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Senator John Arch, Speaker of the Legislature
State Capitol, Room 2103
Lincoln, NE 68509

Dear Speaker Arch:

Per 2023 Neb. Laws, L.B. 814, § 35, the Auditor of Public Accounts (APA) has been directed to provide a summary of testing performed during the Statewide Single Audit of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLFRF). Specifically, that legislation requires the following:

> *It is the intent of the Legislature that the Auditor of Public Accounts use the appropriation to this program to examine the use of funds received under the federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 and appropriated by the Legislature for FY2023-24 and FY2024-25. The analysis for each fiscal year shall include summaries of testing performed regarding such funds for the Statewide Single Audit during each of the previous fiscal years.*

The audit work for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, remains ongoing, and it will be reported upon accordingly; however, testing for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022, June 30, 2023, and June 30, 2024, has been completed, and the Statewide Single Audits were issued on March 30, 2023, March 20, 2024, and March 25, 2025, respectively. Those completed audits included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the State of Nebraska's compliance with Federal laws and regulations pertinent to the CSLFRF program.

It should be noted that Neb. Rev. Stat. § 84-311 (Supp. 2025) prohibits the APA from disclosing working papers, which would include the testing performed, to anyone except those individuals and entities expressly authorized by statute to access them. Because this letter constitutes a public record and must be made readily available to the public, I have included herein only the findings included in the Statewide Single Audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, on the CSLFRF grant monies. I refer you to the letter sent to you on December 6, 2023, for the findings included in the Statewide Single Audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, on the CSLFRF grant monies and the letter sent to you on October 21, 2024, for the findings included in the Statewide Single audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The entire reports are available on the APA's web page (auditors.nebraska.gov) under the "Reports by Agency" or "By Year Issued" headings.

State of Nebraska Single Audit Report Finding 2024-069

Program: AL 21.027 – COVID-19 – Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds – Allowability

Grant Number & Year: SLFRP1965, March 3, 2021, through December 31, 2024

Federal Grantor Agency: U.S. Department of the Treasury

Criteria: 31 CFR § 35.6(b) (July 1, 2023) states, in relevant part, the following:

> *A recipient may use funds to respond to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts if the use meets the criteria provided in paragraph (b)(1) of this section or is enumerated in paragraph (b)(3) of this section; provided that, in case of a use of funds for a capital expenditure under paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(3) of this section, the use of funds must also meet the criteria provided in paragraph (b)(4) of this section. Treasury may also articulate additional eligible programs, services, or capital expenditures from time to time that satisfy the eligibility criteria of this paragraph (b), which shall be eligible under this paragraph (b).*

(1) Identifying eligible responses to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts.

(i) A program, service, or capital expenditure is eligible under this paragraph (b)(1) if a recipient identifies a harm or impact to a beneficiary or class of beneficiaries caused or exacerbated by the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts and the program, service, or capital expenditure responds to such harm.

(ii) A program, service, or capital expenditure responds to a harm or impact experienced by an identified beneficiary or class of beneficiaries if it is reasonably designed to benefit the beneficiary or class of beneficiaries that experienced the harm or impact and is related and reasonably proportional to the extent and type of harm or impact experienced.

* * * *

(3) Enumerated eligible uses: Responses presumed reasonably proportional. A recipient may use funds to respond to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts on a beneficiary or class of beneficiaries for one or more of the following purposes unless such use is grossly disproportionate to the harm caused or exacerbated by the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts:

* * * *

(ii) Responding to the negative economic impacts of the public health emergency for purposes including:

* * * *

(D) Assistance to tourism, travel, hospitality, and other impacted industries for programs, services, or capital expenditures, including support for payroll costs and covered benefits for employees, compensating returning employees, support for operations and maintenance of existing equipment and facilities, and technical assistance[.]

