

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING POLICIES APPLICABLE TO
THE TOWN OF CORNELIUS' USE OF CSLRF FUNDS**

WHEREAS, the Town of Cornelius has received an allocation of funds from the “Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund” or “Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund” (together “CSLFRF funds”), established pursuant to Sections 602 and 603 of the Social Security Act, as added by Section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, Pub. L. No. 117-2 (the “ARP/CSLFRF award”); and

WHEREAS, CSLFRF funds are subject to the U.S. Department of Treasury (“Treasury”) regulations, including the Final Rule, the Award Terms and Conditions, and the Title VII implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 22.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the governing board of the Town of Cornelius hereby adopts and enacts the following policies, which shall apply to any contract or the operations of any program, activity, or facility that is supported in whole, or in part, by expenditures of CSLFRF funds pursuant to the ARP/CSLFRF award:

1. Conflict Of Interest Policy Applicable to Contracts and Subawards of Town of Cornelius Supported by CSLRF. *(Attached as Exhibit A)*
2. Eligible Project Policy for the Expenditure of American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds by the Town of Cornelius. *(Attached as Exhibit B)*
3. Town of Cornelius Policy for Allowable Costs and Cost Principles for Expenditure of American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. *(Attached as Exhibit C)*
4. Town of Cornelius CSLRF Non-Discrimination Policy. *(Attached as Exhibit D)*
5. Town of Cornelius Record Retention Policy: Documents Created or Maintained Pursuant to the ARP/CSLRF Award. *(Attached as Exhibit E)*

Adopted this 20th day of June 2022.

ATTEST:

Lori A. Harrell, Town Clerk

David Gilroy, Mayor Pro-Tem

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Town Attorney

CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY
APPLICABLE TO CONTRACTS AND SUBAWARDS OF TOWN OF CORNELIUS
SUPPORTED BY CSLFRF

The Town of Cornelius has received an allocation of funds from the “Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund” or “Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund” (together “CSLFRF funds”), established pursuant to Sections 602 and 603 of the Social Security Act, as added by Section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, Pub. L. No. 117-2 (the “ARP/CSLFRF award”).

CSLFRF funds are subject to the U.S. Department of Treasury (“Treasury”) regulations, including the Final Rule, the Award Terms and Conditions, and the Title VII implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 22.

The governing board of the Town of Cornelius hereby adopts and enacts the following Conflict of Interest policy, which shall apply to any contract or the operations of any program, activity, or facility that is supported in whole, or in part, by expenditures of CSLFRF funds pursuant to the ARP/CSLFRF award.

I. Scope of Policy

- a. Purpose of Policy. This Conflict of Interest Policy (“*Policy*”) establishes conflict of interest standards that (1) apply when the Town of Cornelius (“*Town*”) enters into a Contract (as defined in Section II hereof) or makes a Subaward (as defined in Section II hereof), and (2) meet or exceed the requirements of North Carolina law and 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c).
- b. Application of Policy. This Policy shall apply when the Town (1) enters into a Contract to be funded, in part or in whole, by Federal Financial Assistance to which 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c) applies, or (2) makes any Subaward to be funded by Federal Financial Assistance to which 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c) applies. If a federal statute, regulation, or the terms of a financial assistance agreement applicable to a particular form of Federal Financial Assistance conflicts with any provision of this Policy, such federal statute, regulation, or terms of the financial assistance agreement shall govern.

II. Definitions

Capitalized terms used in this Policy shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in this Section II: Any capitalized term used in this Policy but not defined in this Section II shall have the meaning set forth in 2 C.F.R. § 200.1.

- a. “*Contract*” means, for the purpose of Federal Financial Assistance, a legal instrument by which the Town purchases property or services needed to carry out a program or project under a Federal award.
- b. “*Contractor*” means an entity or individual that receives a Contract.
- c. “*Covered Individual*” means a Public Officer, employee, or agent of the Town.
- d. “*Covered Nonprofit Organization*” means a nonprofit corporation, organization, or association, incorporated or otherwise, that is organized or operating in the State of North Carolina

primarily for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, public health and safety, or educational purposes, excluding any board, entity, or other organization created by the State of North Carolina or any political subdivision of the State (including the Town).

- e. “*Direct Benefit*” means, with respect to a Public Officer or employee of the Town, or the spouse of any such Public Officer or employee, (i) having a ten percent (10%) ownership interest or other interest in a Contract or Subaward; (ii) deriving any income or commission directly from a Contract or Subaward; or (iii) acquiring property under a Contract or Subaward.
- f. “*Federal Financial Assistance*” means Federal financial assistance that the Town receives or administers in the form of grants, cooperative agreements, non-cash contributions or donations of property (including donated surplus property), direct appropriations, food commodities, and other Federal financial assistance (except that the term does not include loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, or insurance).
- g. “*Governing Board*” means the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Cornelius.
- h. “*Immediate Family Member*” means, with respect to any Covered Individual, (i) a spouse, and parents thereof, (ii) a child, and parent thereof, (iii) a parent, and spouse thereof, (iv) a sibling, and spouse thereof, (v) a grandparent and grandchild, and spouses thereof, (vi) domestic partners and parents thereof, including domestic partners of any individual in (ii) through (v) of this definition; and (vii) any individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with the Covered Individual is the equivalent of a family relationship.
- i. “*Involved in Making or Administering*” means (i) with respect to a Public Official or employee, (a) overseeing the performance of a Contract or Subaward or having authority to make decisions regarding a Contract or Subaward or to interpret a Contract or Subaward, or (b) participating in the development of specifications or terms or in the preparation or award of a Contract or Subaward, (ii) only with respect to a Public Official, being a member of a board, commission, or other body of which the Public Official is a member, taking action on the Contract or Subaward, whether or not the Public Official actually participates in that action.
- j. “*Pass-Through Entity*” means a non-Federal entity that provides a Subaward to a Subrecipient to carry out part of a Federal program.
- k. “*Public Officer*” means an individual who is elected or appointed to serve or represent the Town (including, without limitation, any member of the Governing Board), other than an employee or independent contractor of the Town.
- l. “*Recipient*” means an entity, usually but not limited to a non-Federal entity, that receives a Federal award directly from a Federal awarding agency. The term does not include Subrecipients or individuals that are beneficiaries of the award.
- m. “*Related Party*” means (i) an Immediate Family Member of a Covered Individual, (ii) a partner of a Covered Individual, or (iii) a current or potential employer (other than the Town) of a Covered Individual, of a partner of a Covered Individual, or of an Immediate Family Member of a Covered Individual.

- n. “*Subaward*” means an award provided by a Pass-Through Entity to carry out part of a Federal award received by the Pass-Through Entity. It does not include payments to a contractor or payments to a contractor or payments to an individual that is a beneficiary of a Federal program.
- o. “*Subcontract*” means mean any agreement entered into by a Subcontractor to furnish supplies or services for the performance of a Contract or a Subcontract. It includes, but is not limited to, purchase orders, and changes and modifications to purchase orders.
- p. “*Subcontractor*” means an entity that receives a Subcontract.
- q. “*Subrecipient*” means an entity, usually but not limited to a non-Federal entity, that receives a subaward from a Pass-Through Entity to carry out part of a Federal award; but does not include an individual that is a beneficiary of such award. A subrecipient may also be a recipient of other Federal awards directly from a Federal awarding agency.
- r. “*Town*” has the meaning specified in Section I hereof.

