

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF GEORGIA

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT GRANT FUNDING

OVERVIEW AND INSTRUCTIONS

Process Overview

1. Background

The U.S. Department of the Treasury (“Treasury”) has established a process for the dissemination of Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (“ARPA funds”), as provided by the federal [American Rescue Plan Act of 2021](#) (Public Law No: 117-2; hereinafter “ARPA”). ARPA appropriated \$350 billion in emergency funding for eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Treasury has created a [website](#), an [Interim Final Rule](#), [FAQs](#), and [supporting guidance](#) detailing how ARPA funds may be used under federal law.

The State of Georgia has been allocated \$4.8 billion in ARPA funds. Governor Brian P. Kemp (“Executive Branch”) has allocated up to \$110 million in ARPA funds to address backlogs of court cases (prioritizing cases involving serious violent felonies), which will be administered as follows:

- (a) The Judicial Council of Georgia (“Judicial Council”) and its Administrative Office of the Courts (“AOC”) will administer up to \$96 million in grants to authorized classes of court, prosecutors, and related agencies.
- (b) The remaining \$14 million in ARPA funds is allocated to the Georgia Public Defender Council (GPDC) for grants to public defenders and will be administered by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget. (Accordingly, the term “related agencies” used below does not include public defenders).

It is possible that additional ARPA funds may be allocated by the Executive Branch to the Judicial Council in the future for purposes other than addressing backlogs of court cases (prioritizing cases involving serious violent felonies). See section **6. Statutory Eligible Uses Not Currently Authorized by the Executive Branch** below for a list of ARPA expenditure categories permitted by federal law but not currently authorized by the Executive Branch.

2. Authorized Courts and Judicial System Stakeholders

The Executive Branch has placed certain limitations on what entities are currently eligible for ARPA grant funds and what such funds may be used for. In accordance with these limitations, ARPA grant funds are currently available to all classes of trial court (except municipal courts), appellate courts, prosecutors, and related agencies for the limited purpose of addressing backlogs of court cases (prioritizing cases involving serious violent felonies). Municipal courts with substantial case backlogs are encouraged to pursue ARPA funds from the city that a municipal court serves. However, please e-mail ARPA@georgiacourts.gov if such pursuit is unsuccessful.

The ARPA funds received by the Judicial Council will be disseminated through the process described herein. Each judicial circuit must apply to the ARPA Committee for ARPA funds on behalf of all authorized classes of trial court (excluding municipal courts), prosecutors, and related agencies within the circuit. Appellate courts are also eligible for ARPA grant funds and may apply directly to the ARPA Committee. All proposed expenditures must demonstrate a nexus to responding to backlogs of court cases (prioritizing cases involving serious violent felonies).

Administrative costs to support such effort and manage ARPA funds are also permitted. See (C) (7) ARPA Grant Administration below for limitations on administrative costs.

Note: Prosecutors responding to case backlogs may pursue ARPA funds via a judicial circuit's application. However, please e-mail ARPA@georgiacourts.gov if such pursuit is unsuccessful after asking to be included in an application in good faith with supporting data demonstrating an eligible need for ARPA funds. [added 11/19/2021]

3. Application Review and Approval

Chief Justice David E. Nahmias established the Judicial Council of Georgia Ad Hoc Committee on American Rescue Plan Act Funding (“ARPA Committee”) on October 28, 2021, to review and approve applications for ARPA grant funds from all authorized classes of trial court (excluding municipal courts), appellate courts, prosecutors, and related agencies for the limited purpose of addressing backlogs of court cases, prioritizing cases involving serious violent felonies (access the order creating the ARPA Committee under Quick Links at jcaoc.georgiacourts.gov/arpa). The Chief Justice may change the composition of the ARPA Committee throughout the performance period based on the needs of the Judicial Branch and any changes in funding priorities established by the Governor and OPB. The ARPA Committee is staffed by the [Judicial Council/Administrative Office of the Courts \(AOC\)](#). To reach AOC’s ARPA Grants Team (“ARPA Grants Team”), please e-mail ARPA@georgiacourts.gov.