31 CFR § 35.6(c) (July 1, 2023) states the following:

Providing premium pay to eligible workers. A recipient may use funds to provide premium pay to eligible workers of the recipient who perform essential work or to provide grants to eligible employers that have eligible workers who perform essential work, provided that any premium pay or grants provided under this paragraph (c) must respond to eligible workers performing essential work ***during the COVID–19 public health emergency****. A recipient uses premium pay or grants provided under this paragraph (c) to respond to eligible workers performing essential work during the COVID–19 public health emergency if:*

(1) The eligible worker's total wages and remuneration, including the premium pay, is less than or equal to 150 percent of the greater of such eligible worker's residing State's or county's average annual wage for all occupations as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics;

(2) The eligible worker is not exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act overtime provisions (29 U.S.C. 207); or

(3) The recipient has submitted to the Secretary a written justification that explains how providing premium pay to the eligible worker is responsive to the eligible worker performing essential work during the COVID–19 public health emergency (such as a description of the eligible workers' duties, health, or financial risks faced due to COVID–19, and why the recipient determined that the premium pay was responsive despite the worker's higher income).
[Emphasis added]

31 CFR § 35.3 (July 1, 2023) defines "premium pay," in relevant part, as follows:

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 in total over the period of performance with respect to any single eligible worker.

H.J. Res 7 (2023) states the following:

> *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, pursuant to section 202 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622), the national emergency declared by the finding of the President on March 13, 2020, in Proclamation 9994 (85 Fed. Reg. 15337) is hereby terminated.*
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> *Approved April 10, 2023.*

Additionally, the "Final Rule" was released by the U.S. Department of the Treasury on January 6, 2022.

The Final Rule, Section II. Eligible Uses, A. Public Health and Negative Economic Impacts, 1. General Provisions: Structure and Standards, a. Standards for Identifying a Public Health or Negative Economic Impact, Standards: Designating a Negative Economic Impact, states the following, in relevant part:

> *(Page 4344) First, there must be a negative economic impact, or an economic harm, experienced by an individual or a class. The recipient should assess whether, and the extent to which, there has been an economic harm, such as loss of earnings or revenue, that resulted from the COVID-19 public health emergency. A recipient should first consider whether an economic harm exists and then whether this harm was caused or made worse by the COVID-19 public health emergency.*
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> * * * *
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> *Second, the response must be designated to address the identified economic harm or impact resulting from or exacerbated by the public health emergency. In selecting responses, the recipient must assess whether, and the extent to which, the use would respond to or address this harm or impact*.
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> * * * *
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> *Responses must be reasonably designed to benefit the individual or class that experienced the negative economic impact or harm. Uses of funds should be assessed based on their responsiveness to their intended beneficiary and the ability of the response to address the impact or harm experienced by that beneficiary.*
>
> *Responses must also be related and reasonably proportional to the extent and type of harm experienced.*

The Final Rule, Section II. Eligible Uses, A. Public Health and Negative Economic Impacts, 4. General Provisions: Other, a. Public Sector Capacity and Workforce, states the following, in relevant part:

> *(Page 4386) The final rule allows for an expanded set of eligible uses to restore and support public sector employment. Eligible uses include hiring up to a pre-pandemic baseline that is adjusted for historic underinvestment in the public sector, providing additional funds for employees who experienced pay cuts or were furloughed, avoiding layoffs, providing worker retention incentives, and paying for ancillary administrative costs related to hiring.*
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> * * * *
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> *The final rule provides two options to restore pre-pandemic employment, depending on recipient's needs. Under the first and simpler option, recipients may use SLFRF funds to rehire staff for pre-pandemic positions that were unfilled or were eliminated due the pandemic without undergoing further analysis. Under the second option, the final rule provides recipients an option to hire above the pre-pandemic baseline, by adjusting the pre-pandemic baseline for historical growth in public sector employment over time, as well as flexibility on roles for hire.*
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> * * * *
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> *To pursue the second option, recipients should undergo the analysis provided below. In short, this option allows recipients to pay for payroll and covered benefits associated with the recipient increasing its number of budgeted full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) up to 7.5 percent above its pre-pandemic employment baseline, which adjusts for the continued underinvestment in state and local governments since the Great Recession.*
>
> * * * *

Funds may be used to maintain current compensation levels, with adjustments for inflation, in order to prevent layoffs that would otherwise be necessary. Recipients must be able to substantiate that layoffs were likely in the absence of SLFRF funds and would be substantially due to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts (e.g., fiscal pressures on state and local budgets) and should document their assessment.

