



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
875 15TH St. NW, Washington, DC 20005

MEETING MINUTES – CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

Date: March 4, 2021

Time: 2:00 pm – 2:35 pm EST

Location: Microsoft Teams Meeting: 1 646-893-7101

Conference ID: (b) (6)

Attendees:

City and County of Honolulu

Rowena Santamaria, Fiscal Officer
Derwin Shimabukuro, Fiscal Officer
Danette Maruyama, Deputy Managing Director
Kelli Nishimura, Budget and Fiscal Service Deputy Director
Kathleen Kelly, Deputy Corporation Counsel
Michael Formby, Managing Director
Charma Silva, Assistant Manager
Paul Aoki, Acting Preparation Council
Nancy Abilay,
Andy Kawano, Director of Fiscal Services
Reid Yamashiro, Deputy Corporation Counsel

Office of the Inspector General

Donna Joseph, Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Audit
Andrea Smith, Audit Director, CARES Act
Kimleon Turner, Audit Manager, CARES Act
Tiffany Sanders, Audit Staff, CARES Act
C. Rebecca Pikas, Audit Staff, CARES Act
(b) (6); (b) (7)(C) Special Agent, Office of Investigations

Purpose:

To meet with the City and County of Honolulu to discuss a complaint alleging the potential misuse of Coronavirus Relief Funds (CRF).

Discussion:

We provided a brief overview of Title V of The *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act* (CARES Act). We detailed that Treasury's Office of the Inspector General (TOIG), Office of Investigations (OI) received a complaint alleging that the City and County of Honolulu intends to use some of its CRF proceeds:

- to purchase equipment for various departments;
- Public Safety Payroll expenses for temporary, permanent staff, and return of separated or retired staff;
- Overtime premium pay;
- Technology Infrastructure Upgrades; and
- Community Related Activities

We asked the city and county officials if they were familiar with the ***AER Committee City and County of Honolulu CARES Overview document*** dated September 8, 2020. City officials were not familiar with the document and requested our office provide a copy of the document. We inquired about the total amount of CRF allocated to each Department and the specific amount of CRF allocated to Public Health & Safety Payroll. City officials withheld comment and requested our office follow-up in writing with specific funding related questions.

Follow-up

TOIG provided a detail list of questions to the City and County of Honolulu for the following departments:

1. Honolulu Police Department (HPD)
2. Honolulu Fire Department (HFD)
3. Department of Transportation Services (DTS)
4. Honolulu Emergency Service Department (HESD)
5. Department of Information Technology (DIT)
6. Department of Community Services (DCS)
7. Board of Water Supply (BWS)
8. Department of Enterprise Services (DES)
9. Department of Budget and Fiscal Services (BFS)
10. Department of Facility Maintenance (DFM)

Update 5.5.21 – We reviewed the supporting documentation provided by Honolulu and determined no further follow-up is required. The supporting documentation is appropriate and sufficient to determine eligible use of CRF proceeds. The supporting documentation has been saved at *O:\Audit\Directorate - CARES Act\Complaints\Local Units of Government\Honolulu\Support Received*.

OIG Conclusion

1. **Payroll Expenses** – This is an eligible use of CRF. Treasury’s most recently updated *Coronavirus Relief Fund Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and*

Tribal Governments (Guidance) document, re-published in the Federal Register on January 15, 2021 allow for payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

In response to our request, the City and County of Honolulu provided the:

- Department of Budget and Fiscal Service Emergency Proclamation Procurement Request Form which identified the description of goods/services, vendor name, amount of request, term of contract, details of the process utilized to select vendor, and signature of approving official;
- Department of Budget and Fiscal Service BFS-P-89 Addendum for Use of CARES ACT Coronavirus Relief Fund which identified the description of goods/services, explain how & why the expenditure to be incurred is due to public emergency with respect to COVID-19, confirmation that the expenditure was not included in the City's budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020, confirmation that the expenditure was incurred between March 1, 2020 and December 30, 2020, and signature of approving officials.
- We receive payroll support for the following departments:
 - Honolulu Police Department (HPD)
 - Honolulu Fire Department (HFD)
 - Department of Transportation Services (DTS)
 - Honolulu Emergency Service Department (HESD)
 - Department of Enterprise Services (DES)

Action Item: **No further action on the part of OA is required.**

2. **Equipment Purchases** – This is an eligible use of CRF. Treasury's most recently updated *Coronavirus Relief Fund Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments* (Guidance) document, re-published in the Federal Register on January 15, 2021 clarifies necessary expenditures as follows:

Necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency

The requirement that expenditures be incurred "due to" the public health emergency means that expenditures must be used for actions taken to respond to the public health emergency. These may include expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by addressing medical or public health needs, as well as expenditures incurred to respond to second-order effects of

the emergency, such as by providing economic support to those suffering from employment or business interruptions due to COVID-19-related business closures. Funds may not be used to fill shortfalls in government revenue to cover expenditures that would not otherwise qualify under the statute. Although a broad range of uses is allowed, revenue replacement is not a permissible use of Fund payments.

Additionally, Treasury's most recently updated *Coronavirus Relief Fund Frequently Asked Questions*, re-published in the Federal Register on January 15, 2021, states the following with respect to purchase equipment:

FAQ #58 May payments from the Fund be used for real property acquisition and improvements and to purchase equipment to address the COVID-19 public health emergency?

As with all uses of payments from the Fund, the use of payments to acquire or improve property is limited to that which is necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. In the context of acquisitions of real estate and acquisitions of equipment, this means that the acquisition itself must be necessary. In particular, a government must (i) determine that it is not able to meet the need arising from the public health emergency in a cost-effective manner by leasing property or equipment or by improving property already owned and (ii) maintain documentation to support this determination. Likewise, an improvement, such as the installation of modifications to permit social distancing, would need to be determined to be necessary to address the COVID-19 public health emergency.

In response to our request, the City and County of Honolulu provided the Department of Budget and Fiscal Service Emergency Proclamation Procurement Request Form which identified the description of goods/services, vendor name, amount of request, term of contract, details of the process utilized to select vendor, and signature of approving official for the following:

- Honolulu Police Department –
 - 100 vehicles purchases totaling \$3,600,478 including 40 ATV's, 5 UTV's, 18 UT, 8 isolation paddy wagons, 8 rapid response trucks, 8 speed trailer combos, 2 full size hal-ton trucks, 6 emergency transport vans, 6 F150 pick-up trucks, 2 Ford Transit 150 Passenger Vans, 10 Chevy Colorado Pick-up Trucks, 2 Mitsubishi Box Trucks, 4 Utility Terrain Vehicles, 10 Utility Trailers, and 3 Rapid Response Trucks;

- a training simulator;
- Boston Dynamics SPOT Robot;
- 20 FLIR E95 handheld thermal camera, 40 FLIR Extech IR200 non-contact thermometer, 20 FLIR breach thermal imaging cameras, and 20 FLIR A700 thermal camera;
- Honolulu Fire Department
 - 11 Rapid Response Vehicles
- Department of Transportation Services
 - 27 Handivans
- Honolulu Emergency Service Department
 - 10 ambulances, 1 utility terrain vehicle, 10 red pick-up trucks, and emergency response equipment for the 10 trucks.
- Department of Information Technology (DIT)
 - Cyber Security Software Upgrade
- Department of Budget and Fiscal Services
 - Special Mailing for Real Property Tax Bill Installment
- Board of Water Supply
 - Renovations to public lobby

Action Item: **No further action on the part of OA is required.**

3. Other Items

- Department of Community Service (DCS) – Honolulu responded that CRF proceeds were not used to purchase a hybrid vehicle.
- Department of Facility Maintenance – Honolulu responded that CRF proceeds were not used to repair two broken elevators.