III. Conflict of Interest Standards in Contracts and Subawards

- a. North Carolina Law. North Carolina law restricts the behavior of Public Officials and employees of the Town involved in contracting on behalf of the Town. The Town shall conduct the selection, award, and administration of Contracts and Subawards in accordance with the prohibitions imposed by the North Carolina General Statutes and restated in this Section III.
 - i. G.S. § 14-234(a)(1). A Public Officer or employee of the Town Involved in Making or Administering a Contract or Subaward on behalf of the Town shall not derive a Direct Benefit from such a Contract or Subaward.
 - ii. G.S. § 14-234(a)(3). No Public Officer or employee of the Town may solicit or receive any gift, favor, reward, service, or promise of reward, including but not limited to a promise of future employment, in exchange for recommending, influencing, or attempting to influence the award of a Contract or Subaward by the Town.
 - iii. G.S. § 14-234.3. If a member of the Governing Board of the Town serves as a director, officer, or governing board member of a Covered Nonprofit Organization, such member shall not (1) deliberate or vote on a Contract or Subaward between the Town and the Covered Nonprofit Corporation, (2) attempt to influence any other person who deliberates or votes on a Contract or Subaward between the Town and the Covered Nonprofit Corporation, or (3) solicit or receive any gift, favor, reward, service, or promise of future employment, in exchange for recommending or attempting to influence the award of a Contract or Subaward to the Covered Nonprofit Organization.
 - iv. G.S. § 14-234.1. A Public Officer or employee of the Town shall not, in contemplation of official action by the Public Officer or employee, or in reliance on information which was made known to the public official or employee and which has not been made public, (1) acquire a pecuniary interest in any property, transaction, or enterprise or gain any

pecuniary benefit which may be affected by such information or other information, or (2) intentionally aid another in violating the provisions of this section.

b. Federal Standards.

- i. Prohibited Conflicts of Interest in Contracting. Without limiting any specific prohibition set forth in Section IV(a), a Covered Individual may not participate in the selection, award, or administration of a Contract or Subaward if such Covered Individual has a real or apparent conflict of interest.

1. Real Conflict of Interest. A real conflict of interest shall exist when the Covered Individual or any Related Party has a financial or other interest in or a tangible personal benefit from a firm considered for a Contract or Subaward.

Attachment 1 attached hereto provides a non-exhaustive list of examples of (i) financial or other interests in a firm considered for a Contract or Subaward, and (ii) tangible personal benefits from a firm considered for a Contract or Subaward.

2. Apparent Conflict of Interest. An apparent conflict of interest shall exist where a real conflict of interest may not exist under Section IV(b)(i)(1), but where a reasonable person with knowledge of the relevant facts would find that an existing situation or relationship creates the appearance that a Covered Individual or any Related Party has a financial or other interest in or a tangible personal benefit from a firm considered for a Contract or Subaward.

- ii. Identification and Management of Conflicts of Interest.

1. Duty to Disclose and Disclosure Forms

- a. Each Covered Individual expected to be or actually involved in the selection, award, or administration of a Contract or Subaward has an ongoing duty to disclose a potential real or apparent conflicts of interest arising under this Policy.
- b. Prior to the Town's award of a Contract or Subaward, the Town Manager shall advise Covered Individuals expected to be involved in the selection, award, or administration of the Contract or Subaward of such duty.

2. Identification After Award of Contract or Subaward.

- a. If the Town discovers that a real or apparent conflict of interest has arisen after the Town has entered into a Contract or Subaward, the Town Manager shall, as soon as possible, disclose such finding to the Mayor and to each member of the Governing Board. Upon discovery of such a real or apparent conflict of interest, the Town shall cease all payments under the relevant Contract or Subaward until the conflict of interest has been resolved.

3. Management After Award of Contract or Subaward.

- a. Following the receipt of such disclosure of a potential real or apparent conflict of interest pursuant to Section IV(b)(ii)(4), the Governing Board may reject the finding of the Conflict by documenting in writing a justification supporting such rejection. If the Governing Board fails to reject the finding of Conflict, the Town Manager shall:
 - i. if Town is a Recipient of Federal Financial Assistance funding the Contract or Subaward, disclose the conflict to the Federal awarding agency providing such Federal Financial Assistance in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.112 and/or applicable regulations of the agency, or
 - ii. if Town is a Subrecipient of Federal Financial Assistance, disclose the conflict to the Pass-Through Entity providing a Subaward to Town in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.112 and applicable regulations of the Federal awarding agency and the Pass-Through Entity.

IV. Oversight of Subrecipient's Conflict of Interest Standards

- a. Subrecipients of Town Must Adopt Conflict of Interest Policy. Prior to the Town's execution of any Subaward for which the Town serves as a Pass-Through Entity, the Town ensure that the proposed Subrecipient of Federal Financial Assistance has adopted a conflict of interest policy that satisfies the requirements of 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c)(1), 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c)(2), and all other applicable federal regulations.
- b. Obligation to Disclose Subrecipient Conflicts of Interest. The Town shall ensure that the legal agreement under which the Town makes a Subaward to a Subrecipient shall require such Subrecipient to disclose to the Town any potential real or apparent conflicts of interest that the Subrecipient identifies. Upon receipt of such disclosure, the Town shall disclose such information to the Federal awarding agency that funded the Subaward in accordance with that agency's disclosure policy.

V. Gift Standards

- a. Federal Standard. Subject to the exceptions set forth in Section VI(b), a Covered Individual may not solicit or accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from a Contractor or a Subcontractor.
- b. Exception. Notwithstanding Section VI(a), a Covered Individual may accept an unsolicited gift from a Contractor or Subcontractor of one or more types specified below if the gift has an aggregate market value of \$20 or less per source per occasion, provided that the aggregate market value of all gifts received by the Covered Individual pursuant to this Section VI(b) does not exceed \$50 in a calendar year:
 - i. honorariums for participating in meetings;
 - ii. advertising items or souvenirs of nominal value; or
 - iii. meals furnished at banquets.

- c. Internal Reporting. A Covered Individual shall report any gift accepted under Section VI(b) to the Town. If required by regulation of a Federal awarding agency, the Town shall report such gifts to the Federal awarding agency or a Pass-Through Entity for which the Town is a Subrecipient.