4. Statutory Eligible Uses Under Federal Law

Under federal law, ARPA funds may be used for expenditures in one of the following four statutory categories:

- (a) To respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative economic impacts;
- (b) To respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to such eligible workers of the recipient;
- (c) For the provision of government services, to the extent of the reduction in revenue of such recipient due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the recipient prior to the emergency; or
- (d) To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

Treasury [FAQ](#) 4.6; ARPA § 9901 (a) (codified at 42 USC § 802 (c) (1)). Insight into Treasury’s interpretation of these four statutory categories may be found in 31 CFR Part 35 (“[Interim Final Rule](#)”) and Treasury’s [FAQs](#) (all hyperlinked FAQs in this document refer to Treasury’s [Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Frequently Asked Questions](#)).

5. Executive Branch Limitations on Statutory Eligible Uses

Note: The expenditure categories highlighted in yellow below are currently pending final approval by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget.

The Executive Branch has placed certain limitations on: (1) which Judicial Branch entities are eligible for ARPA grant funds; and (2) what expenditures ARPA grant funds may be used for. The U.S. Treasury has deemed steps to reduce court case backlogs, such as implementing COVID-19 safety measures to facilitate court operations, hiring additional judges, court staff, security staff, or attorneys to increase the speed of case resolution, as well as other expenses to expedite case resolution, as eligible uses of ARPA funds. [FAQ](#) 2.19. However, per the Executive Branch’s limitations on authorized uses, the ARPA Committee may currently only award grant funding for the following expenditure categories (ECs):

- (a) the payroll of personnel responding to case backlogs caused by the pandemic (EC 1.9; [FAQs](#) 2.14, 2.19, 4.8, 8.1; 31 CFR § 35.6 (b) (2)) and the supplies and equipment used by such personnel (equipment includes office furniture, computers, and phones, etc. valued at under \$5,000, which are classified as non-capital administrative costs; EC 7.1; [FAQ](#) 10.2; 31 CFR § 35.6 (b) (10));
- (b) court-based eviction prevention or eviction diversion programs to the extent that such programs respond to case backlogs caused by the pandemic (EC 2.5; [FAQs](#) 2.5, 2.21; 31 CFR § 35.6 (b) (8));
- (c) court-based mental health and substance use disorder diversion programs to the extent that such programs respond to case backlogs caused by the pandemic (ECs 1.10, 1.11; [FAQ](#) 4.8; 31 CFR § 35.6 (b) (1) (xviii));
- (d) “premium pay” to State or local government employees “who regularly perform in-person work, interact with others at work, or physically handle items handled by others,” particularly for “lower income workers” (EC 4.1; [FAQ](#) 5.1; 31 CFR §§ 35.3, 35.6 (c));
- (e) additional temporary facilities and workspace to respond to the case backlogs caused by the pandemic (EC 7.1; [FAQ](#) 10.2; 31 CFR § 35.6 (b) (10)); and
- (f) administrative expenses to support personnel responding to case backlogs caused by the pandemic and facilitate the grant application, awarding, compliance, reimbursement, and reporting processes (EC 7.1; [FAQ](#) 10.2, 10.5; 31 CFR § 35.6 (b) (10)).

Note: The expenditure categories (ECs) indicated throughout this document and the application itself are listed in Appendix 1 of Treasury’s [Compliance and Reporting Guidance](#). ARPA funds are authorized for supplies, furniture (valued at under \$5,000), and equipment (valued at under \$5,000) that is needed for personnel to respond to the case backlog or perform ARPA grant administration (e.g., computers, software licenses, phones, and printers), which are classified as non-capital permitted expenditures and should be listed under the Administrative/Indirect Costs section of the ARPA Budget Form (available under Quick Links at jcaoc.georgiacourts.gov/arpa).

6. Statutory Eligible Uses Not Currently Authorized by the Executive Branch

Consistent with the Executive Branch limitations on the ARPA funds allocated to the Judicial Council, the following are eligible uses for ARPA funds under federal law but not currently authorized uses for grant awards (but may become authorized uses in future grant cycles):