* * * *

Funds may be used to provide worker retention incentives, which are designed to persuade employees to remain with the employer as compared to other employment options. Recipients must be able to substantiate that the employees were likely to leave employment in the absence of the retention incentive and should document their assessment.

* * * *

All worker retention incentives must be narrowly tailored to need and should not exceed incentives traditionally offered by the recipient or compensation that alternative employers may offer to compete for the employees. Further, because retention incentives are intended to provide additional incentive to remain with the employer, they must be entirely additive to an employee's regular rate of wages and other remuneration and may not be used to reduce or substitute for an employee's normal earnings. Treasury will presume that retention incentives that are less than 25 percent of the rate of base pay for an individual employee or 10 percent for a group or category of employees are reasonably proportional to the need to retain employees, as long as the other requirements are met.

The Final Rule, Footnote 230 states the following, in relevant part:

(Page 4379) Ultimately, recipients must comply with the eligible use requirements and any other applicable laws or requirements and are responsible for the actions of their subrecipients or beneficiaries.

Per 2 CFR § 1000.10 (January 1, 2024), "[T]he Department of the Treasury adopts the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, set forth at 2 CFR part 200."

2 CFR § 200.303 (January 1, 2024) states, in relevant part, the following:

The non-Federal entity must:

(a) Establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

Per 2 CFR § 200.403 (January 1, 2024), costs must be necessary and reasonable for the performance of the Federal award. Costs must also be adequately documented.

Good internal control and sound business practices require procedures for ensuring that: 1) grants issued to beneficiaries are reasonable and proportional to the harm identified; 2) premium pay is paid to only eligible individuals; 3) expenditures are adequately supported; and 4) all expenditures are for allowable purposes.

2 CFR § 200.511(a) (January 1, 2024) requires the auditee to prepare a summary schedule of prior audit findings. Per subsection (b)(2) of that same regulation, "When audit findings were not corrected or were only partially corrected, the summary schedule must describe the reasons for the finding's recurrence and planned corrective action, and any partial corrective action taken."

Condition: The State lacked procedures to ensure that:

- Grants issued to beneficiaries for worker retention and incentives were used for such purposes.
- Premium pay paid to eligible individuals was for work performed during the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Grants to beneficiaries were proportional to the negative economic harm incurred.

- Funds used for behavioral healthcare programs were adequately documented.

A similar finding was noted in the prior audit. The Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings lists the status as complete.

Repeat Finding: 2023-061

Questioned Costs: $512,698 known

Statistical Sample: No

Context: We randomly selected 40 payments to test. We also judgmentally selected 16 payments and 10 journal entries to test. We noted the following:

Payments to Nursing Facilities and Assisted-Living for Employee Retention and Recruitment

Nebraska Legislative Bill (LB) 1014 (2022), section 28, appropriated $15,000,000 from the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLFRF) grant to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) for State fiscal year 2024 to be paid out to Medicaid-certified nursing facilities. The funds were to be used to provide supplemental incentive payments for direct care staff members employed at the nursing facilities. DHHS paid out $15,000,000 to Medicaid-certified nursing facilities during State fiscal year 2024.

LB 1412 (2024), section 24, appropriated $1,499,657 in CSLFRF funds to DHHS to be used to issue payments to rural assisted-living facilities. Per DHHS, these funds were intended to be used for employee retention and recruitment programs at the facilities. DHHS paid out $1,499,657 to assisted-living facilities during State fiscal year 2024.

During testing of a random sample of 40 CSLFRF expenditures, we tested four payments made to Medicaid-certified nursing facilities, totaling $383,409. We asked for documentation of how DHHS ensured that the payments were used for allowable employee retention and recruitment programs, and for any documented assessments that were required by the Final Rule for worker incentive programs. According to DHHS, the funds were paid out in accordance with the requirements of LB 1014. Additionally, DHHS obtained signed attestations from all nursing facilities that received funds in which the facility attested that it is aware that funds provided can only be used to enhance employee recruitment and retention and that funds were used for said purpose. No other procedures were performed by DHHS to ensure that the nursing facilities were using the funds for eligible recruitment and retention purposes and DHHS failed to provide documentation supporting any of the assessments required by the CSLFRF Final Rule. Given the lack of procedures to support that funds were being used for allowable purposes, all four payments of the $383,409 tested are considered questioned costs.