VI. Violations of Policy

- a. Disciplinary Actions for Covered Individuals. Any Covered Individual that fails to disclose a real, apparent, or potential real or apparent conflict of interest arising with respect to the Covered Individual or Related Party may be subject to disciplinary action, including, but not limited to, an employee's termination or suspension of employment with or without pay, the consideration or adoption of a resolution of censure of a Public Official by the Governing Board, or termination of an agent's contract with the Town.
- b. Disciplinary Actions for Contractors and Subcontractors. The Town shall terminate any Contract with a Contractor or Subcontractor that violates any provision of this Policy.
- c. Protections for Whistleblowers. In accordance with 41 U.S.C. § 4712, the Town shall not discharge, demote, or otherwise discriminate against an employee in reprisal for disclosing to any of the list of persons or entities provided below, information that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of gross mismanagement of a federal contract or grant, a gross waste of federal funds, an abuse of authority relating to a federal contract or grant, a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or a violation of law, rule, or regulation related to a federal contract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract) or grant: (i) a member of Congress or a representative of a committee of Congress; (ii) an Inspector General; (iii) the Government Accountability Office; (iv) a Treasury or other federal agency employee responsible for grant oversight or management; (v) an authorized official of the Department of Justice or other law enforcement agency; (vi) a court or grand jury; of (vii) a management official or other employee of the Town, a Contractor, or Subcontractor who has the responsibility to investigate, discover, or address misconduct.

Adopted this the 20th day of June 2022.

Attachment 1

Examples

<i>Potential Examples of a “Financial or Other Interest” in a Firm or Organization Considered for a Contract or Subaward</i>	<i>Potential Examples of a “Tangible Personal Benefit” From a Firm or Organization Considered for a Contract or Subaward</i>
<p>Direct or indirect equity interest in a firm or organization considered for a Contract or Subaward, which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stock in a corporation. - Membership interest in a limited liability company. - Partnership interest in a general or limited partnership. - Any right to control the firm or organization’s affairs. For example, a controlling equity interest in an entity that controls or has the right to control a firm considered for a contract. - Option to purchase any equity interest in a firm or organization. 	<p>Opportunity to be employed by the firm considered for a contract, an affiliate of that firm, or any other firm with a relationship with the firm considered for a Contract.</p> <p>A position as a director or officer of the firm or organization, even if uncompensated.</p>
<p>Holder of any debt owed by a firm considered for a Contract or Subaward, which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secured debt (e.g., debt backed by an asset of the firm (like a firm’s building or equipment)) - Unsecured debt (e.g., a promissory note evidencing a promise to repay a loan). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Holder of a judgment against the firm. 	<p>A referral of business from a firm considered for a Contract or Subaward.</p>
<p>Supplier or contractor to a firm or organization considered for a Contract or Subaward.</p>	<p>Political or social influence (e.g., a promise of appointment to an local office or position on a public board or private board).</p>

Exhibit B

ELIGIBLE PROJECT POLICY FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021 CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS BY THE TOWN OF CORNELIUS

The Town of Cornelius has received an allocation of funds from the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds of H.R. 1319 American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARP/CSLFRF).

The U.S. Treasury is responsible for implementing ARP/CSLFRF and has enacted a Final Rule outlining eligible projects.

The funds may be used for projects within these categories, to the extent authorized by state law.

1. Support COVID-19 public health expenditures, by funding COVID-19 mitigation and prevention efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, preventing and responding to violence, and certain public health and safety staff; and
2. Address negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency, including economic harms to households, small businesses, non-profits, impacted industries, and the public sector; and
3. Replace lost public sector revenue, using this funding to provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic; and
4. Provide premium pay for essential workers, offering additional support to those who have borne and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical infrastructure sectors; and
5. Invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure, making necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water, support vital wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, and to expand access to broadband internet.

The ARP/CSLFRF are subject to the provisions of the federal Uniform Grant Guidance, 2 CFR Part 200 (UG), as provided in the Assistance Listing; and

The U.S. Treasury has issued a Compliance and Reporting Guidance v.2.1 (November 15, 2021) dictating implementation of the ARP/CSLFRF award terms and compliance requirements.

The Compliance and Reporting Guidance states on page 6 that:

Per 2 CFR Part 200.303, your organization must develop and implement effective internal controls to ensure that funding decisions under the SLFRF award constitute eligible uses of funds, and document determinations.

The Town of Cornelius hereby adopts and enacts the following Eligibility Determination Policy for ARP/CSLFRF funds.

Eligibility Determination Policy for American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

This policy defines the permissible and prohibited uses of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds of H.R. 1319 American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARP/CSLFRF) funds. It also outlines the procedures for determining how the Town of Cornelius will spend its ARP/CSLFRF funds.

I. PERMISSIBLE USES OF ARP/CSLFRF FUNDING

U.S. Treasury issued its **Final Rule** regarding use of ARPA funds on January 6, 2022. (The Final Rule is effective as of April 1, 2022. Until that date, a local government may proceed under the regulation promulgated by US Department of the Treasury in its **Interim Final Rule** or the Final Rule.) The Final Rule (and the Interim Final Rule) identify permissible uses of ARP/CSLFRF funds and certain limitations and process requirements. Local governments must allocate ARP/CSLFRF funds no later than December 31, 2024 and disburse all funding no later than December 31, 2026. Failure of an entity to expend all funds by December 31, 2026, will result in forfeiture of ARPA funds.

ARP/CSLFRF funds may be used for projects within the following categories of expenditures:

1. Support COVID-19 public health expenditures, by funding COVID-19 mitigation and prevention efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, preventing and responding to violence, and certain public health and safety staff; and
2. Address negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency, including economic harms to workers, households, small businesses, non-profits, impacted industries, and the public sector; and
3. Replace lost public sector revenue, using this funding to provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic; and
4. Provide premium pay for essential workers, offering additional support to those who have borne and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical infrastructure sectors; and
5. Invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure, making necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water, support vital wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, and to expand access to broadband internet.

II. PROHIBITED USES OF ARPA FUNDING

The ARP/CSLFRF and US Treasury's Final Rule prohibit certain uses of ARP/CSLFRF funds. Specifically, ARP/CSLFRF funds may not be used for projects within the following categories of expenditures:

1. To make a deposit into a pension fund that constitutes an extraordinary payment of an accrued, unfunded liability (Note that routine contributions as part of a payroll obligation for an eligible project are allowed.); and
2. To borrow money or make debt service payments; and
3. To replenish rainy day funds or fund other financial reserves; and
4. To satisfy an obligation arising from a settlement agreement, judgment, consent decree, or judicially confirmed debt restricting in a judicial, administrative, or regulatory proceeding (There is an exception to this prohibition if the settlement or judgment requires the Town of Cornelius to provide services to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative economic impacts or to provide

- government services, then the costs of those otherwise ARP/CSLFRF-eligible projects are allowed.); and
5. For a project that includes a term or condition that undermines efforts to stop the spread of COVID-19 or discourages compliance with recommendations and guidelines in CDC guidance for stopping the spread of COVID-19; and
 6. In violation of the conflict-of-interest requirements imposed by the award terms and 2 CFR 200.318(c); and
 7. For any expenditure that would violate other applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

The Town of Cornelius, and any of its contractors or subrecipients, may not expend any ARP/CSLFRF funds for these purposes.