- ARPA grants to municipal courts (pursue ARPA funds from cities before contacting ARPA Committee) and public defenders (funds available from [GPDC](#)).
- COVID-19 Testing (EC 1.2; [FAQ](#) 2.1). Contact the [Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency](#) (GEMA) for COVID-19 testing assistance.
- The purchase of personal protective equipment (e.g., gloves, masks, and hand sanitizer) (EC 1.5; [FAQ](#) 2.1). Contact the [GEMA](#) for personal protective equipment.
- Expenditures to prevent COVID-19 in congregate settings (e.g., plexiglass) (EC 1.4; [FAQ](#) 2.1). Contact [GEMA](#) for assistance with supplies to prevent COVID-19 in congregate settings.
- Long-term infrastructure (i.e., capital) investments in public facilities, such as physical plant improvements or permanent adaptations to existing public buildings to implement COVID-19 mitigation tactics (EC 1.7; [FAQ](#) 2.1).
- Adding or upgrading a court’s broadband connection (EC 5.16; [FAQ](#) 6.16).
- Offsets to a reduction in government revenue due to the public health emergency, which may be used to maintain existing infrastructure, build new infrastructure, or provide any government service, excluding contributions to a rainy-day fund (EC 6.1; [FAQs](#) 3; 4.1; 4.2; 4.7; 9.4).

- Modernization of cybersecurity, including hardware, software, and protection of critical infrastructure, as part of the provision of government services up to the amount of revenue lost due to the public health emergency (EC 6.1; [FAQs](#) 3.8; 6.6).

7. Application Period

Applications for ARPA grant funds in the current grant cycle will be accepted from November 10, 2021, to November 30, 2021. The ARPA Committee will establish additional grant cycles throughout the performance period, generally on a quarterly basis with exceptions where necessary. E-mail the ARPA Grants Team at ARPA@georgiacourts.gov if you want to subscribe to updates from the ARPA Committee and be notified of future grant cycles.

8. Performance Period

The overall performance period for the ARPA funds provided to the Judicial Council by the Executive Branch is January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2024. This means that the ARPA Committee may award and disseminate ARPA funds allocated to the Judicial Council until December 31, 2024. Expenses for activities that occurred prior to the grant award date are not eligible for reimbursement. Any funds allocated to the Judicial Council that are not expended for eligible uses by December 31, 2024, will be forfeited to the Executive Branch.

9. Application Procedures

ARPA grant applications will be accepted from judicial circuits on behalf of all authorized classes of trial court (excluding municipal courts), prosecutors, and related agencies during the application period stated in section **7. Application Period** above. Appellate courts are also eligible for ARPA grant funds and should apply directly during the same application period. Applications will first be reviewed by the ARPA Grants Team for completeness. The ARPA Grants Team will forward completed applications to the ARPA Committee for review. Incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant by the ARPA Grants Team with a list of issues that must be addressed prior to it being reviewed by the ARPA Committee. **The ARPA Grants Team will automatically reject any application from a court or entity that is not a judicial circuit or appellate court.** See section **2. Authorized Courts and Judicial System Stakeholders** above for details.

Promptly notify the ARPA Grants Team at ARPA@georgiacourts.gov if you need to amend or withdraw a submitted (but not approved) application to ensure your application is removed from the review process. If an award recipient needs to amend an award mid-calendar year, an amended **ARPA Grant Application** (available under Quick Links at jcaoc.georgiacourts.gov/arpa) may be submitted to the ARPA Committee during an authorized application period using the regular application process. *Note: Such applicants must attach a cover letter to the ARPA Grant Application clarifying that the applicant seeks to amend a current award.*

10. Waiting to Apply Not a Negative Factor

Potential applicants should note that the ARPA Committee understands that some judicial system entities and stakeholders may choose to wait to apply for ARPA funds until a future grant cycle. The ARPA Committee will distribute ARPA funds over the full course of the performance period with the goal of expending all ARPA funds awarded to the Judicial Council by December 31, 2024 (assuming a sufficient number of awards are approved and reimbursed to exhaust such funds). The ARPA Committee will accept applications for grant funds during multiple application periods throughout the performance period (generally on a quarterly basis unless an exception is needed) and the choice not to apply in a given grant cycle will not be counted against any applicant in a subsequent grant cycle.