Additionally, we judgmentally selected one payment to an assisted living facility pursuant to LB 1412, section 24, totaling $54,464. Similar to the nursing facility payments tested, DHHS intends to have each assisted-living facility sign an affidavit attesting that the assisted-living facility is aware that funds provided can only be used to enhance employee recruitment and retention and that funds were used for said purpose. No other procedures were performed or planned to be performed. Therefore, the $54,464 payment tested is considered a questioned cost.

We also noted that one nursing facility did not receive its proportional allocation of $131,839. Instead, that amount was split among the other nursing facilities that received payments.

Assistance to the State Fair

LB 1014, section 52, appropriated $20,000,000 to the Department of Environment and Energy (DEE) from the CSLFRF grant to be used to provide wastewater and drainage system updates at the State fairgrounds. The State Fair Board received a grant of $20,000,000, and we judgmentally selected one payment to the State Fair Board, totaling $798,092.

Of the $20,000,000 grant, $14,705,610 was for stormwater and sewer infrastructure, and $5,294,390 was for aid to tourism due to experiencing negative economic harm due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Of the $5,249,390, however, the documentation on file only supported negative economic harm experienced of $4,539,525. Therefore, the grant award is not proportional to the harm experienced. As of June 30, 2024, only $1,396,267 of the portion for aid to tourism had been paid to the State Fair Board; therefore, we did not question costs.

Payments to Schools, Child Care Providers, and Health Care Providers for Employee Premium Pay

LB 1014, section 15, appropriated $10,000,000 to the Nebraska Department of Labor (NDOL) to be administered and distributed by NDOL through the recommendation of the Nebraska Worker Training Board. A portion of the $10,000,000 was being used for premium pay to teachers, child care providers, and nurses. NDOL paid out $5,277,250 to recipients for premium pay during the fiscal year.

During our testing of a random sample of 40 CSLFRF payments, we tested four payments to recipients for premium pay, totaling $669,500. As part of NDOL's procedures for reviewing requests for premium pay, NDOL had the entity provide the details of the employees that the premium pay was meant to benefit including name, hire date, and pay rate. NDOL had no procedures to verify the information submitted by the recipients to ensure that the employees met the eligibility requirements of 31 CFR § 35.6. Additionally, we noted that NDOL did not have any procedures in place after payments were issued to recipients to ensure that the premium pay was actually paid out to the employees they were intended to benefit. We asked NDOL to reach out to the recipients and subsequently provide us with underlying documentation for a selection of employees from the recipient. We noted that the employee information provided by the recipient was sufficient to determine eligibility and verify that individual employees received the premium pay that NDOL approved for them.

However, for the four payments tested, we noted that premium pay was paid to 44 employees that were not hired until after the COVID-19 public health emergency ended or a few days prior to when the public health emergency ended on April 10, 2023. Premium pay paid to these individuals totaled $71,500, of which $70,250 was in-sample, and $1,250 was out-of-sample. The $71,500 is considered questioned costs.

Behavioral Healthcare Programs

LB 1014, section 24, appropriated $10,000,000 to DHHS to be distributed to local health departments for one-time infrastructure needs and any other costs including testing, personal protective equipment, and other preventative measures to combat the COVID-19 virus. We judgmentally selected one payment made pursuant to this purpose, totaling $367,699.

Of the $367,699 tested, $3,325 was for backstage passes and zoo memberships purchased from the Henry Doorly Zoo. Per DHHS, these passes and memberships were used by program participants and employees of the local health department to facilitate non-traditional therapy methods, such as animal therapy and physical activity for the program participants. DHHS provided a list of 11 participants that supposedly used the passes and memberships; however, adequate documentation was not provided to support that those were the individuals that actually used the passes and memberships. We consider the $3,325 to be questioned costs.