III. PROCEDURES FOR PROJECT APPROVAL

The following are procedures for ARP/CSLFRF project approvals. All Town of Cornelius employees and officials must comply with these requirements.

1. Requests for ARP/CSLFRF funding, must be made in writing and include all the following:
 - a. Brief description of the project
 - b. Identification of ARP/CSLFRF Expenditure Category (EC) (A list of ECs in in the Appendix to the US Treasury Compliance and Reporting Guidance.)
 - c. Required justifications for applicable projects, according to the requirements in the Final Rule. Employees or any applicant seeking ARPA funding should review the Final Rule and Final Rule Overview prior to submitting a proposal.
 - d. Proposed budget, broken down by cost item, in accordance with the Town of Cornelius's Allowable Cost Policy.
 - e. A project implementation plan and estimated implementation timeline (All ARP/CSLFRF funds must be fully obligated by December 31, 2024, and fully expended by December 31, 2026.)
2. Requests for funding must be submitted to the Town Manager for approval. All requests will be reviewed by the Finance Director for ARP/CSLFRF compliance and by the Town Manager and Finance Director for allowable costs and other financial review.
3. No ARP/CSLFRF may be obligated or expended before final written approval by the Town Manager.
4. If a proposal does not meet the required criteria, it will be returned to the requesting party for revision and resubmittal.
5. Following approval, employees responsible for implementing the project must conform actual obligations and expenditures to the pre-approved project budget. Changes in project budgets must be approved by the Finance Director or Town Manager and may require a budget amendment before proceeding. Any delay in the projected project completion date shall be communicated to the Finance Director immediately.

6. The Finance Director must collect and document required information for each EC, for purposes of completing the required Project and Expenditure reports.
7. The Finance Director must maintain written project requests and approvals, all supporting documentation, and financial information at least until December 31, 2031.

Adopted this 20th day of June 2022.

Exhibit C

TOWN OF CORNELIUS POLICY FOR ALLOWABLE COSTS AND COST PRINCIPLES FOR EXPENDITURE OF AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS

The Town of Cornelius has received an allocation of funds from the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds of H.R. 1319 American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (the “Funds”).

The Funds may be used for projects within these categories, to the extent authorized by state law.

1. Support COVID-19 public health expenditures, by funding COVID-19 mitigation and prevention efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, preventing and responding to violence, and certain public health and safety staff;
2. Address negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency, including economic harms to households, small businesses, non-profits, impacted industries, and the public sector;
3. Replace lost public sector revenue, using this funding to provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic;
4. Provide premium pay for essential workers, offering additional support to those who have borne and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical infrastructure sectors; and,
5. Invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure, making necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water, support vital wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, and to expand access to broadband internet.

The Funds are subject to the provisions of the federal Uniform Grant Guidance, 2 CFR Sect. 200 (UG), as provided in the Assistance Listing; and

The Compliance and Reporting Guidance for the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provides, in relevant part:

Allowable Costs/Cost Principles. As outlined in the Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E regarding Cost Principles, allowable costs are based on the premise that a recipient is responsible for the effective administration of Federal awards, application of sound management practices, and administration of Federal funds in a manner consistent with the program objectives and terms and conditions of the award. Recipients must implement robust internal controls and effective monitoring to ensure compliance with the Cost Principles, which are important for building trust and accountability.

The Funds may be, but are not required to be, used along with other funding sources for a given project. Note that the Funds may not be used for a non-Federal cost share or match where prohibited by other Federal programs, e.g., funds may not be used for the State share for Medicaid.

Treasury’s Interim Final Rule and guidance and the Uniform Guidance outline the types of costs that are allowable, including certain audit costs. For example, per 2 CFR

200.425, a reasonably proportionate share of the costs of audits required by the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 are allowable; however, costs for audits that were not performed in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F are not allowable. Please see 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E regarding the Cost Principles for more information.

- a. Administrative costs. Recipients may use the Funds for administering the SLFRF program, including costs of consultants to support effective management and oversight, including consultation for ensuring compliance with legal, regulatory, and other requirements. Further, costs must be reasonable and allocable as outlined in 2 CFR 200.404 and 2 CFR 200.405. Pursuant to the ARP/CSLFRF Award Terms and Conditions, recipients are permitted to charge both direct and indirect costs to their SLFRF award as administrative costs. Direct costs are those that are identified specifically as costs of implementing the ARP/CSLFRF program objectives, such as contract support, materials, and supplies for a project. Indirect costs are general overhead costs of an organization where a portion of such costs are allocable to the ARP/CSLFRF award such as the cost of facilities or administrative functions like a director's office. Each category of cost should be treated consistently in like circumstances as direct or indirect, and recipients may not charge the same administrative costs to both direct and indirect cost categories, or to other programs. If a recipient has a current Negotiated Indirect Costs Rate Agreement (NICRA) established with a Federal cognizant agency responsible for reviewing, negotiating, and approving cost allocation plans or indirect cost proposals, then the recipient may use its current NICRA. Alternatively, if the recipient does not have a NICRA, the recipient may elect to use the de minimis rate of 10 percent of the modified total direct costs pursuant to 2 CFR 200.414(f).
- b. Salaries and Expenses: In general, certain employees' wages, salaries, and covered benefits are an eligible use of ARP/CSLFRF award funds.

Subpart E of the UG dictates allowable costs and cost principles for expenditure of ARP/CSLFRF funds.

Subpart E of the UG (specifically, 200.400) states that:

The application of these cost principles is based on the fundamental premises that:

- (a) The non-Federal entity is responsible for the efficient and effective administration of the Federal award through the application of sound management practices.
- (b) The non-Federal entity assumes responsibility for administering Federal funds in a manner consistent with underlying agreements, program objectives, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award.
- (c) The non-Federal entity, in recognition of its own unique combination of staff, facilities, and experience, has the primary responsibility for employing whatever form of sound organization and management techniques may be necessary in order to assure proper and efficient administration of the Federal award.

- (d) The application of these cost principles should require no significant changes in the internal accounting policies and practices of the non-Federal entity. However, the accounting practices of the non-Federal entity must be consistent with these cost principles and support the accumulation of costs as required by the principles and must provide for adequate documentation to support costs charged to the Federal award.
- (e) In reviewing, negotiating and approving cost allocation plans or indirect cost proposals, the cognizant agency for indirect costs should generally assure that the non-Federal entity is applying these cost accounting principles on a consistent basis during their review and negotiation of indirect cost proposals. Where wide variations exist in the treatment of a given cost item by the non-Federal entity, the reasonableness and equity of such treatments should be fully considered.
- (f) For non-Federal entities that educate and engage students in research, the dual role of students as both trainees and employees (including pre- and post-doctoral staff) contributing to the completion of Federal awards for research must be recognized in the application of these principles.
- (g) The non-Federal entity may not earn or keep any profit resulting from Federal financial assistance, unless explicitly authorized by the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

The governing board of the Town of Cornelius hereby adopts and enacts the following UG Allowable Costs and Cost Principles Policy for the expenditure of ARP/CSLFRF funds.