11. Grant Awards

ARPA funds allocated to the Judicial Council will be awarded by the ARPA Committee to grant recipients generally on a quarterly basis (with exceptions as needed) after review and approval of an **ARPA Grant Application**, which is available under Quick Links at jcaoc.georgiacourts.gov/arpa and detailed below. Notification of awards will be communicated to grant recipients by the ARPA Grants Team on behalf of the ARPA Committee from the e-mail address: ARPA@georgiacourts.gov. The ARPA Committee will generally award funds for the duration of a calendar year. New or amended applications received and approved mid-calendar year will be awarded for the balance of the current calendar year.

12. Reporting and Reimbursement

ARPA grant recipients will be reimbursed monthly as eligible costs are incurred and reported to AOC. No advances or retroactive payments are currently authorized by the Executive Branch. The AOC (on behalf of the ARPA Committee) and ARPA funding recipients are required to report monthly to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (OPB) on the use of ARPA funds allocated to the Judicial Council. Accordingly, recipients must submit monthly expenditure reports and supporting documentation to the ARPA Grants Team to initiate reimbursement for eligible expenditures. The AOC will submit the required reports and documentation to OPB on behalf of grant recipients. The ARPA Grants Team will provide ARPA grant recipients with instructions, deadlines, and templates to facilitate the monthly reporting of eligible expenditures and initiate the monthly reimbursement process.

13. Process for reimbursing senior judges with ARPA funds for time worked responding to case backlogs (prioritizing cases involving serious violent felonies) if paid by the Council of Superior Court Judges [added 11/19/2021]

The process for reimbursing senior judges with ARPA funds for time worked responding to case backlogs, with priority given to cases involving serious violent felonies, if paid by the Council of Superior Court Judges is as follows:

- A chief judge will request one or more senior judges to respond to case backlogs (with priority given to cases involving serious violent felonies) via their district court administrator (DCA) per the usual process for requesting senior judge assistance. However, such requests must clearly identify proposed ARPA eligible hours (only time spent responding to case backlogs, with priority given to cases involving serious violent felonies, is eligible for ARPA funds).
- Senior judges will submit timesheets to the applicable DCA monthly for approval after performing work responding to case backlogs (with priority given to cases involving serious violent felonies). Each timesheet must clearly identify ARPA eligible hours.
- Each DCA will submit the approved senior judge timesheets to the Department of Audits and Accounts (DOAA) and the Council of Superior Court Judges per the usual process, but each timesheet must clearly distinguish ARPA eligible hours from State-funded hours.
- The Council of Superior Court Judges will process each senior judge's pay (using State and/or ARPA funds, as available) based on the hours submitted.
- Each DCA will submit a monthly request for reimbursement (invoice) to the AOC, which must include: (1) timesheets and case assignment forms indicating ARPA eligible hours; and (2) a spreadsheet with the following fields:

Circuit Name	Grant Award Amount for Senior Judges	Year-To-Date Expenses	Current Month Reimbursement Request	Remaining Balance

- The AOC will match each DCA's invoice to the approved ARPA budget for each circuit.
- The AOC will request reimbursement from the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (OPB) for senior judge payroll to respond to the case backlogs (with priority given to cases involving serious violent felonies).
- When the AOC receives the reimbursement from OPB, the AOC will reimburse the Council of Superior Court Judges, in one lump sum, with ARPA funds for the senior judge payroll responding to case backlogs (with priority given to cases involving serious violent felonies).

Please e-mail the ARPA Grants Team at ARPA@georgiacourts.gov if you have questions about the reimbursement process.

Application Instructions

Please carefully review the ARPA grant funding process overview above and the following application instructions before applying for Judicial Council ARPA funds. If you are a current or prospective applicant and have questions or concerns, please contact the ARPA Grants Team at: ARPA@georgiacourts.gov. The following is an explanatory outline of the **ARPA Grant Application** (available under Quick Links at jcaoc.georgiacourts.gov/arpa):

Note: Only judicial circuits and appellate courts are currently authorized to apply for ARPA funds. The ARPA Grants Team will automatically reject any application from a court or entity that is not a judicial circuit or appellate court. See section 2. Authorized Courts and Judicial System Stakeholders above for details.

(A) TOTAL ARPA GRANT FUNDS REQUESTED TO ADDRESS CASE BACKLOGS

- (1) Enter the overall total ARPA funds requested to address case backlogs.
- (2) Indicate what portion of the overall funds requested will be used to address backlogs of serious violent felonies (as defined in OCGA § 17-10-6.1 (a)).