Total questioned costs from the random sample were $453,659. The total sample tested was $15,192,612, and the total sample population was $186,386,848. Based on the sample tested, the dollar error rate for the sample was 2.99% ($453,659/$15,192,612), which estimates the potential dollars at risk for fiscal year 2024 to be $5,572,967 (dollar error rate multiplied by the population).

Cause: Inadequate procedures to ensure that grants to nursing and assisted-living facilities were used for allowable purposes, to ensure that premium pay was only paid to individuals employed during the COVID-19 public health emergency, and to obtain adequate documentation to verify that grants made were reasonably proportional to the negative economic harm experienced.

Effect: Without adequate supporting documentation and review procedures, there is an increased risk that Federal awards could be used for unallowable costs.

Recommendation: We recommend the State strengthen procedures for ensuring that all Federal funds are used for intended and allowable purposes.

Management Response:

Department of Health and Human Services
DHHS agrees with the finding regarding payments to nursing facilities and assisted-living for employee retention and recruitment.

DHHS does not disagree with APA's characterization of the Behavioral Health Care program administered by Douglas County Health Department. However, DHHS provided the membership IDs purchased and contact details, including name, phone, email, and address, for every parent or guardian and the age of their minor children who participated in this behavioral health program. To the Department's knowledge, APA did not follow up with any of these contacts.

Department of Environment and Energy
NDEE management in coordination/conjunction with the Department of Administrative Services Budget Team revisited the State Fair Board tourism loss calculation, taking the APA's assessment into consideration. We agree with the APA's assessment and recalculation of tourism loss in the amount of $4,539,525.

Department of Labor
Premium pay is additional hourly compensation paid to eligible workers in addition to their regular hourly wages for the heightened risk they faced during the COVID-19 pandemic as defined under the CSLFRF.

It may be called "Premium Pay" in the NDOL Guidance document, but the payments were for "recruitment and retention" of workers which are not subject to the time restrictions of the declaration of the COVID-19 emergency. The 12-31-2024 obligation date applies to recruitment and retention grants.

Teacher Recruitment and Retention Grant ("TRRG") awards will fund premium pay as part of a strategy to support recruitment and retention of educators in high-demand positions.

Nursing Recruitment and Retention Grant ("NRRG") awards will fund premium pay as part of a strategy to support recruitment and retention of healthcare workers in high-demand positions. Premium pay will target registered nurses (RNs), licensed practical nurses (LPNs), and certified nursing assistants (CNAs) working in eligible practice settings. NRRG award recipients will be healthcare institutions and healthcare systems, and these recipients will commit to provide training and professional development to support the retention of the healthcare workers eligible for premium pay. NRRG funds will be used to make lump sum payments of premium pay wages of $2,500.00 to RNs, $1500 to LPNs, and $1000 to CNAs in eligible positions who remain employed as of January 9, 2024.

APA Response: The health department is a subrecipient of DHHS. It is DHHS's responsibility to ensure that subrecipients comply with the requirements of the Federal program. Adequate documentation, such as attestation forms or sign-in sheets, were not provided to support that the zoo memberships and passes were actually used by those individuals for the behavioral health program.

The guidance document that the NDOL provided to the APA referred to these payments as "premium pay." Under the CSLFRF Final Rule, the use of CSLFRF funds for the purposes of employee retention and recruitment requires, among other things, the recipient to be able to substantiate that employees were likely to leave in the absence of the retention incentive or that funds were used only to rehire roles that became vacant due to the COVID-19 pandemic or up to an adjustment pre-pandemic baseline. No documentation of such an analysis was provided to the APA.