Town Allowable Costs and Costs Principles Policy

I. ALLOWABLE COSTS AND COSTS PRINCIPLES POLICY OVERVIEW

Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, commonly called Uniform Guidance (UG), specifically Subpart E, defines those items of cost that are allowable, and which are unallowable. The tests of allowability under these principles are: (a) the costs must be reasonable; (b) they must be allocable to eligible projects under the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds of H.R. 1319 American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARP/CSLFRF); (c) they must be given consistent treatment through application of those generally accepted accounting principles appropriate to the circumstances; and (d) they must conform to any limitations or exclusions set forth in these principles or in the ARP/CSLFRF grant award as to types or amounts of cost items. Unallowable items fall into two categories: expenses which are by their nature unallowable (e.g., alcohol), and unallowable activities (e.g., fund raising).

The Town shall adhere to all applicable cost principles governing the use of federal grants. This policy addresses the proper classification of both direct and indirect charges to ARP/CSLFRF funded projects and enacts procedures to ensure that proposed and actual expenditures are consistent with the ARP/CSLFRF grant award terms and all applicable federal regulations in the UG.

Responsibility for following these guidelines lies with the Finance Director and Town Manager, who are charged with the administration and financial oversight of the

ARP/CSLFRF. Further, all local government employees and officials who are involved in obligating, administering, expending, or monitoring ARP/CSLFRF grant funded projects should be well versed with the categories of costs that are generally allowable and unallowable. Questions on the allowability of costs should be directed to the Town Manager. As questions on allowability of certain costs may require interpretation and judgment, local government personnel are encouraged to ask for assistance in making those determinations.

II. GENERAL COST ALLOWABILITY CRITERIA

All costs expended using ARP/CSLFRF Funds must meet the following general criteria:

1. **Be necessary and reasonable for the proper and efficient performance and administration of the grant program.**

A cost must be *necessary* to achieve a project object. When determining whether a cost is necessary, consideration may be given to:

- Whether the cost is needed for the proper and efficient performance of the grant project.
- Whether the cost is identified in the approved project budget or application.
- Whether the cost aligns with identified needs based on results and findings from a needs assessment.
- Whether the cost addresses project goals and objectives and is based on program data.

A cost is *reasonable* if, in its nature and amount, it does not exceed that which would be incurred by a prudent person under the circumstances prevailing at the time the decision to incur the cost was made. For example, reasonable means that sound business practices were followed, and purchases were comparable to market prices. When determining reasonableness of a cost, consideration must be given to:

- Whether the cost is a type generally recognized as ordinary and necessary for the operation of the Town or the proper and efficient performance of the federal award.
- The restraints or requirements imposed by factors, such as: sound business practices; arm's-length bargaining; federal, state, and other laws and regulations; and terms and conditions of the ARP/CSLFRF award.
- Market prices for comparable goods or services for the geographic area.
- Whether individuals concerned acted with prudence in the circumstances considering their responsibilities to the Town its employees, the public at large, and the federal government.

- Whether The Town significantly deviates from its established practices and policies regarding the incurrence of costs, which may unjustifiably increase the ARP/CSLFRF award's cost.

- 2. Be allocable to the ARP/CSLFRF federal award.** A cost is allocable to the ARP/CSLFRF award if the goods or services involved are chargeable or assignable to the ARP/CSLFRF award in accordance with the relative benefit received. This means that the ARP/CSLFRF grant program derived a benefit in proportion to the funds charged to the program. *For example, if 50 percent of a local government program officer's salary is paid with grant funds, then the local government must document that the program officer spent at least 50 percent of his/her time on the grant program.*

If a cost benefits two or more projects or activities in proportions that can be determined without undue effort or cost, the cost must be allocated to the projects based on the proportional benefit. If a cost benefits two or more projects or activities in proportions that cannot be determined because of the interrelationship of the work involved, then the costs may be allocated or transferred to benefitted projects on any reasonable documented basis. Where the purchase of equipment or other capital asset is specifically authorized by the ARP/CSLFRF, the costs are assignable to the Federal award regardless of the use that may be made of the equipment or other capital asset involved when no longer needed for the purpose for which it was originally required.

- 3. Be authorized and not prohibited under state or local laws or regulations.**
- 4. Conform to any limitations or exclusions set forth in the principles, federal laws, ARP/CSLFRF award terms, and other governing regulations as to types or amounts of cost items.**
- 5. Be consistent with policies, regulations, and procedures that apply uniformly to both the ARP/CSLFRF federal award and other activities of the Town.**
- 6. Be accorded consistent treatment.** A cost MAY NOT be assigned to a federal award as a direct cost and also be charged to a federal award as an indirect cost. And a cost must be treated consistently for both federal award and non-federal award expenditures.
- 7. Be determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), unless provided otherwise in the UGG.**
- 8. Be net of all applicable credits.** The term "applicable credits" refers to those receipts or reduction of expenditures that operate to offset or reduce expense items allocable to the federal award. Typical examples of such transactions are purchase discounts; rebates or allowances; recoveries or indemnities on losses; and adjustments of overpayments or erroneous charges. To the extent that such credits accruing to and received by the local government related to the federal award, they shall be credited to the ARP/CSLFRF award, either as a cost reduction or a cash refund, as appropriate and consistent with the award terms.

9. Be adequately documented.

III. SELECTED ITEMS OF COST

The UGG examines the allowability of fifty-five (55) specific cost items (commonly referred to as Selected Items of Cost) at 2 CFR § 200.420-.475.

The Finance Department responsible for determining cost allowability must be familiar with the Selected Items of Cost. The Town must follow the applicable regulations when charging these specific expenditures to the ARP/CSLFRF grant. Finance Department personnel will check costs against the selected items of cost requirements to ensure the cost is allowable and that all process and documentation requirements are followed. In addition, State laws, Town regulations, and program-specific rules may deem a cost as unallowable, Finance Department personnel must follow those non-federal rules as well.

Attachment 1 identifies and summarizes the Selected Items of Cost.

IV. DIRECT AND INDIRECT COSTS

Allowable and allocable costs must be appropriately classified as direct or indirect charges. It is essential that each item of cost be treated consistently in like circumstances either as a direct or an indirect cost.

Direct costs are expenses that are specifically associated with a particular ARP/CSLFRF-eligible project and that can be directly assigned to such activities relatively easily with a high degree of accuracy. Common examples of direct costs include salary and fringe benefits of personnel directly involved in undertaking an eligible project, equipment and supplies for the project, subcontracted service provider, or other materials consumed or expended in the performance of a grant-eligible project.

Indirect costs are (1) costs incurred for a common or joint purpose benefitting more than one ARP/CSLFRF-eligible project, and (2) not readily assignable to the project specifically benefited, without effort disproportionate to the results achieved. They are expenses that benefit more than one project or even more than one federal grant. Common examples of indirect costs include utilities, local telephone charges, shared office supplies, administrative or secretarial salaries.