(B) ARPA GRANT FUNDS REQUESTED OR RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES TO ADDRESS CASE BACKLOGS

Enter the overall total ARPA funds requested and/or received from other sources and the amount of such funds expended and/or obligated to date. If ARPA grant funds have been requested or received from any other sources (including a county, municipality (to include a "nonentitlement unit of local government"), or an eligible non-profit entity), attach documentation explaining how requested, received, expended, or obligated funds have been or will be used (list by each applicable court or other entity), including whether such funds have been or will be used to address the backlog of serious violent felonies, as defined in OCGA § 17-10-6.1 (a). For purposes of this

question, “obligated” means “an order placed for property and services and entering into contracts, subawards, and similar transactions that require payment.” 31 CFR § 35.3. Section 9901 (a) of ARPA defines the term “nonentitlement unit of local government” to mean a “city” (as defined in 42 USC § 5302 (a) (5)) that is not a “metropolitan city” (as defined in 42 USC § 5302 (a) (4)). Codified at 42 USC § 803 (g) (4)-(5).

(C) EXPENDITURES BY ARPA EXPENDITURE CATEGORY (EC)

Note: The expenditure categories highlighted in yellow below are currently pending final approval by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Enter the sub-total of ARPA funds requested and describe the proposed activities to be reimbursed by ARPA funds for each applicable ARPA expenditure category (EC). The ECs listed correspond to the Treasury’s [Compliance and Reporting Guidance](#), Appendix 1, which contains the full list of EC numbers and titles.

(C) (1) Payroll-Public Sector Staff Responding to Case Backlog (EC 1.9)

ARPA funds may be used to cover payroll for existing or additional staff to the extent that a staff member’s time is dedicated to responding to the case backlog (EC 1.9; [FAQs](#) 2.14, 2.19, 4.8, 8.1; 31 CFR § 35.6 (b) (2)) or administering the ARPA grant application, compliance, reimbursement, and reporting processes (EC 7.1; [FAQ](#) 10.2, 10.5; 31 CFR § 35.6 (b) (10)). If an employee’s wages or salary are an eligible use of ARPA funds, recipients may treat the employee’s covered benefits, including pension contributions, as an eligible payroll expense. [FAQ](#) 8.1. Payroll costs for administering the ARPA grant application, compliance, reimbursement, and reporting processes must be listed under (C) (7) ARPA Grant Administration, not (C) (1) Payroll-Public Sector Staff Responding to Case Backlog.

The **ARPA Budget Form** (available under Quick Links at jcaoc.georgiacourts.gov/arpa), contains a list of examples of staff positions and eligible administrative expenses. Applicants should provide details and specifics in the description box under application section (C) (1) regarding precisely what the positions listed in the ARPA Budget Form will be used for. A description like “Funds will be used to hire more senior judges, law clerks, prosecutors, etc.” would be an insufficient amount of detail to enable the ARPA Committee to adequately evaluate an application.

The ARPA Budget Form separates personnel costs into two categories: (1) Grant Administration and Clerical; and (2) Personnel Directly Responding to Case Backlog. Payroll expenditures for staff listed under “Grant Administration and Clerical” on the ARPA Budget Form should be included in the description box under application subsections (C) (7) or (8), as applicable, and not under (C) (1), and may be reimbursed with ARPA funds to extent staff time is spent administering the ARPA grant application, awarding, compliance, reimbursement, and reporting processes. See (C) (7) ARPA Grant Administration below. Likewise, payroll expenditures for staff listed under “Personnel Directly Responding to Case Backlog” on the ARPA Budget Form should be listed under application section (C) (1) and may be reimbursed with ARPA funds to extent such time is spent directly responding to the backlog of cases caused by the pandemic, with a particular focus on responding to the backlog of serious violent felony cases (as defined in OCGA § 17-10-6.1 (a)).

When calculating the need for additional resources to respond to case backlogs, a court may compare its case volume from a “normal” pre-pandemic year (e.g., case volume in 2019) versus current case volume. For example, if a court is currently experiencing a 30 percent increase in cases over “normal,” it may need 30 percent more resources to clear the pending cases that

accumulated during the pandemic. Additionally, a 30 percent increase in resources could be broken down over a two-year period, which would equal a 15 percent temporary increase over two years. Courts should also identify what portion of ARPA grant-funded additional resources would be used to address any backlogs of serious violent felony cases (as defined in OCGA § 17-10-6.1 (a)).