State of Nebraska Single Audit Report Finding 2024-070

Program: AL 21.027 – COVID-19 – Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds – Reporting

Grant Number & Year: SLFRP1965, March 3, 2021, through December 31, 2024

Federal Grantor Agency: U.S. Department of the Treasury

Criteria: 31 CFR § 35.3 (July 1, 2023) defines "obligation" as the following:

> *[A]n order placed for property and services and entering into contracts, subawards, and similar transactions that require payment.*

31 CFR § 35.6(b)(4) (July 1, 2023) states, in relevant part, the following:

> *A recipient, other than a Tribal government, must prepare a written justification for certain capital expenditures according to Table 1 to paragraph (b)(4) of this section. Such written justification must include the following elements:*
>
> *(i) Describe the harm or need to be addressed;*
>
> *(ii) Explain why a capital expenditure is appropriate; and*
>
> *(iii) Compare the proposed capital expenditure to at least two alternative capital expenditures and demonstrate why the proposed capital expenditure is superior.*

Table 1 to Paragraph (b)(4)

If a Project has total expected Capital Expenditures of:	***and the use is enumerated in (b)(3), then***	***and the use is not enumerated in (b)(3), then***
Less than $1 Million	*No Written Justification required*	*No Written Justification required*
Greater than or equal to $1 Million, but less than $10 Million	*Written Justification required but recipients are not required to submit as part of regular reporting to Treasury*	*Written Justification required and recipients must submit as part of regular reporting to Treasury.*
$10 Million or More	*Written Justification required and recipients must submit as part of regular reporting to Treasury*	

2 CFR § 200.302(a) (January 1, 2024) states, in relevant part, the following:

> *[T]he state's and the other non-Federal entity's financial management systems, including records documenting compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award, must be sufficient to permit the preparation of reports required by general and program-specific terms and conditions[.]*

Good internal control and sound business practices require policies and procedures to ensure that all Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLFRF) reporting requirements are met, including the maintenance of written justification on file for projects with expected capital expenditures of more than $1 million and that written justification is submitted to the Treasury, as required, for projects with expected capital expenditures of $10 million or more.

2 CFR § 200.511(a) (January 1, 2024) requires the auditee to prepare a summary schedule of prior audit findings. Per subsection (b)(2) of that same regulation, "When audit findings were not corrected or were only partially corrected, the summary schedule must describe the reasons for the finding's recurrence and planned corrective action, and any partial corrective action taken."

Condition: The Department of Administrative Services (DAS) was responsible for preparing the Quarterly Project and Expenditure Reports. DAS lacked procedures to ensure that CSLFRF obligations and expenditures were reported accurately on the Quarterly Project and Expenditure Reports, or written justification was accurately submitted or on file for projects with expected capital expenditures.

A similar finding was noted in the prior audit. The Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings lists the status as complete.

Repeat Finding: 2023-062

Questioned Costs: None

Statistical Sample: No

Context: We tested the quarters ended December 31, 2023, and June 30, 2024, Project and Expenditure reports. We selected 10 of 93 projects from the quarter ended December 31, 2023, report and 10 of 96 projects from the quarter ended June 30, 2024, report to test. We noted the following:

Current and Cumulative Obligations Reported

Nine of the projects tested did not have current obligations or cumulative obligations reported correctly, as shown in the following table.

Quarter Ended Tested	Project Description	Cumulative Obligations Reported	Current Period Obligations Reported	Actual Cumulative Obligations	Actual Current Period Obligations	Cumulative Obligations Difference	Current Period Obligations Difference
Dec. 2023	University Rural Healthcare Education	$ 50,000,000	$ 42,242,191	$ 50,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ 42,242,191
Dec. 2023	Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers	$ 5,493,500	$ -	$ 6,493,500	$ -	$ (1,000,000)	$ -
Dec. 2023	Loan Repayment for Healthcare Workers	$ 4,902,142	$ -	$ 4,846,862	$ -	$ 55,280	$ -
Dec. 2023	Nursing Scholarships	$ 2,509,609	$ 363,225	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
June 2024	UNMC BHECN	$ 23,430,528	$ -	$ 25,500,000	$ -	$ (2,069,472)	$ -
June 2024	Various State Colleges Projects	$ 2,934,164	$ 240,793	$ 8,000,000	$ -	$ (5,065,836)	$ 240,793
June 2024	Law Enforcement Center	$ 47,000,000	$ -	$ 4,498,994	$ 148,754	$ 42,501,006	$ (148,754)
June 2024	Wastewater Project	$ 1,781,875	$ 21,940	$ 2,173,432	$ 373,432	$ (373,432)	$ (351,492)
June 2024	Private Reverse Osmosis	$ 1,200,000	$ 681,143	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

For the Nursing Scholarships and Private Reverse Osmosis projects, the obligations consisted of multiple different awards to individuals. When testing some of the awards, we noted that the date the State was reporting the awards as obligated did not agree to the date that the awards were signed. For example, one award tested was reported as obligated in December 2023, but it was not actually signed until January 2024. Therefore, we were unable to determine the amount that should have been reported as obligations.

