

Federal Recovery Funds Dashboard | Glossary of Terms

This glossary defines key terms as used in the dashboard.

Affordable Housing: Investments aimed at preserving or creating affordable housing units.
Alternative Emergency Response: services such as sobering centers, behavioral health programs, and implementation of the 211 call line, a referral line for human and social services.

American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA): A \$1.9 trillion economic stimulus bill addressing economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic passed on March 11, 2021. ARPA includes the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) program, which directed \$350 billion of flexible funds to states, counties, tribal governments, and localities.

Appropriations: The amount of funding committed by the federal government to the city, county, or state for a given program.

Assistance for Returning Residents/Justice-Involved People: Services to assist people returning from incarceration or involved in the criminal justice system.

Assistance for Specific Populations: Targeted programs for specific populations, such as older adults, veterans, people with disabilities, or people experiencing homelessness.

Community Development: Investments aimed at developing or maintaining community vibrancy.

Community Investment: programs that address a community's collective needs and engage the community in developing sustainable solutions toward communal challenges. Programs include infrastructure support, small business and economic support, and education and health services.

Community Safety: Programs that promote public safety, enhance resources for area safety and crime response services, mitigate and prevent crime, and expand interventions for justice-involved young people.

Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021: A \$2.3 trillion spending bill passed on December 21, 2020, that includes the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSAA), which provided additional stimulus relief for the COVID-19 pandemic.

Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES): A \$2.2 trillion economic stimulus bill addressing economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic passed on March 27, 2020. The CARES Act included direct cash payments to individuals, expanded unemployment benefits, and business assistance funds.

Criminal Justice Reform: Programs that address structural issues in criminal justice systems, such as youth diversion programs and revisions to budgets and case management.

Direct Cash Assistance: Unrestricted cash flowing directly to individuals and families.

Employment Opportunities: Funding allocations that will result in job creation.

Expiration: The date at which funds are no longer available for expenditure. Expiration dates vary by program.

General Fiscal Support: Flexible funds available for broad COVID-19 economic recovery efforts.

Homeowners Assistance: Programs that support property owners in maintaining their homeowner status and that help non-homeowners pursue ownership.

Homelessness Supports/Prevention: Programs and wraparound support for people experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness.

Household Investment: Programs that provide targeted support for households, such as direct cash assistance and legal services, and expanding awareness of and access to public services.

Household Supportive Services: Services addressing household stability, such as unemployment insurance, energy affordability assistance, and early education assistance.

Housing: Programs addressing a range of needs for renters, homeowners, and people experiencing homelessness, including affordability, stability, shelter solutions, and temporary and permanent supportive housing services.

Infrastructure: Programs that support organizational structures and facilities, such as buildings, roads, highways, and bridges.

Job Training: Programs aimed at equipping people with the necessary skills to obtain and maintain jobs in specific industries.

Renter Assistance: Programs supporting people and households living in rental housing.

Small Business: Programs that support small businesses in maintaining and expanding operations.

Transportation: Programs that support transit systems and the infrastructure that supports them, including vehicles, buses, trains, bicycles, and pedestrian walkways.

Utility Assistance: Assistance to households to cover utility costs, including water.

Victim Support Services: Services and supports for victims of violent crime and their families, including mental health supports, crisis intervention, support with accessing crime victim compensation, housing, and food.

Violence Prevention/Reduction: Funding to prevent or reduce violence, including violence intervention programming and community groups.

Workforce Supportive Services: Programs that connect people to employment opportunities.

Workforce Sustainability: Assistance to maintain the existing workforce.