Action Item: **No further action on the part of OA is required.**

Recommendation: We determined this is not a CRF eligible use issue. There are no investigative matters which require follow up by the Office of Investigation. We will follow up with OI on our determination.

ATTACHMENT 1

City and County of Honolulu Responses to Questions Regarding Coronavirus Relief Fund Expenditures

This responds to the questions posed in the document entitled “Questions for the City and County of Honolulu” dated March 5, 2021. For ease of reference, the questions are restated below and our responses follow.

1. Honolulu Police Department (HPD)

a. Allocation

i. What was the TOTAL amount of CRF allocated to HPD?

As of February 28, 2020, \$27,041,559 has been expended or encumbered.

b. Payroll

i. What is the total amount of CRF proceeds used or planned for use to cover Public Safety Payroll for HPD?

HPD Overtime	\$	(b) (4)	
HPD Payroll (surge test 2.0)	\$	(b) (4)	
Community Service Specialists & Public Safety Officer (2020)	\$	(b) (4)	
Public Safety Officer (2021)	\$	(b) (4)	ESTIMATE
Total	\$	13,536,954.99	

ii. What time period did this expenditure cover?

March 10, 2020 – December 30, 2020 & January 19, 2021 – April 24, 2021

iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification?

See Supporting Documentation Folder with Filenames (FN):

1 HPD_B_iii_OT P89 1331 Aug to Dec 2020
1 HPD_B_iii_OT P89 2020-159 July 2020
1 HPD_B_iii_OT P89 2020-160 FY20
1 HPD_B_iii_OT P89 2020-300 August 2020
1 HPD_B_iii_OT P89 2020-414 September 2020
1 HPD_B_iii_OT P89 2020-532 October 2020
1 HPD_B_iii_OT P89 2020-596 November 2020
1 HPD_B_iii_OT P89 2020-617 December 2020 estimate
1 HPD_B_iii_OT P89 2021-8 December 2020 additional
1 HPD_B_iii-Regular and OT_P89 (2020-578) to 12.14.2020

Along with approved P89 eforms, the below was used to determine CARES reimbursement:

HPD Overtime	OT cards were coded with a covid custom 3 code and approved/verified by supervisor & commander
HPD Payroll (surge test 2.0)	ICS-211 timesheets filled out for those working on surge testing
CSS & Public Safety Officer (2020)	Community Service Specialists were hired solely to work at HONU/LIFT, which transitioned into POST. Overtime worked at POST was reimbursed by CARES. Police Service Officers were hired solely to assist with department covid operations
Public Safety Officer (2021)	Some Police Service Officers contracts were extended to assist with vaccine operations

c. Purchases

Vehicles

- i. Has the City and County of Honolulu used or planned to use CRF proceeds to purchase over 100 vehicles purchases totaling \$3,600,478 including 40 ATV's, 5 UTV's, 18 UT, 8 isolation paddy wagons, 8 rapid response trucks, 8 speed trailer combos, 2 full size hal-ton trucks, 6 emergency transport vans, 6 F150 pick-up trucks, 2 Ford Transit 150 Passenger Vans, 10 Chevy Colorado Pick-up Trucks, 2 Mitsubishi Box Trucks, 4 Utility Terrain Vehicles, 10 Utility Trailers, and 3 Rapid Response Trucks? **Yes, although the last item, "3 Rapid Response Trucks" is duplicative of the "8 rapid response trucks" listed earlier.**
- ii. If yes, what was the total amount of CRF proceeds used or planned for use? **\$3,355,490.09**
- iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification?
Please see "Attachment 2: Purchases Justification", Items 1-14

Training Simulator

- i. Has the City and County of Honolulu used or planned to use CRF proceeds to purchase a training simulator for force scenarios totaling \$118,102? **Yes**
- ii. If yes, what was the total amount of CRF proceeds used or planned for use? **\$118,102.64**
- iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification?
Please see "Attachment 2: Purchases Justification", Item 15

Boston Dynamics SPOT Robot

- i. Has the City and County of Honolulu used or planned to use CRF proceeds to purchase a Boston Dynamics SPOT Robot totaling \$150,045? [Yes](#)
- ii. If yes, what was the total amount of CRF proceeds used or planned for use? [\\$150,045](#)
- iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification?
[Please see "Attachment 2: Purchases Justification", Item 16](#)

Thermal Cameras

- i. Has the City and County of Honolulu used or planned to use CRF proceeds to purchase 20 FLIR E95 handheld thermal camera, 40 FLIR Extech IR200 non-contact thermometer, 20 FLIR breach thermal imaging cameras, and 20 FLIR A700 thermal camera totaling approximately \$755,779? [Yes](#)
- ii. If yes, what was the total amount of CRF proceeds used or planned for use? [\\$775,779](#)
- iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification?
[Please see "Attachment 2: Purchases Justification", Item 17](#)

2. Honolulu Fire Department (HFD)

a. Allocation

- i. What was the total amount of CRF allocated to HFD?
[As of February 28, 2020, \\$7,170,247 has been expended or encumbered.](#)

b. Payroll

- i. What is the total amount of CRF proceeds used or planned for use to cover Public Safety Payroll for HFD? [\\$1,365,933](#)
- ii. What time period does this expenditure cover? [3/05/20-12/30/20](#)
- iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification?
[The proceeds were used to cover payroll for staff involved in COVID-19 surge testing and vaccination distribution.](#)

[Approved P89s attached. Filenames:](#)

[2 HFD_B_iii OT_ staff P89 2020-537](#)

[2 HFD_B_iii OT_ testing P89 2020-106](#)

[2 HFD_B_iii OT_ testing P89 2020-394](#)

[2 HFD_B_iii Regular and OT_vaccine dist P89 2020-603](#)

[2 HFD_B_iii Regular_staff P89 2020-538](#)

c. Purchases

- i. Has the City and County of Honolulu used or planned to use CRF proceeds to purchase 11 Rapid Response Vehicles totaling \$917,000? **Yes**
 - ii. If yes, what was the total amount of CRF proceeds used or planned for use? **\$737,008**
 - iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification?
Please see "Attachment 2: Purchases Justification" Item 18
- 3. Department of Transportation Services (DTS)
 - a. Allocation
 - i. What was the total amount of CRF allocated to DTS? **As of February 28, 2020, \$7,745,916 has been expended or encumbered.**
 - b. Payroll
 - i. What is the total amount of CRF used or planned for use to cover Public Safety Payroll for DTS? **None**
 - ii. What time period did this expenditure cover? **N/A**
 - iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification? **N/A**
 - c. Purchases
 - i. Has the City and County of Honolulu used or planned to use CRF proceeds to purchase 27 Handivans totaling \$3,989,061? **Yes.**
 - ii. If yes, what was the total amount of CRF proceeds used or planned for use? **\$3,989,061.00**
 - iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification?
Please see "Attachment 2: Purchases Justification" Item 19
- 4. Honolulu Emergency Service Department (HESD)
 - a. Allocation
 - i. What was the total amount of CRF allocated to HESD?
As of February 28, 2020, \$16,673,323 has been expended or encumbered.
 - b. Payroll
 - i. What is the total amount of CRF proceeds used or planned for use to cover Public Safety Payroll for HESD? **\$ 4,912,159.52. NOTE: These funds request are inclusive of Vaccination Clinics. Also of the 10 approved contact tracers, we were only in need of 4.**
 - ii. What time period did this expenditure cover? **3/5/20-6/30/21**
 - iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification?
The funding was used to fund contract positions for decontamination services, physical services, contract tracers, COVID-19 testing and vaccination services as well as for overtime for regular staff that support

COVID-19 response and for other staff redirected to respond to COVID-19.

