers to be offered
- Technology to be deployed
- Miles of fiber
- Cost per mile
- Cost per passing
- Number of households projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload.
- Number of households with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download.
- Number of households with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload.
- Number of institutions and businesses projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload, in each of the following categories: business, small business, elementary school, secondary school, higher education institution, library, healthcare facility, and public safety organization.
- The number of each type of institution with access to the minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download.
- The number of each type of institution with access to the minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload.

Water Development Authority Economic Enhancement Grant Fund

Before any water or sewer project is approved for funding, the project is evaluated for technical feasibility by the IJDC. Water projects are reviewed by the West Virginia Bureau of Public Health staff and sewer projects are reviewed by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection staff. All projects will improve the public health of citizens served, improve the environment, and have a positive economic impact. Projects are required to have all necessary permits and meet certain regulations. Projects are inspected during construction. The Project engineer is required to sign off on all invoices that the work has been completed before payment is made. The contractors must provide performance and payment bonds.

WDA staff will review all invoices and match them to the overall Project Financial Summary (line by line and by contract and source of funding) before payment is made.

For water projects that are adding new customers, the grantee must have 80 percent signed user agreements before the project funding is available.

The following information will be required quarterly:

- 1) Project Status
  - Not Started: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Completed less than 50 percent: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Completed 50 percent or more: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Completed: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Completion Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Number of new customers added: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Total number of customers served: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Number of construction jobs created: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Number of non-construction jobs created: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Median Household Income of service area: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Lowest Quintile Income of service area: \_\_\_\_\_

WDA staff will track this information for reporting purposes.

**PROJECT INVENTORY**

**Project WV-CSLFRF-2022-01: WV Broadband Investment Plan**

**Funding amount: \$90,000,000**

**Project Expenditure Category: 5.19, Broadband: 'Last Mile' Projects**

**Project Overview**

- West Virginia Broadband Investment Plan: Developed by the state Office of Broadband and Broadband Council in concert with leading national broadband experts, the initiative comprises three award programs, each of which will allocate funds through a competitive application process: (a) Line Extension Advancement and Development (LEAD): The LEAD program will award competitive grants to ISPs to expand existing fiber and cable networks. Applications will be accepted in multiple rounds from November 2021 through January 2022, with funding decisions made on a rolling basis through early 2022. (b) GigReady Initiative: Local governments in West Virginia have been allocated more than \$500 million from the ARPA Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, and many of them intend to invest that money in local broadband expansion. The GigReady Initiative will provide matching state funds for local governments that develop projects to pool their broadband investments. Applications will be submitted beginning November 2021 and funding decisions will be made on a rolling basis through early 2022. (c) Major Broadband Project Strategies (MBPS): The MBPS program will focus on large-scale multicounty projects that require additional resources to achieve rapid implementation. Applications will be accepted, and funding decisions made in multiple rounds from early 2022 through fall 2022.

**Project WV-CSLFRF-2022-02: State Government Operations**

**Funding amount: \$332,586,107**

**Project Expenditure Category: 6.1, Provision of Government Services**

**Project Overview**

- The West Virginia State Government Operations/Revenue Replacement project authorized by West Virginia Senate Bills SB1002 and SB1005, First Special Session 2022; and West Virginia Senate Bill SB722, Regular Legislative Session 2022, made available \$332,586,107 to partially replace lost revenue as calculated using the U.S. Department of Treasury's Revenue Loss calculation formula as provided on the April 30, 2022, SLFRF Quarterly Expenditure Report. The state calculated revenue loss of \$738,235,338.27 for Calendar Year 2020 and \$349,793,987.09 for Calendar Year 2021, totaling \$1,088,029,325.36 total Revenue loss.
- This revenue replacement funding was treated as the lost revenue that it was intended to replace and was allocated for government services by the West Virginia Legislature during the First Special Session of 2022. The Governor's Office, in consultation with the Legislature and outside accounting and legal counsel worked to identify government operations within the state of West Virginia that would be eligible as CSLFRF stand-alone eligible expenditures as an extra precaution in how the state allocated CSLFRF funding for revenue replacement.

- State Government Operations funded by CSLFRF revenue replacement funding includes public safety through funding provided to the West Virginia Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the West Virginia State Police. Additionally, funding was provided for public health purposes through funding to the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources. Revenue replacement funding for State Government Operations was provided for the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Reclamation of Abandoned and Dilapidated Property Program Fund and finally Revenue Replacement funding was provided to invest in projects and activities to assist in enhancing the overall public health and safety of citizens of West Virginia.

### **West Virginia Economic Enhancement Grant Fund**

The West Virginia Economic Enhancement Grant Fund, administered by the West Virginia Water Development Authority, seeks to improve West Virginia's water, sewer, and stormwater infrastructure through grants for the upgrades and expansion of existing systems. These funds will help the State address unserved and underserved areas of the State and address issues of bid overruns due to the increased costs for labor/materials.

In addition to water/sewer/stormwater infrastructure, other economic development programs may be approved to become projects under this fund in the future with recommendation from the West Virginia Secretary of Commerce, the West Virginia Secretary of Economic Development and/or the West Virginia Secretary of Tourism.

Projects approved by this fund as of approval of this Recovery Plan are listed in the Project Inventory which is continued below.

#### **Project 2014W-1529: West Virginia Economic Enhancement Grant Fund – City of Richwood**

**Funding amount: \$1,854,176**

**Project Expenditure Category: 5.18 Water and Sewer: Other**

#### **Project Overview**

- This project is for Hinkle Mountain/Little Laurel water extension to provide service for 118 new customers and water treatment plant upgrades.