(C) (2) Court-Based Mental Health Services (EC 1.10)

Treasury recognizes “that the pandemic exacerbated mental health . . . needs in many communities” and that mental health and other behavioral health services “are a critical component of a holistic public safety approach.” [FAQ](#) 4.8. Accordingly, recipients may use ARPA funds for court-based mental health services programs to the extent that such programs respond to the case backlogs caused by the pandemic (to comply with Executive Branch limitations on the use of funds). For this expenditure category, Treasury requires recipients to identify the amount of the funds allocated to evidence-based interventions. See Treasury [Compliance and Reporting Guidance](#), “Use of Evidence” section, p. 26 for details. EC 1.10; 31 CFR § 35.6 (b) (1) (xviii).

(C) (3) Court-Based Substance Use Services (EC 1.11)

Treasury recognizes “that the pandemic exacerbated . . . substance use disorder needs in many communities” and that substance use disorder services and other behavioral health services “are a critical component of a holistic public safety approach.” [FAQ](#) 4.8. Accordingly, recipients may use ARPA funds for court-based substance use disorder services programs to the extent that such programs respond to the case backlogs caused by the pandemic (to comply with Executive Branch limitations on the use of funds). For this expenditure category, Treasury requires recipients to identify the amount of the funds allocated to evidence-based interventions. See Treasury [Compliance and Reporting Guidance](#), “Use of Evidence” section, p. 26 for details. EC 1.11; [FAQ](#) 4.8; 31 CFR § 35.6 (b) (1) (xviii).

(C) (4) Court-Based Eviction Prevention and Diversion (EC 2.5)

Treasury guidance provides that responses to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic may include rent, mortgage, or utility assistance and counseling and legal aid to prevent eviction or homelessness. [FAQs](#) 2.5, 2.21. Accordingly, recipients may use ARPA funds for court-based eviction prevention or eviction diversion programs to the extent that such programs respond to the case backlogs caused by the pandemic (to comply with Executive Branch limitations on the use of funds). However, ARPA funds may not be used for direct payments to landlords or tenants. For this expenditure category, Treasury requires recipients to: (a) identify the amount of ARPA funds that are allocated to evidence-based interventions; and (b) report whether ARPA-funded activities are primarily serving a disadvantaged community. See Treasury [Compliance and Reporting Guidance](#), “Use of Evidence” and “Project Demographic Distribution” sections, pp. 17, 26 for details. EC 2.5; 31 CFR § 35.6 (b) (8).

(C) (5) Premium Pay to Essential Public Employees (EC 4.1)

For purposes of this expenditure category, an “essential” public employee means a State or local government employee “who regularly perform[s] in-person work, interact[s] with others at work, or physically handle[s] items handled by others.” [FAQ](#) 5.1. “Premium pay means an amount of up to \$13 per hour that is paid to an eligible worker, in addition to wages or remuneration the eligible worker otherwise receives, for all work performed by the eligible worker during the COVID-19 public health emergency. Such amount may not exceed \$25,000 with respect to any single eligible worker.” 31 CFR § 35.3. “The Interim Final Rule emphasizes the need for [grant]

recipients to prioritize premium pay for lower income workers. Premium pay that would increase a worker’s total pay above 150 [percent] of the greater of the state or county average annual wage requires specific justification for how it responds to the needs of these workers.” [FAQ](#) 5.1; EC 4.1. Grant applicants should note that the “Premium Pay” expenditure category is separate from payroll expenditures for public sector staff responding to case backlog caused by the pandemic or administering ARPA grant funds. “Premium Pay” could apply to any worker who meets the definition stated above and in 31 CFR §§ 35.3 (defining “eligible workers”); 35.6 (c), independent of whether a worker is responding to the case backlog or administering ARPA grant funds.