See Supporting Documentation Folder with Filenames (FN):

4 HESD_B_iii Contract_IMT services P89 2021-3
4 HESD_B_iii Contract_decontamination P89 1255
4 HESD_B_iii Contract_infectious disease addtl staff P89 1313
4 HESD_B_iii Contract_physical tests P89 1216
4 HESD_B_iii OT_surge ambulance P89 2020-397
4 HESD_B_iii OT_vaccination P89 2020-615
4 HESD_B_iii OT_testing P89 2020-364
4 HESD_B_iii OT_vaccination P89 2021-15
4 HESD_B_iii Regular and OT_testing P89 2020-578
4 HESD_B_iii Regular_contact tracing P89 1366
4 HESD_B_iii Regular_contact tracing P89 2020-75
4 HESD_B_iii Regular_contact tracing P89 2020-630
4 HESD_B_iii Regular_Ocean Safety P89 2020-634

c. Purchases

- i. Has the City and County of Honolulu used or planned to use CRF proceeds to purchase 10 ambulances, 1 utility terrain vehicle, 10 red pick-up trucks, and emergency response equipment for the 10 trucks used for mobile operations? Yes, however only 5 of 10 ambulances were purchased due to vendor availability. The other equipment for mobile operations support is currently in use. HESD also purchased 9, not 1 utility terrain vehicles (UTV).
- ii. If yes, what was the total amount of CRF proceeds used or plan for use? \$2,523,329.85
- iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification? Please see "Attachment 2: Purchases Justification", Items 20-22

5. Department of Information Technology (DIT)

a. Allocation

- i. What was the total amount of CRF allocated to DIT? As of February 28, 2020, \$3,697,133 has been expended.

b. Purchases

- i. Has the City and County of Honolulu used or planned to use CRF proceeds to purchase \$686,842 worth of system upgrades for cyber security software? Yes.
- ii. If yes, what was the total amount of CRF proceeds used or planned for use? \$682,030.64
- iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification?

Please see "Attachment 2: Purchases Justification", Item 23

6. Department of Community Services (DCS)

a. Allocation

- i. What was the total amount of CRF allocated to DCS?
As of February 28, 2020, \$69,970,007 has been expended or encumbered.

b. Purchases

- i. Has the City and County of Honolulu used or planned to use CRF proceeds to purchase a hybrid vehicle for \$60,000? No. The city used other CARES Act funds received from HUD to purchase the vehicle. The vehicle is used by staff administering the Section 8 Housing program for the city.
- ii. If yes, what, what was the total amount of CRF proceeds used or planned for use? N/A
- iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification? N/A

c. Special Projects

- i. Has the City and County of Honolulu used or planned to use CRF proceeds to fund the Hau'ula Homestead Road Project? No. The transaction referred to above included an incorrect description in the report. The project is to provide supportive services for individuals with HIV/AIDS and was funded through CARES Act funds received from HUD.
- ii. If yes, what was the total amount of CRF proceeds used or plan for use? N/A
- iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification? N/A

7. Board of Water Supply (BWS)

a. Allocation

- What was the total amount of CRF allocated to BWS?
As of February 28, 2020, \$915,360 has been expended or encumbered.

b. Projects

- i. Has the City and County of Honolulu used or planned to use CRF proceeds to purchase two 20 inch line valves replacements for a broken valve? No. The transaction referred to above included an incorrect description in the report. The funds were used for architectural services for lobby renovations to ensure social distancing.
- ii. If yes, what was the total amount of CRF proceeds used or planned for use? \$59,143
- iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification?

Board of Water Supply has a public lobby that was open to the public with little or no separation between staff and the public. Renovations were made to limit access by the public to staff and included enclosing the cashier windows and customer service staff and installing glass partitions and a microphone system for use in working with the public.

See Supporting Documentation Folder with Filenames (FN):

7 BWS_B_iii_Emergency Procurement

7 BWS_B_iii_Emergency Procurement amend

8. Department of Enterprise Services (DES)

a. Allocation

- i. What was the total amount of CRF allocated to DES?

As of February 28, 2020, \$178,431 has been expended.

b. Payroll

- i. What is the total amount of CRF proceeds used or planned for use to cover Public Safety Payroll for DES? \$74,163 Usher support for the Zoo and PSC support for the Golf Courses)

- ii. What time period did this expenditure cover? 5/14/20-12/30/20

- iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification?

City golf courses hired staff on a contract basis to assist with additional cleaning and sanitizing to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The Honolulu Zoo hired staff on a contract basis to monitor and direct patrons of the zoo to ensure social distancing mandates were observed to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

See Supporting Documentation Folder with Filenames (FN):

8 DES_B_iii_Contract_cleaning_golf courses P89 1205

8 DES_B_iii_Contract_usher support_Zoo P89 1222

9. Department of Budget and Fiscal Services (BFS)

a. Allocation

- i. What was the total amount of CRF allocated to BFS?

As of February 28, 2020, \$789,131 has been expended or encumbered.

b. Payroll

- i. What is the total amount of CRF proceeds used or planned for use to cover Public Safety Payroll for BFS? \$0

- ii. What time period did this expenditure cover? N/A

iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification? **N/A**

c. Purchases

- i. Has the City and County of Honolulu used or planned to use \$58,287 in CRF proceeds for special mailing of real property tax bill installments? **Yes**
- ii. If yes, what was the total amount of CRF proceeds used or planned for use? **\$58,287.58**
- iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification?
Due to the pandemic all taxpayers were given a one-time option of paying the first installment of their real property tax, normally due in full on August 20, in four monthly installments. The funds were used to make programming changes to accommodate the changes to the billing software.