For indirect costs, the Town may charge a 10 percent de minimis rate of modified total direct costs (MTDC). According to UGG Section 200.68 MTDC means all direct salaries and wages, applicable fringe benefits, materials and supplies, services, travel, and up to the first \$25,000 of each subaward (regardless of the period of performance the subawards under the award). MTDC EXCLUDES equipment, capital expenditures, charges for patient care, rental costs, tuition remission, scholarships and fellowships, participant support costs and the portion of each subaward in excess of \$25,000.

V. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

There are some special provisions of the UG that apply only to states, local governments, and Indian Tribes.

§ 200.444 General costs of government.

- a) For states, local governments, and Indian Tribes, the general costs of government are unallowable (except as provided in § 200.475). Unallowable costs include:
 - 1) Salaries and expenses of the Office of the Governor of a state or the chief executive of a local government or the chief executive of an Indian tribe;
 - 2) Salaries and other expenses of a state legislature, tribal council, or similar local governmental body, such as a county supervisor, city council, school board, etc., whether incurred for purposes of legislation or executive direction;
 - 3) Costs of the judicial branch of a government;
 - 4) Costs of prosecutorial activities unless treated as a direct cost to a specific program if authorized by statute or regulation (however, this does not preclude the allowability of other legal activities of the Attorney General as described in § 200.435); and
 - 5) Costs of other general types of government services normally provided to the general public, such as fire and police, unless provided for as a direct cost under a program statute or regulation.
- b) For Indian tribes and Councils of Governments (COGs) (see definition for *Local government* in § 200.1 of this part), up to 50% of salaries and expenses directly attributable to managing and operating Federal programs by the chief executive and his or her staff can be included in the indirect cost calculation without documentation.

NOTE THAT EXPENDITURES OF ARP/CSLFRF FUNDS IN THE REVENUE REPLACEMENT CATEGORY ARE EXPLICITLY AUTHORIZED IN THE FINAL RULE TO BE SPENT ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

§ 200.416 COST ALLOCATION PLANS AND INDIRECT COST PROPOSALS.

- a) For states, local governments and Indian tribes, certain services, such as motor pools, computer centers, purchasing, accounting, etc., are provided to operating agencies on a centralized basis. Since Federal awards are performed within the individual operating agencies, there needs to be a process whereby these central service costs can be identified and assigned to benefitted activities on a reasonable and consistent basis. The central service cost allocation plan provides that process.
- b) Individual operating agencies (governmental department or agency), normally charge Federal awards for indirect costs through an indirect cost rate. A separate indirect cost rate(s) proposal for each operating agency is usually necessary to claim indirect costs under Federal awards. Indirect costs include:

- 1) The indirect costs originating in each department or agency of the governmental unit carrying out Federal awards and
 - 2) The costs of central governmental services distributed through the central service cost allocation plan and not otherwise treated as direct costs.
- c) The requirements for development and submission of cost allocation plans (for central service costs and public assistance programs) and indirect cost rate proposals are contained in appendices V, VI and VII to this part.

§ 200.417 INTERAGENCY SERVICE.

The cost of services provided by one agency to another within the governmental unit may include allowable direct costs of the service plus a pro-rated share of indirect costs. A standard indirect cost allowance equal to ten percent of the direct salary and wage cost of providing the service (excluding overtime, shift premiums, and fringe benefits) may be used in lieu of determining the actual indirect costs of the service. These services do not include centralized services included in central service cost allocation plans as described in Appendix V to Part 200.

VI. COST ALLOWABILITY REVIEW PROCESS

PREAPPROVAL COST ALLOWABILITY REVIEW

Before an ARP/CSLFRF-funded project is authorized The Finance Department and the Town Manager must review the proposed cost items within an estimated project budget to determine whether they are allowable and allocable and whether cost items will be charged as direct or indirect expenses. This review will occur concurrently with the review of project eligibility and *before* obligating or expending any ARP/CSLFRF funds.

- Local government personnel must submit proposed ARP/CSLFRF projects to the Finance Director for review. In addition to other required information, all proposed project submissions must delineate estimated costs by cost item.
- Along with a general review of project eligibility and conformance with other governing board management directives, the Finance Department must review estimated costs for specific allowable cost requirements, budget parameters, indirect rates, fringe benefit rates, and those activities/costs that require pre-approval by the US Treasury.
- If a proposed project includes a request for an unallowable cost, the Finance Department will return the proposal to the requesting party for review and, if practicable, resubmission with corrected cost items.
- Once a proposed project budget is pre-approved the Finance Director and the Town Manager, the local government personnel responsible for implementing the project must conform actual obligations and expenditures to the pre-approved project budget.

POST-EXPENDITURE COST ALLOWABILITY REVIEW

Once an expenditure is incurred related to an eligible project, and an invoice or other demand for payment is submitted to the local government, the Finance Department must perform a second review to ensure that actual expenditures comprise allowable costs.

- All invoices or other demands for payment must include a breakdown by cost item. The cost items should mirror those presented in the proposed budget for the project. If an invoice or other demand for payment does not include a breakdown by cost item, the Finance Department will return the invoice to the project manager and/or vendor, contractor, or subrecipient for correction.
- The Finance Department must review the individual cost items listed on the invoice or other demand for payment to determine their allowability and allocability.
- If all cost items are deemed allowable and properly allocable, the Finance Department must proceed through the local government's normal disbursement process.
- If any cost item is deemed unallowable, the Finance Department will notify the project management and/or vendor, contractor, or subrecipient that a portion of the invoice or other demand for payment will not be paid with ARP/CSLFRF funds. The Finance Director may in their discretion, and consistent with this policy, allow an invoice or other demand for payment to be resubmitted with a revised cost allocation. If the local government remains legally obligated by contract or otherwise to pay the disallowed cost item, it must identify other local government funds to cover the disbursement. Town's governing board must approve any allocation of other funds for this purpose.
- The Finance Director must retain appropriate documentation of budgeted cost items per project and actual obligations and expenditures of cost items per project.

VII. COST TRANSFERS

Any costs charged to the ARP/CSLFRF federal award that do not meet the allowable cost criteria must be removed from the award account and charged to an account that does not require adherence to federal UGG or other applicable guidelines.

Failure to adequately follow this policy and related procedures could result in questioned costs, audit findings, potential repayment of disallowed costs and discontinuance of funding.

Adopted this 20th day of June 2022.