(C) (6) Temporary Facilities or Workspace to Respond to Case Backlog (ECs 2; 7.1)

Renting additional facilities or workspace to accommodate additional activities and staff to respond to the case backlogs are eligible expenditures and may be reimbursed with ARPA funds. ECs 2, 7.1; [FAQs](#) 2.19, 10.2; 31 CFR § 35.6 (b) (10). Long-term infrastructure (i.e., capital) investments in public facilities, such as physical plant improvements or permanent adaptations to existing public buildings to implement COVID-19 mitigation tactics are not currently authorized expenditures per Executive Branch limitations on the use of ARPA funds allocated to the Judicial Council.

(C) (7) ARPA Grant Administration (EC 7.1)

“Recipients may use funds to cover the portion of payroll and benefits of employees corresponding to time spent on administrative work necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and its negative economic impacts. This includes, but is not limited to, costs related to disbursing payments of Fiscal Recovery Funds and managing new grant programs established using Fiscal Recovery Funds.” [FAQ](#) 10.2. “Recipients may use funds for administering the [ARPA grant] program, including costs of consultants to support effective management and oversight, including consultation for ensuring compliance with legal, regulatory, and other requirements.” [FAQ](#) 10.5. 31 CFR § 35.6 (b) (10); EC 7.1.

Administrative costs must be reasonable (as provided in 2 CFR § 200.404) and allocable (as provided in 2 CFR § 200.405). Applicants seeking approval for administrative costs above the federal de minimis rate of 10 percent of the proposed modified total direct cost (MTDC) must provide the ARPA Committee a federal Negotiated Indirect Costs Rate Agreement (NICRA). Treasury [Compliance and Reporting Guidance](#), p. 7. In the absence of a NICRA, administrative costs may not exceed the federal de minimis rate of 10 percent of the MTDC pursuant to 2 CFR 200.414 (f). MTDC “means all direct [(i.e., non-administrative and clerical)] 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 of 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.” 2 CFR § 200.1 (defining MTDC). See 2 CFR § 200.413 (defining direct costs).

Note: ARPA funds are authorized for supplies, furniture (valued at under \$5,000), and equipment (valued at under \$5,000) that is needed for personnel to respond to the case backlog or perform ARPA grant administration (e.g., computers, software licenses, phones, and printers), which are classified as non-capital permitted expenditures and should be listed under the Administrative/Indirect Costs section of the ARPA Budget Form (available under Quick Links at jcaoc.georgiacourts.gov/arpa).

(C) (8) ARPA Grant Evaluation and Data Analysis (EC 7.2)

Recipients also may use ARPA funds for administrative costs associated with evaluation and data analysis to improve the efficacy of programs that respond to the case backlog. Treasury [Compliance and Reporting Guidance](#), p. 7, note 3; [FAQ](#) 10.2; 31 CFR § 35.6 (b) (10). See (C) (7) ARPA Grant Administration directly above for limitations on administrative costs, which also apply to this expenditure category.

(D) SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION AND BUDGET

Check the box if supporting documentation (other than the required budget form) is attached to the application. Applicants *must* complete and attach an [**ARPA Budget Form**](#) (available under Quick Links at jcaoc.georgiacourts.gov/arpa). As stated above, the budget form includes a list of personnel and administrative costs to use as a cost template and adapt as needed.

(E) CERTIFICATION

By checking the box, you certify that (1) the information in your application is true and correct to the best of your knowledge; and (2) the proposed activities are eligible expenditures under the federal [American Rescue Plan Act of 2021](#) and [31 CFR Part 35](#) (“Interim Final Rule”). The use of ARPA grant funds is subject to U.S. Treasury and Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget reporting requirements and recoupment if put toward impermissible uses.

(F) SUBMIT APPLICATION

E-mail a pdf of your completed, certified, and signed application to ARPA@georgiacourts.gov. Please ensure that an [**ARPA Budget Form**](#) is attached (available under Quick Links at jcaoc.georgiacourts.gov/arpa), as well as any other supporting documentation the ARPA Committee will need to sufficiently and efficiently review your application. The ARPA Grants Team will confirm receipt and follow up with you regarding any issues or problems with your application and next steps. *Note: Applications that are not timely completed during the application window may need to be considered by the ARPA Committee in a subsequent grant cycle. Promptly notify the ARPA Grants Team at ARPA@georgiacourts.gov if you need to amend or withdraw a submitted application to ensure your application is removed from the review process. Please also attach a cover letter indicating that this application seeks to amend an existing award if applicable.*