**See Supporting Documentation Folder with Filenames (FN):
9 BFS_C_iii Emergency Procurement No. 845**

10. Department of Facility Maintenance (DFM)

a. Allocation

- i. What was the total amount of CRF allocated to DFM?
As of February 28, 2020, \$81,140 has been expended.

b. Purchases

- i. Has the City and County of Honolulu used or planned to use \$457,000 in CRF proceeds to repair two broken elevators at FMB? **No. The City considered using CRF proceeds to repair the elevators as reflected on the “AER Committee City and County of Honolulu CARES Overview”, dated September 8, 2020, however it was later determined that CRF proceeds would not be used.**
- ii. If yes, what was the total amount of CRF proceeds used or planned for use for this expenditure? **N/A**
- iii. What documentation was provided to support this justification? **N/A**

ATTACHMENT 2

Purchases Justification¹

HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT (HPD)

1. 40 All-Terrain Vehicles	Justification: The coordinated purchase of 40 all-terrain vehicles (“ATVs”), 5 utility task vehicles (“UTVs”), and 18 utility trailers (“UTs”) was necessary to allow HPD to effectively enforce beach and park closures and restrictions that were imposed to reduce the morbidity and mortality of COVID-19 on O‘ahu. The vehicles were also necessary for HPD to monitor public activities at beaches and parks and educate the public regarding mandated restrictions and public health precautions.
2. 5 Utility Task Vehicles	
3. 18 Utility Trailers	

For much of the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic, City and State parks and beaches on the island of O‘ahu were either closed (See, e.g., Mayor’s Emergency Orders 2020-02 and 2020-25), or open only for strictly limited purposes (See, e.g., Mayor’s Emergency Orders 2020-08 and 2020-26). The City alone has 304 park locations on 4,963 acres, including approximately 67 parks along beaches and the shoreline. Much of that area is not accessible by car.

Parks and beaches are among the island’s most prominent gathering places. Effective enforcement, monitoring and education regarding the public health measures imposed at parks and beaches was crucial to curtailing COVID-19 on O‘ahu. In fact, the ATV purchases at issue occurred in the midst of a surge in COVID-19 cases so significant as to command the intervention of federal public health officials and an infusion of substantial federal support for unprecedented island-wide mass COVID-19 testing. <https://www.staradvertiser.com/2020/08/28/hawaii-news/u-s-surgeon-general-warns-spike-will-continue-as-covid-19-cases-climb-above-300/> In response to the alarming increase in COVID-19 cases the Mayor and the Chief of Police announced a “COVID enforcement team” of 160 officers aimed at enforcement of park and beach closures. <https://www.hawaiinewsnow.com/2020/08/06/hpd-launch-hotline-reporting-violations-covid-emergency-orders/>

¹ In some cases, the Department of the Corporation Counsel reviewed the purchase requests. The communications between the Department of the Corporation Counsel and the other City departments in the course of these reviews are attorney-client privileged communications and are not provided with this response.

	<p>As set forth in the attached documentation submitted for approval of the purchase, prior to this purchase, HPD had only 22 operational ATVs to cover eight districts, allowing only two to three ATVs per district. That inventory did not provide HPD with the mobility necessary to effectively monitor trail heads, homeless encampments, and other beach, park, and outdoor areas that are not practically accessible by foot patrol alone. Officers were initially directed to conduct enforcement on foot, which limited the geographical reach and effectiveness of their patrols and operations.</p> <p>The documentation supporting the purchase explains that with the COVID enforcement team “ramping up immediately and expected to continue throughout the year,” comprising 20 dedicated officers over two shifts for each of the eight districts per day, 80 ATVs per day would reasonably be required. However, that number was reduced by taking into account patrols that would be conducted by car.</p> <p>It was anticipated that COVID enforcement team would encounter persons with disabilities and limited mobility (including homeless persons) who needed to be transported from their locations. HPD had 0 UTVs and did not have any other means to transport such persons except by escort or gurney. The 5 UTVs were necessary to transport individuals in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.</p> <p>The utility trailers were necessary to transport the ATVs and UTVs between their storage locations and their deployment locations.</p> <p>Accordingly, the City submits that that the ATV, UTV, and UT purchases qualified as “necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19)”, as understood “broadly to mean that the expenditure is reasonably necessary for its intended use in the reasonable judgment of the government officials responsible for spending Fund payments,” and as further supported by the following examples of eligible expenditures set forth in Treasury’s Guidance:</p> <p><i>Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures</i></p> <p>Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>2. Public health expenses such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expenses for communication and enforcement by State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments of public health orders related to COVID-19. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p>
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	<p>6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund’s eligibility criteria.</p> <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u> Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 1 HPD_C_iii_Vehicles_1.2.3</p>
<p>4. 8 Isolation Paddy Wagons</p>	<p><u>Justification:</u> Eight isolation paddy wagons were purchased to transport detainees safely, in accordance with recommended public health precautions, to reduce the risk of COVID-19 exposure and infection. Consistent with CDC guidelines pertaining to the transportation of individuals who may be at risk of COVID-19 infection, the isolation paddy wagons were equipped with the following features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Isolated front (driver) and rear (passenger) compartments; 2. Separate air ventilation systems for the front and rear compartments; and 3. Convenient access for decontamination. <p>See Interim Guidance on Management of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Correctional and Detention Facilities, <i>Transporting Individuals with Confirmed and Suspected COVID-19 and Quarantined Close Contacts</i>, https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/correction-detention/guidance-correctional-detention.html#Transporting (referring to guidance for Emergency Medical Services). Eight isolation paddy wagons were purchased so that one could be allocated to each HPD district.</p> <p>Prior to this purchase, detainees were transported by patrol vehicles which do not allow for 6-foot distancing between occupants, and are equipped only with a single air conditioning system, putting officers and detainees at increased risk of COVID-19 exposure and infection.</p> <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u> Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 1 HPD_C_iii_Vehicles_4</p>
<p>5. 8 Rapid Response Trucks</p>	<p><u>Justification:</u> Rapid response trucks were purchased to enable HPD to respond safely and effectively to incidents involving a high risk of COVID-19 transmission. Crime Reduction Units (“CRUs”) in each of the eight HPD districts are trained to deal with biological hazards encountered in law enforcement response, but the single passenger mini-van assigned to each CRU was not large enough to transport personal protective equipment (“PPE”) necessary for COVID-19 precautions in addition to the equipment and supplies</p>

necessary for other CRU emergency response. As explained in the attached documentation, to support CRU deployments, the CRU passenger mini-vans carry large door breaching tools, tactical medical supplies and equipment, ballistic body armor, ballistic shields, ballistic helmets, rifles and ammunition, and less lethal force options. They are also prepared to deploy for riot and crowd control, and carry large protective shields, additional body armor for arms, legs, and feet, and less lethal munitions and launchers for this purpose. These essential items leave almost no room for PPE necessary for COVID-19 protection, such as tanks for self-contained breathing apparatus, air purifying respirators, COVID-19 response kits, and decontamination equipment. In seeking approval for this purchase, HPD submitted photos depicting the equipment and supplies carried in the minivan, and the problematic crowded conditions. To require each CRU to restock and organize their single passenger mini-van prior to each deployment would impede efficiency, delay response, potentially leave officers unprepared, and ultimately compromise the public's and the officers' health and safety. The City therefore determined that it was necessary for the mini-vans to continue to be dedicated to non-COVID-19 law enforcement response, while the rapid response trucks would carry items necessary for COVID-19 protection and response. Eight rapid response trucks were purchased so that one could be allocated to each HPD district.

Accordingly, the City submits that the eight rapid response trucks qualified as “necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19)”, as understood “broadly to mean that the expenditure is reasonably necessary for its intended use in the reasonable judgment of the government officials responsible for spending Fund payments.”