Attachment 1

Selected Items of Cost	Uniform Guidance General Reference	Allowability
Advertising and public relations costs	2 CFR § 200.421	Allowable with restrictions
Advisory councils	2 CFR § 200.422	Allowable with restrictions
Alcoholic beverages	2 CFR § 200.423	Unallowable
Alumni/ae activities	2 CFR § 200.424	Not specifically addressed
Audit services	2 CFR § 200.425	Allowable with restrictions
Bad debts	2 CFR § 200.426	Unallowable
Bonding costs	2 CFR § 200.427	Allowable with restrictions
Collection of improper payments	2 CFR § 200.428	Allowable
Commencement and convocation costs	2 CFR § 200.429	Not specifically addressed
Compensation – personal services	2 CFR § 200.430	Allowable with restrictions; Special conditions apply (e.g., § 200.430(i)(5))
Compensation – fringe benefits	2 CFR § 200.431	Allowable with restrictions
Conferences	2 CFR § 200.432	Allowable with restrictions
Contingency provisions	2 CFR § 200.433	Unallowable with exceptions
Contributions and donations	2 CFR § 200.434	Unallowable (made by non-federal entity); not reimbursable but value may be used as cost sharing or matching (made to non-federal entity)
Defense and prosecution of criminal and civil proceedings, claims, appeals and patent	2 CFR § 200.435	Allowable with restrictions

infringements		
Depreciation	2 CFR § 200.436	Allowable with qualifications
Employee health and welfare costs	2 CFR § 200.437	Allowable with restrictions
Entertainment costs	2 CFR § 200.438	Unallowable with exceptions
Equipment and other capital expenditures	2 CFR § 200.439	Allowability based on specific requirement
Exchange rates	2 CFR § 200.440	Allowable with restrictions
Fines, penalties, damages and other settlements	2 CFR § 200.441	Unallowable with exceptions
Fund raising and investment management costs	2 CFR § 200.442	Unallowable with exceptions
Gains and losses on disposition of depreciable assets	2 CFR § 200.443	Allowable with restrictions
General costs of government	2 CFR § 200.444	Unallowable with exceptions
Goods and services for personal use	2 CFR § 200.445	Unallowable (goods/services); allowable (housing) with restrictions
Idle facilities and idle capacity	2 CFR § 200.446	Idle facilities - unallowable with exceptions; Idle capacity - allowable with restrictions
Insurance and indemnification	2 CFR § 200.447	Allowable with restrictions
Intellectual property	2 CFR § 200.448	Allowable with restrictions
Interest	2 CFR § 200.449	Allowable with restrictions
Lobbying	2 CFR § 200.450	Unallowable
Losses on other awards or contracts	2 CFR § 200.451	Unallowable (however, they are required to be included in the indirect cost rate base for

		allocation of indirect costs)
Maintenance and repair costs	2 CFR § 200.452	Allowable with restrictions
Materials and supplies costs, including costs of computing devices	2 CFR § 200.453	Allowable with restrictions
Memberships, subscriptions, and professional activity costs	2 CFR § 200.454	Allowable with restrictions; unallowable for lobbying organizations
Organization costs	2 CFR § 200.455	Unallowable except federal prior approval
Participant support costs	2 CFR § 200.456	Allowable with prior approval of the federal awarding agency
Plant and security costs	2 CFR § 200.457	Allowable; capital expenditures are subject to § 200.439
Pre-award costs	2 CFR § 200.458	Allowable if consistent with other allowabilities and with prior approval of the federal awarding agency
Professional services costs	2 CFR § 200.459	Allowable with restrictions
Proposal costs	2 CFR § 200.460	Allowable with restrictions
Publication and printing costs	2 CFR § 200.461	Allowable with restrictions
Rearrangement and reconversion costs	2 CFR § 200.462	Allowable (ordinary and normal)
Recruiting costs	2 CFR § 200.463	Allowable with restrictions
Relocation costs of employees	2 CFR § 200.464	Allowable with restrictions
Rental costs of real property and equipment	2 CFR § 200.465	Allowable with restrictions
Scholarships and student aid costs	2 CFR § 200.466	Not specifically addressed
Selling and marketing costs	2 CFR § 200.467	Unallowable with exceptions

Specialized service facilities	2 CFR § 200.468	Allowable with restrictions
Student activity costs	2 CFR § 200.469	Unallowable unless specifically provided for in the federal award
Taxes (including Value Added Tax)	2 CFR § 200.470	Allowable with restrictions
Termination costs	2 CFR § 200.471	Allowable with restrictions
Training and education costs	2 CFR § 200.472	Allowable for employee development
Transportation costs	2 CFR § 200.473	Allowable with restrictions
Travel costs	2 CFR § 200.474	Allowable with restrictions
Trustees	2 CFR § 200.475	Not specifically addressed

Exhibit D

TOWN OF CORNELIUS CSLFRF NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY

The Town of Cornelius (the “Town”) has received an allocation of funds from the “Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund” or “Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund” (together “CSLFRF funds”), established pursuant to Sections 602 and 603 of the Social Security Act, as added by Section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, Pub. L. No. 117-2 (the “ARP/CSLFRF award”).

CSLFRF funds are subject to the U.S. Department of Treasury (“Treasury”) regulations, including the Final Rule, the Award Terms and Conditions, and the Title VII implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 22.

Pursuant to the ARP/CSLFRF Award Terms and Conditions, and as a condition of receiving CSLFRF funds, the Town agrees to follow all federal statutes and regulations prohibiting discrimination in its administration of CSLFRF under the terms and conditions of the ARP/CSLFRF award, including, without limitation, the following:

- i. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d et seq.) and Treasury’s implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 22, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin within programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance; and
- ii. The Fair Housing Act, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§ 3601 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, or disability; and
- iii. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. § 794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance; and
- iv. The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 6101 et seq.), and Treasury’s implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 23, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of age in programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance; and
- v. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability under programs, activities, and services provided or made available by state and local governments or instrumentalities or agencies thereto.

The governing board of the Town of Cornelius hereby adopts and enacts the following nondiscrimination policy, which shall apply to the operations of any program, activity, or facility that is supported in whole, or in part, by expenditures CSLFRF pursuant to the ARP/CSLFRF award.

Nondiscrimination Policy Statement

It is the policy of the Town of Cornelius to ensure that no person shall, on the ground of race, color, national origin (including limited English Proficiency), familial status, sex, age, or disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subject to discrimination under any program or activity administered by the Town including programs or activities that are funded in whole or part, with Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds ("CSLFRF"), which the Town received from the U.S. Department of Treasury ("Treasury") pursuant to Sections 602 and 603 of the Social Security Act, as added by Section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, Pub. L. No. 117-2 (herein the "ARP/CSLFRF award").

I. Governing Statutory & Regulatory Authorities

As required by the CSLFRF [Award Terms and Conditions](#), the Town shall ensure that each "activity," "facility," or "program"¹ that is funded in whole, or in part, with CSLFRF and administered under the ARP/CSLFRF award, will be facilitated, operated, or conducted in compliance with the following federal statutes and federal regulations prohibiting discrimination. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- i. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d et seq.) and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 22, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin under programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance;
- ii. The Fair Housing Act, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§ 3601 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, or disability;
- iii. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. § 794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance;
- iv. The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 6101 et seq.), and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 23, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of age within programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance; and
- v. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability under programs, activities, and services provided or made available by state and local governments or instrumentalities or agencies thereto.

¹ 22 C.F.R. § 22.3 defines "program" and "activity" as all operations of an entity, including local governments, that receive Federal financial assistance, and the departments, agencies, or special purpose districts of the local governments to which Federal financial assistance is distributed. "Federal financial assistance" includes, among other things, grants and loans of federal funds. "Facility" includes all or any part of structures, equipment, or other real or personal property or interests therein, and the provision of facilities includes the construction, expansion, renovation, remodeling, alteration, or acquisition of facilities.