In particular, the purchases qualified as necessary “expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by addressing medical or public health needs...” and as further supported by the following examples of eligible expenditures set forth in Treasury’s Guidance:

Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures

Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:

* * *

- 2. Public health expenses such as:
 - Expenses for acquisition and distribution of medical and protective supplies, including sanitizing products and personal protective equipment, for medical personnel, police officers, social workers, child protection services, and child welfare officers, direct

	<p>service providers for older adults and individuals with disabilities in community settings, and other public health or safety workers in connection with the COVID-19 public health emergency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19 <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund’s eligibility criteria.</p> <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u> Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 1 HPD_C_iii_Vehicles_5a 1 HPD_C_iii_Vehicles_5b</p>
6. 8 Speed Trailer Combos	<p><u>Justification:</u> As COVID-19 restricted residents’ daily activities, traffic volume was greatly reduced and HPD observed a marked increase in speeding. The eight sign board/speed trailer combos were purchased to curtail speeding as they are capable of detecting and posting the speed of passing vehicles. The sign boards also served the dual purpose of communicating other messages of import, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Stay at home b. Safer at home c. Beach closed d. Keep 6 feet apart e. Wear mask f, Violators will be cited and/or arrested <p>As shown in the attached documentation, HPD was asked to provide additional information to justify this purchase, which we believe establishes that the purchase qualified as “necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19)”, as understood “broadly to mean that the expenditure is reasonably necessary for its intended use in the reasonable judgment of the government officials responsible for spending Fund payments.” In particular, we believe the purchase was supported by the following examples of eligible expenditures set forth in Treasury’s Guidance:</p> <p><i>Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures</i></p>

	<p>Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>2. Public health expenses such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses for communication and enforcement by State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments of public health orders related to COVID-19 ... • Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19 <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund's eligibility criteria.</p> <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u> Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 1 HPD_C_iii_Vehicles_6</p>
<p>7. 2 Full-Size Half-Ton Trucks</p>	<p><u>Justification:</u> The Honolulu Police Department purchased two full-sized trucks to serve as all-purpose utility vehicles for COVID-19 response efforts. At the time of the purchase, two trucks were pulled from the 911 operational response inventory and used instead for various COVID-19 purposes. This purchase was to acquire two trucks for COVID-19 response efforts so that the existing trucks could return to their normal and essential service. The two trucks were necessary to perform the following COVID-related functions:</p> <p>1. Food distribution. Hawaii is among the states with the highest cost of living, and with the State's economy heavily dependent on tourism, the coronavirus pandemic dramatically affected food insecurity in the State. One national study observed that Hawaii moved from 19th to 6th in national rankings for childhood food insecurity, and was second only to Nevada in its projected increase in unemployment because of the COVID-19 pandemic. https://www.feedingamerica.org/sites/default/files/2020-10/Brief_Local%20Impact_10.2020_0.pdf. To address this crisis, the City partnered with nonprofit organizations to conduct 20 large food distribution events and 127 smaller community food distribution events between April through December 2020. The HPD trucks were necessary to support food distribution efforts, including, without limitation, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towing message boards to provide site information to the public • Towing light trailers to support operations during non-daylight hours

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributing equipment and supplies to volunteers (bottled water, food, traffic control devices, protective equipment, etc.) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Provisional Outdoor Screening and Triage (POST). While not the primary fleet in support of POST (described below), the two trucks were necessary to transport large generators, tents, restroom trailers, food, water, and other equipment and supplies for the POST program. 3. Vaccine distribution. HPD provides logistical support to the City’s Department of Emergency Management and the Hawaii State Department of Health in setting up and operating vaccination centers across the island. The trucks were necessary to move trailers of medication and other supplies and equipment to and from various vaccine distribution locations. 4. Outreach, Education and Enforcement. The trucks were necessary for HPD to more completely conduct enforcement, education and outreach with respect to public health mandates and practices, in remote, hard-to-reach areas. These trucks are also utilized for COVID response and training (decontamination/respirator classes) for HPD personnel. 5. Supply Distribution. The trucks distribute PPE, decontamination equipment and supplies as needed at various district stations. <p>Accordingly, the City submits that the purchases qualified as necessary “expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by addressing medical or public health needs, as well as expenditures incurred to respond to second-order effects of the emergency, such as by providing economic support to those suffering from employment or business interruptions due to COVID-19-related business closures.” This is further supported by the following examples of eligible expenditures set forth in Treasury’s Guidance:</p> <p><i>Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures</i></p> <p>Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Public health expenses such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses for communication and enforcement by State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments of public health orders related to COVID-19.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses for acquisition and distribution of medical and protective supplies, including sanitizing products and personal protective equipment, for medical personnel, police officers, social workers, child protection services, and child welfare officers, direct service providers for older adults and individuals with disabilities in community settings, and other public health or safety workers in connection with the COVID-19 public health emergency. • Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19. • Expenses for quarantining individuals. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>4. Expenses of actions to facilitate compliance with COVID-19-related public health measures, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses for food delivery to residents, including, for example, senior citizens and other vulnerable populations, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions. • Expenses for care for homeless populations provided to mitigate COVID-19 effects and enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund’s eligibility criteria.</p> <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u> Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 1 HPD_C_iii_Vehicles_7</p>
<p>8. 6 Emergency Transport Vans</p>	<p><u>Justification:</u> In addition to repurposing two trucks from HPD’s existing fleet to provide necessary assistance for food distribution, POST, vaccine distribution, and enforcement, as discussed above, HPD also had to repurpose passenger vans for those purposes. While temporary use of these passenger vans for COVID-19 purposes could be accommodated, the passenger vans were intended for and needed for community programs and training academy purposes. The acquisition of additional transport vans was necessary so that HPD’s existing passenger vans could be returned to their essential purposes while support for COVID-19 response activities could be maintained. The passenger vans were necessary to transport supplies, such as water, food, sanitizing products, and PPE to food distribution sites, to deliver food, water and support personnel to food distribution centers across the island, such as the Aloha Stadium and the Waipio Soccer Complex. The vans were also used to transport personnel while maintaining social</p>

distancing, limiting each van to 4 to 5 persons per ride. Each van was out of service between rides for decontamination, requiring additional vans for uninterrupted essential transportation capacity. The vans were also used for similar purposes for COVID-19 surge testing and vaccine distribution. A secondary usage was to support POST locations, in the event evacuation became necessary. In addition, the vans would be utilized to transport homeless individuals to isolation and quarantine locations and more permanent shelter across the island, should the need arise, and for the delivery of food and supplies to residents, senior citizens and other vulnerable populations to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Accordingly, the City submits that the passenger van purchases qualified as necessary “expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by addressing medical or public health needs, as well as expenditures incurred to respond to second-order effects of the emergency, such as by providing economic support to those suffering from employment or business interruptions due to COVID-19-related business closures.” This is further supported by the following examples of eligible expenditures set forth in Treasury’s Guidance:

Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures

Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:

* * *

- 2. Public health expenses such as:
 - Expenses for communication and enforcement by State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments of public health orders related to COVID-19.
 - Expenses for acquisition and distribution of medical and protective supplies, including sanitizing products and personal protective equipment, for medical personnel, police officers, social workers, child protection services, and child welfare officers, direct service providers for older adults and individuals with disabilities in community settings, and other public health or safety workers in connection with the COVID-19 public health emergency.
 - Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19.
 - Expenses for quarantining individuals.

* * *

- 4. Expenses of actions to facilitate compliance with COVID-19-related public health measures, such as:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses for food delivery to residents, including, for example, senior citizens and other vulnerable populations, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions. • Expenses for care for homeless populations provided to mitigate COVID-19 effects and enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund’s eligibility criteria.</p> <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u> Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 1 HPD_C_iii_Vehicles_8</p>
<p>POST Support:</p> <p>9. 6 Ford F-150 Pick-up Trucks</p> <p>10. 2 Ford Transit 150 Passenger Vans</p> <p>11. 2 Mitsubishi Box Trucks</p> <p>12. 4 Utility Terrain Vehicles</p>	<p><u>Justification:</u> Hawaii has consistently ranked #1 or #2 nationally in its homeless population per capita. The coronavirus pandemic drastically reduced available shelter space, creating an immediate need for places where homeless individuals could shelter safely in isolation. HPD created the Provisional Outdoor Screening and Triage program (“POST”) in direct response to the COVID-19 pandemic to provide homeless individuals with a place to shelter or temporarily quarantine, receive social services, and socially distance from other homeless individuals before they transition to a more permanent shelter. It was developed to protect the homeless population from COVID-19 exposure and infection, and to prevent them from contributing to the spread of COVID-19 in the community. Originally located at five sites, POST was later consolidated at Keehi Lagoon Park. It comprises several centralized temporary structures and more than 100 individual tents, spread out over five acres, divided into four large separately fenced areas. One site was always open 24 hours a day as an intake site. Individuals are initially placed in an intake zone, which rotates among different locations, for a time-based quarantine of 15 days. Individuals later transition to a “blue zone” in a separate area where community service specialists navigate individuals to more permanent services and shelter or housing. In partnership with health care providers and non-profit partners, POST provides homeless individuals with 24/7 shelter, meals, snacks, water, COVID-19 testing, non-acute care, hygiene supplies, supportive services, and access to hygiene facilities and power.</p>





The set up and operation of POST involves large amounts of equipment and supplies, all of which must be mobile and transportable as there is little to no infrastructure at Keehi Lagoon Park. In-vehicle storage capacity is also necessary as there is insufficient weather proof storage capacity in the centralized temporary structures that have been erected. Mobility and storage are also necessary for the program to adapt to meet changing demands. Finally, POST requires the ability to move support personnel, supplies, and homeless persons along with their personal property and pets, between locations both within the site and off-site.

The purchase of 6 Ford F150 trucks was necessary to transport large amounts of tents, inflatable shelters, fencing, and construction materials. The trucks were also necessary to transport hygiene trailers, storage trailers, and two solar array trailers. The quantity of F150 trucks was determined based upon the number of trailers that required towing, and the quantity of supplies that needed to be moved. The F150 trucks were selected as the lowest cost, minimum class of work truck that could meet POST's needs.

The purchase of two Ford Transit 150 passenger vans was necessary to transport POST support personnel, including navigation specialists, homeless individuals, along with their personal property and pets, and sensitive electronic equipment and client paperwork.

The purchase of 2 Mitsubishi Box Trucks was necessary to provide covered and protected transport and storage of equipment and supplies for the POST program, and to allow for the adaptability of the program based upon demand.

The purchase of 4 UTVs was necessary to transport medical supplies, food, hygiene supplies and other humanitarian assistance within the expansive POST site. Two of the four UTVs are equipped with 4 seats and doors to safely transport POST participants, along with their property and pets, over rough outdoor terrain and long distances. To date, POST has served over 1000 homeless individuals, many of whom had limited mobility and required transportation assistance from the UTVs.

Accordingly, the City submits that the foregoing vehicle purchases qualified as necessary “expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by addressing medical or public health needs...” and as further supported by the following examples of eligible expenditures set forth in Treasury’s Guidance:

Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures

Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:

* * *

- 2. Public health expenses such as:
 - Expenses for acquisition and distribution of medical and protective supplies, including sanitizing products and personal protective equipment, for medical personnel, police officers, social workers, child protection services, and child welfare officers, direct service providers for older adults and individuals with disabilities in community settings, and other public health or safety workers in connection with the COVID-19 public health emergency.
 - Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19.
 - Expenses for quarantining individuals.

* * *

- 4. Expenses of actions to facilitate compliance with COVID-19-related public health measures, such as:
 - Expenses for food delivery to residents, including, for example, senior citizens and other vulnerable populations, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenses for care for homeless populations provided to mitigate COVID-19 effects and enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund’s eligibility criteria.</p> <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u> Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 1 HPD_C_iii_Vehicles_9-12</p>
13. 10 Chevy Colorado Pick-up Trucks	<p><u>Justification:</u> This purchase was necessary to provide vehicles for use by up to 150 contract police services officers (“PSOs”), who assist sworn police officers in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The PSOs are assigned to various police stations and cover all watches, and assist sworn HPD officers by transporting equipment, food, and supplies, directing traffic, and participating in community food drives and outreach projects related to the COVID-19 public health pandemic. HPD’s current fleet is insufficient to accommodate up to 150 PSOs. In addition, PSOs should not have access to all police equipment available in standard HPD fleet vehicles.</p> <p>Accordingly, the City submits that the Chevy Colorado pick-up truck purchases qualified as “necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19)”, as understood “broadly to mean that the expenditure is reasonably necessary for its intended use in the reasonable judgment of the government officials responsible for spending Fund payments.”</p> <p>In particular, the Chevy Colorado pick-up truck purchases qualified as necessary “expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by addressing medical or public health needs, as well as expenditures incurred to respond to second-order effects of the emergency, such as by providing economic support to those suffering from employment or business interruptions due to COVID-19-related business closures.” This is further supported by the following examples of eligible expenditures set forth in Treasury’s Guidance:</p> <p><i>Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures</i> Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p>

	<p>2. Public health expenses such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund's eligibility criteria.</p> <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u> Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 1 HPD_C_iii_Vehicles_13</p>
14. 10 Utility Trailers	<p><u>Justification:</u> ATVs quickly became an essential part of HPD COVID-19 response operations. The versatility and off-highway capabilities of ATVs make them an essential resource, due to numerous parks, beaches, rural areas and other areas inaccessible by other vehicles. Their ability to maneuver in tight spaces allows them to effectively control large crowds and vehicular traffic. ATVs were necessary to manage the large volume of vehicular traffic at City-sponsored food drives. They were necessary to enforce, monitor compliance with, and educate the public regarding, park and beach use restrictions, which ranged from closures, to social distancing and mask requirements, to the size of groups that could permissibly gather. ATVs are also used to notify persons in remote areas, including homeless encampments, about COVID-19 public health and safety matters.</p> <p>HPD had 23 operational ATVs in inventory (out of a total of 38 ATVs in inventory). There were six UTs in inventory, each of which can transport 2 ATVs, and some of which were not consistently usable. This left districts without the capability to transport and deploy ATVs, which prevented the use of ATVs for essential COVID-19 response functions. The ten utility trailers were necessary for HPD to have the capability to fully use their ATV fleet, without detracting from trailers that were needed for non COVID-19 operations.</p> <p>With the acquisition of 40 ATVs, 5 UTVs, and 18 UTs under items #1 - #3 above, HPD had a total inventory of 34 trailers (each capable of transporting two ATVs or one UTV) to deploy 63 ATVs and 5 UTVs for essential COVID-19 response activities.</p> <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u> Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 1 HPD_C_iii_Vehicles_14</p>