II. Discriminatory Practices Prohibited in the Administration of the ARP/CSLFRF Award

To ensure compliance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Title 31 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 22, the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987, and other pertinent nondiscrimination authorities, the Town shall prohibit, at a minimum, the following practices in its administration of CSLFRF pursuant to the ARP/CSLFRF award:

1. Denying to a person any service, financial aid, or other program benefit without good cause; and
2. Providing to a person any service, financial aid, or another benefit which is different in quantity or quality, or is provided in a different manner, from that provided to others under the program; and
3. Subjecting a person to segregation or separate treatment in any matter related to the receipt of any service, financial aid, or other benefit under the program; and
4. Restricting a person in the enjoyment of any advantages, privileges, or other benefits enjoyed by others receiving any service, financial aid, or other benefit under the program; and
5. Treating a person differently from others in determining whether that person satisfies any admission, enrollment, quota, eligibility, membership, or other requirement or condition which persons must meet to be provided any service, financial aid, or other benefit provided under the program; and
6. Implementing different standards, criteria, or other requirements for admission, enrollment, or participation in planning, advisory, contractual, or other integral activities to the program; and
7. Adopting methods of administration which, directly or through contractual relationships, would defeat or substantially impair the accomplishment of effective nondiscrimination; and
8. Selecting a site or location of facilities with the purpose or effect of excluding persons from, denying them the benefits of, subjecting them to discrimination, or with the purpose or effect of defeating or substantially impairing the accomplishment of the objectives of Title VI or related acts and regulations; and
9. Discriminating against any person, either directly or through a contractual agreement, in any employment resulting from the program, a primary objective of which is to provide employment; and
10. Committing acts of intimidation or retaliation, including threatening, coercing, or discriminating against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by any pertinent nondiscrimination law, or because an individual made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing.

III. Reporting & Enforcement

1. The Town shall cooperate in any enforcement or compliance review activities by the Department of the Treasury. Enforcement may include investigation, arbitration, mediation, litigation, and monitoring of any settlement agreements that may result from these actions. The Town shall comply with information requests, on-site compliance reviews, and reporting requirements.
2. The Town shall maintain a complaint log and inform the Treasury of any complaints of discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin (including limited English proficiency covered by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and implementing regulations and provide, upon request, a list of all such reviews or proceedings based on the complaint, whether pending or completed, including the outcome. The Town shall inform the Treasury if it has received no complaints under Title VI.
3. Any person who believes they have been aggrieved by a discriminatory practice under Title VI has a right to file a formal complaint with the Treasury. Any such complaint must be in writing and filed with the Treasury's Title VI Coordinator within one hundred eighty (180) days following the date of the alleged discriminatory occurrence.
4. Any person who believes that because of that person's race, color, national origin, limited English proficiency, familial status, sex, age, religion, or disability that he/she/they have been discriminated against or unfairly treated by Town in violation of this policy should contact the following office within 180 days from the date of the alleged discriminatory occurrence:

Andrew Grant
Town Manager
Town of Cornelius
21445 Catawba Ave.
PO Box 399
Cornelius, NC 28031
(704) 892-6031
AGrant@Cornelius.org

Andrew Grant, Town Manager

Date

Adopted this 20th day of June 2022.

Exhibit E

Town of Cornelius Record Retention Policy: Documents Created or Maintained Pursuant to the ARP/CSLFRF Award

Retention of Records: The Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (“CSLFRF”) Award Terms and Conditions and the Compliance and Reporting Guidance set forth the U.S. Department of Treasury’s (“Treasury”) record retention requirements for the ARP/CSLFRF award.

It is the policy of the Town of Cornelius (“Town”) to follow Treasury’s record retention requirements as it expends CSLFRF pursuant to the APR/CSLFRF award. Accordingly, the Town shall:

- Retain all financial and programmatic records related to the use and expenditure of CSLFRF pursuant to the ARP/CSLFRF award for a period of five (5) years after all CLFRF funds have been expended or returned to Treasury, whichever is later.
- Retain records for real property and equipment acquired with CSLFRF for five years after final disposition.
- Ensure that the financial and programmatic records retained sufficiently evidence compliance with section 603(c) of the Social Security Act “ARPA,” Treasury’s regulations implementing that section, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing.
- Allow the Treasury Office of Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office, or their authorized representatives, the right of timely and unrestricted access to any records for the purpose of audits or other investigations.
- If any litigation, claim, or audit is started before the expiration of the 5-year period, the records will be retained until all litigation, claims, or audit findings involving the records have been resolved.

Covered Records: For purposes of this policy, records are information, regardless of physical form or characteristics, that are created, received, or retained that evidence the Town’s expenditure of CSLFRF funds on eligible projects, programs, or activities pursuant to the ARP/CSLFRF award.

Records that shall be retained pursuant to this policy include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Financial statements and accounting records evidencing expenditures of CSLFRF for eligible projects, programs, or activities; and
- Documentation of rationale to support a particular expenditure of CSLFRF (e.g., expenditure constitutes a general government service); and
- Documentation of administrative costs charged to the ARP/CSLFRF award; and
- Procurement documents evidencing the significant history of a procurement, including, at a minimum, the rationale for the method of procurement, selection of contract type, contractor selection or rejection, and the basis for contract cost or price; and
- Subaward agreements and documentation of subrecipient monitoring; and
- Documentation evidencing compliance with the Uniform Guidance property management standards set forth in 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.310-316 and 200.329; and
- Personnel and payroll records for full-time and part-time employees compensated with CSLFRF, including time and effort reports; and
- Indirect cost rate proposals.

Storage: The Town's records must be stored in a safe, secure, and accessible manner. Wherever practicable, such records should be collected, transmitted, and stored in open and machine-readable formats.

Departmental Responsibilities: Any department or unit of the Town and its employees, who are responsible for creating or maintaining the covered documents in this policy shall comply with the terms of this policy. Failure to do so may subject the Town to civil and/or criminal liability. Any employee who fails to comply with the record retention requirements set forth herein may be subject to disciplinary sanctions, including suspension or termination.

The Town Manager or his designee is responsible for identifying the documents that the Town must or should retain and arrange for the proper storage and retrieval of records. The Town Manager shall also ensure that all personnel subject to the terms of this policy are aware of the record retention requirements set forth herein.

Reporting Policy Violations: The Town is committed to enforcing this policy as it applies to all forms of records. Any employee that suspects the terms of this policy have been violated shall report the incident immediately to that employee's supervisor. If an employee is not comfortable bringing the matter up with the supervisor, the employee may bring the matter to the attention of the Director of Human Resources. The Town prohibits, any form of discipline, reprisal, intimidation, or retaliation for reporting incidents of inappropriate conduct of any kind, pursuing any record destruction claim, or cooperating in related investigations.

Questions About the Policy: Any questions about this policy should be referred to the Town Manager, who is in charge of administering, enforcing, and updating this policy.

Adopted this 20th day of June 2022.