3 Rapid Response Trucks	<p>This is part of the purchase of Eight Rapid Response Vehicles under #5 above. Eight RRVs were approved, but the original supplier, Rainbow Chevrolet, had only five in inventory so the additional three were purchased from Ford. This was included in the documentation supporting Item #5.</p>
15. Training Simulator	<p>Justification: The training simulator was necessary to allow HPD to train police officers and recruits and fill essential, vacant positions, while minimizing the risk of COVID-19 exposure and infection, and minimizing the risk of serious disruption to HPD operations.</p> <p>HPD training has traditionally involved face-to-face mock interviews and live scenarios, usually requiring eight to ten HPD staff members for a class of trainees. However, the necessity of this purchase became evident after a former recruit at HPD’s training academy tested positive for COVID-19. Following the Hawaii Department of Health’s notification, the training facility was closed and decontaminated, and approximately 80 to 90 recruits, trainers and other HPD officers were quarantined for 14 days.</p> <p>To allow essential training to proceed with minimum risk to HPD personnel and minimum risk of disruption, HPD purchased one simulator to train police recruits using computer simulated face-to-face mock interviews and scenarios. The simulator provides effective training by allowing recruits to train with many different scenarios and subjects, while requiring only one trainer, and allowing trainers and trainees to maintain social distancing.</p> <p>Accordingly, the City submits that the training simulator purchase qualified as an “expenditure[] incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by addressing medical or public health needs...” and as further supported by the following examples of eligible uses set forth in Treasury’s Guidance:</p> <p><i>Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures</i></p> <p>Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>2. Public health expenses such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19. <p>...</p>

	<p>4. Expenses of actions to facilitate compliance with COVID-19-related public health measures, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund's eligibility criteria.</p> <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u> Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 1 HPD_C_iii_Training Simulator</p>
<p>16. Boston Dynamics SPOT Robot</p>	<p><u>Justification:</u> The SPOT robot purchase was necessary to allow for essential interactions between quarantined and/or COVID-19-positive POST occupants, POST personnel, and medical providers to occur remotely, in order to maintain social distancing and minimize the risk of COVID-19 exposure and infection. The SPOT robot is unique in its ability to traverse outdoor terrain along with its third party payload capability to carry out tasks that will reduce human exposure to risks. Specifically, the SPOT robot was necessary to perform the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> contactless temperature screening; contactless telemedicine consultations between homeless individuals and medical professionals; contactless delivery of medical supplies and daily essentials POST perimeter checks for the safety of occupants and the integrity of the program. <p>Accordingly, the City submits that the SPOT robot purchase qualified as necessary “expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by addressing medical or public health needs...” and as further supported by the following examples of eligible uses set forth in Treasury’s Guidance:</p> <p><i>Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures</i> Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Medical expenses such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenses for establishing and operating public telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19- related treatment.

	<p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>2. Public health expenses such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenses for technical assistance to local authorities or other entities on mitigation of COVID-19-related threats to public health and safety. Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19. Expenses for quarantining individuals. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>4. Expenses of actions to facilitate compliance with COVID-19-related public health measures, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions. Expenses for care for homeless populations provided to mitigate COVID-19 effects and enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund's eligibility criteria.</p> <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u> Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 1 HPD_C_iii_Boston Dynamics (SPOT)</p>
<p>17. Thermal Cameras</p> <p>20 FLIR E95 handheld thermal cameras</p> <p>40 FLIR Extech IR200 non-contact thermometers</p>	<p><u>Justification:</u> The purchase of the hand-held infrared thermometers, non-contact thermometers, and thermal imaging cameras with software were necessary for HPD to conduct elevated body temperature screenings at POST and other HPD facilities in order to identify at a safe distance individuals who exhibit elevated body temperatures which may be related to COVID-19.</p> <p>The FLIR breach thermal imaging cameras were necessary because POST experienced numerous incidents of individuals leaving the quarantine zone at night and approaching the zone in darkness from various angles. Such breaches jeopardize the safety of persons at POST and circumvent the essential safeguards that are in place at POST to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The FLIR breach thermal imaging cameras allow POST officers to maintain the integrity of the quarantine zone in total darkness and provides situational awareness to prevent unauthorized entry into the POST area, thereby protecting the health and safety of those at POST. While not a medical grade temperature screening device like the other devices in this</p>

<p>20 FLIR breach thermal imaging cameras</p> <p>20 FLIR A700 thermal cameras</p>	<p>purchase, the FLIR breach thermal imaging cameras also allows personnel to identify individuals with much warmer body temperatures than surrounding individuals.</p> <p>Accordingly, the City submits that these purchases qualified as necessary “expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by addressing medical or public health needs...” and as further supported by the following examples of eligible uses set forth in Treasury’s Guidance:</p> <p><i>Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures</i></p> <p>Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>2. Public health expenses such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses for acquisition and distribution of medical and protective supplies, including sanitizing products and personal protective equipment, for medical personnel, police officers, social workers, child protection services, and child welfare officers, direct service providers for older adults and individuals with disabilities in community settings, and other public health or safety workers in connection with the COVID-19 public health emergency. • Expenses for technical assistance to local authorities or other entities on mitigation of COVID-19-related threats to public health and safety. • Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19. • Expenses for quarantining individuals. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>4. Expenses of actions to facilitate compliance with COVID-19-related public health measures, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses for care for homeless populations provided to mitigate COVID-19 effects and enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund’s eligibility criteria.</p> <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u></p> <p>Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 1 HPD C iii Thermal Cameras</p>
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HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT (HFD)

<p>18. 11 Rapid Response Vehicles</p>	<p><u>Justification:</u></p> <p>HFD is dispatched routinely to respond to COVID-19 emergencies. According to the documentation supporting this request, HFD was responding to an estimated 129 suspected COVID-19 calls per day. HFD was dispatched 517 times in March, 1505 times in April, 1481 times in May, and 862 times over the first 17 days in June. Because there were only 5 rapid response vehicles (RRVs) among 16 fire stations, on most occasions HFD had to send a fire truck, staffed by 5 firefighters, to COVID-19 calls. This left the entire fire truck and crew unable to respond to other calls while they were dispatched. In addition, when the fire truck returned, it remained out of service until it could be fully decontaminated. This left other units to respond to emergencies, potentially risking lives and property damage.</p> <p>The purchase of the RRVs was necessary for HFD to respond efficiently to COVID-19 calls. The RRVs are manned by two fire personnel and can be decontaminated more quickly, allowing for more frequent and efficient COVID-19 response. That leaves the fire apparatus, with four firefighters each, to respond to fire, rescue, and other manpower intensive medical emergencies such as cardiac arrest, trauma, strokes and mass casualty incidents.</p> <p>The 11 RRVs would be stationed at each of the 11 fire stations that did not already have an RRV.</p> <p>Accordingly, the City submits that that the RRV purchases qualified as necessary “expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by addressing medical or public health needs...” and as further supported by the following examples of eligible uses set forth in Treasury’s Guidance:</p> <p><i>Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures</i></p> <p>Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medical expenses such as:
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency medical response expenses, including emergency medical transportation, related to COVID-19. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>2. .Public health expenses such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund’s eligibility criteria.</p> <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u> Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 2 HFD_C_iii Vehicles P89 1190</p>
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HONOLULU DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SERVICES (DTS)

19. 27 Handi-Vans	<p><u>Justification:</u></p> <p>It was clear from the outset of the COVID-19 pandemic that maintaining public transit services would be critical, as the public depends upon TheBus and TheHandi-Van for their daily mobility needs. However, services needed to be provided without compromising the health and safety of passengers and operators. Protecting the welfare of TheHandi-Van riders, generally among the most vulnerable among transit customers, was of paramount importance. DTS determined that it would not be able to meet ridership demand with its existing paratransit fleet of 205 vans while maintaining required social distancing. The purchase of the additional vans was essential for the City to maintain the capacity necessary to provide continued, essential paratransit services.</p> <p>Accordingly, the City submits that the 27 vans qualified as “necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19)”, as understood “broadly to mean that the expenditure is reasonably necessary for its intended use in the reasonable judgment of the government officials responsible for spending Fund payments.”</p> <p>In particular, the purchases qualified as necessary “expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by addressing medical or public health</p>
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	<p>needs...” and as further supported by the following examples of eligible expenditures set forth in Treasury’s Guidance:</p> <p><i>Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures</i></p> <p>Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>2. .Public health expenses such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund’s eligibility criteria.</p> <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u></p> <p>Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 3 DTS_C_iii_Handivans P89 870</p>
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HONOLULU EMERGENCY SERVICES DEPARTMENT (HESD)

20. 5 ambulances	<p><u>Justification:</u> Although 10 ambulances were requested, only 5 were purchased due to vendor availability. The documentation submitted in support of the request explains that the ambulances were necessary as back-up units and to provide surge capacity. The ambulances also: (1) provided negative pressure in the patient care area; (2) isolated the front cab to prevent cross-contamination; and (3) included ultra violet light disinfection. These features protected paramedics and patients from COVID-19 exposure and infection, and reduced ambulance out-of-service time. Following the declaration of emergency due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, HESD averaged one hundred sixty (160) COVID-19 calls on a daily basis. Following the transportation of a possible COVID-19 patient, the ambulance is taken out of service for decontamination. HESD determined that additional ambulances were necessary to respond to COVID-19 and other emergency calls because of the frequency of decontaminating ambulances taken out-of-service after transporting patients possibly infected with COVID-19.</p> <p>Accordingly, the City submits that the ambulance purchases qualified as necessary “expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by</p>
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	<p>addressing medical or public health needs...” and as further supported by the following examples of eligible uses set forth in Treasury’s Guidance:</p> <p><i>Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures</i></p> <p>Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medical expenses such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency medical response expenses, including emergency medical transportation, related to COVID-19. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> 2. Public health expenses such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses for communication and enforcement by State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments of public health orders related to COVID-19. • Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> 6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund’s eligibility criteria. <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u></p> <p>Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 4 HESD_C_iii Vehicles_ambulances P89 1176</p>
<p>21. 9 Utility Terrain Vehicles</p>	<p><u>Justification:</u> Throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic, while parks and beaches have been closed at various times, access to the ocean has always been allowed for swimming and surfing, for reasons deeply rooted in culture, tradition and law. Thus, ocean safety remained an essential public function. However, lifeguards could no longer work from lifeguard towers as that stationary arrangement did not allow lifeguards to practice social distancing from the public or from each other. Early in the COVID-19 pandemic, the City’s Ocean Safety Division implemented an emergency response plan and converted to fully mobile beach patrol operations, from dawn to dusk, effective March 20, 2020. The UTVs, carrying medical, rescue, and safety supplies, were essential to that conversion.</p> <p>Accordingly, the City submits that that the UTV purchases qualified as necessary “expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by</p>

	<p>addressing medical or public health needs...” and as further supported by the following examples of eligible uses set forth in Treasury’s Guidance:</p> <p><i>Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures</i></p> <p>Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medical expenses such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency medical response expenses, including emergency medical transportation, related to COVID-19. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> 2. Public health expenses such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses for communication and enforcement by State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments of public health orders related to COVID-19. • Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> 6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund’s eligibility criteria. <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u></p> <p>Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 4 HESD_C_iii Vehicles_UTV P89 696</p>
22. 10 Pick-Up Trucks and Equipment	<p><u>Justification:</u> The purchase of 10 pick-up trucks, equipped with rescue board, racks, emergency lights and sirens, radios, AED, first aid kit, and O₂ bottle, was necessary to support Ocean Safety Division’s conversion to mobile operations in accordance with its emergency operations plan. The trucks were also necessary to cover the predicted rush of beachgoers as park, beach, and travel restrictions are lifted, directly resulting from the suppressed access imposed by emergency orders and public health warnings,. See https://www.khon2.com/coronavirus/beaches-packed-on-first-day-restrictions-are-lifted/ (reporting that Ocean Safety Division rescued more than 266 people and took more than 13,168 preventative actions across O‘ahu as the public returned to the beaches after the first of beach and park closures was lifted).</p>

	<p>Accordingly, the City submits that that the trucks and associated equipment purchases qualified as necessary “expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by addressing medical or public health needs...” and as further supported by the following examples of eligible uses set forth in Treasury’s Guidance:</p> <p><i>Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures</i></p> <p>Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medical expenses such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency medical response expenses, including emergency medical transportation, related to COVID-19. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Public health expenses such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses for communication and enforcement by State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments of public health orders related to COVID-19. • Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19. <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund’s eligibility criteria. <p><u>Supporting Documentation:</u> Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs): 4 HESD_C_iii Vehicles_equipment P89 844 & 969.PDF</p>
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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

23. QRadar Upgrades and Licenses	<p><u>Justification:</u> The purchase of upgrades and additional licenses for cyber security software appliance QRadar was essential to increase the City’s capacity to detect, analyze and address real-time cyber threats such as phishing scams, malware or theft of information, which has increased since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Following the Proclamation of Emergency on March 4, 2020, the Mayor issued Emergency Order No. 2020-02, entitled Stay at Home/Work from Home Order, which directed all individuals in the City, including most non-essential City employees, to shelter in place by staying at home</p>
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and working from home. Most City workers whose in-office presence was not essential were directed to telework from home by accessing the City servers remotely, after which time DIT noted large spikes in spam, phishing and address-harvesting and other attacks against the City's network.

Accordingly, the City submits that the QRadar upgrades and licenses were "necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)", as understood "broadly to mean that the expenditure is reasonably necessary for its intended use in the reasonable judgment of the government officials responsible for spending Fund payments," and as further supported by the following examples of eligible uses set forth in Treasury's Guidance:

Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures

Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:

* * *

4. .Expense of actions to facilitate compliance with COVID-19 related public health measures such as:
 - Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
- * * *
6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund's eligibility criteria.

Supporting Documentation:

Purchases Justification (Supporting Docs : **5 DIT_B_iii Security software_work from home P89 1376**