During testing of the projects above, we also noted the following errors in the obligations reported.

Quarter Ended Tested	Project Description	Cumulative Obligations Reported	Current Period Obligations Reported	Actual Cumulative Obligations	Actual Current Period Obligations	Cumulative Obligations Difference	Current Period Obligations Difference
Dec. 2023	University Building Technology	$ 165,200	$ -	$ 10,000,000	$ -	$ (9,834,800)	$ -
Sept. 2023	Teacher Recruitment	$ 3,995,000	$ -	$ 3,995,000	$ 3,902,500	$ -	$ (3,902,500)
Sept. 2023	Nursing Recruitment	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ 4,000,000

Additionally, the PH EMS Ambulance project reported $0 in current period obligations on the quarter ended September 30, 2023, report. However, we reviewed two awards that were reported as obligated in April 2023 but were not actually signed until July 2023. Therefore, the current period obligations for September 2023 were understated.

Current and Cumulative Expenditures Reported

Three of the projects tested did not have cumulative or current period expenditures reported correctly.

Quarter Ended Tested	Project Description	Cumulative Expenditures Reported	Current Period Expenditures Reported	Actual Cumulative Expenditures	Actual Current Expenditures Obligations	Cumulative Expenditures Difference	Current Period Expenditures Difference
Dec. 2023	PH EMS Ambulance	$ 3,712,493	$ 1,713,978	$ 3,788,462	$ 1,713,978	$ (76,032)	$ -
Dec. 2023	Loan Repayment for Healthcare Workers	$ 1,938,330	$ 416,625	$ 1,884,528	$ 392,917	$ 53,802	$ 23,709
June 2024	Shovel Ready	$ 76,860,103	$ 175,000	$ 76,804,119	$ 175,000	$ 55,984	$ -

For the Loan Repayment for Healthcare Workers project, $53,802 should have been reported under the ARPA Administration project, of which $23,709 was current period expenditures.

Additionally, during our testing of the projects above, we noted that the cumulative expenditures reported for projects administered by the State Colleges System were overstated by $6,999 as of June 30, 2024.

Capital Expenditures

Four projects either did not properly report expected capital expenditures, or the required written justification was not on file.

- Long-Term Housing Security – Affordable Housing – The State reported expected capital expenditures of $750,000 as of June 30, 2024, for this project and included no written justification in the quarterly report. Per the Department of Economic Development (DED), the State agency administering the project, all $39.4 million of CSLFRF funds obligated under the project are expected to be used for capital expenditures. Based on this valuation, written justification would have been required to be submitted to the Treasury and kept on file. Per DED, no written justification had been completed for the project, and nothing was submitted to the Treasury.

- PH EMS Ambulance – The State reported no expected capital expenditures for this project. The project uses CSLFRF grant funds to reimburse licensed EMS services for partial costs of acquiring new ambulances. Per discussion with DHHS, all costs recorded under this project should be expected capital expenditures. DHHS treated each subaward under the project separately when determining if written justification was required. As no single subaward was for $1 million or more, DHHS had not documented any written justification.

- Medical Facilities for Disproportionately Impacted Communities – The State reported no expected capital expenditures for this project, which is solely for the design and construction of a new clinic. Per discussion with DED, the agency administering the project, the project should have had $2,000,000 of expected capital expenditures. DED also stated that no written justification had been completed for the project.

- New Law Enforcement Training Center – The State reported expected capital expenditures of $47,000,000 for this project. The written justification was submitted with the quarterly report; however, the written justification did not include a comparison of the proposed capital expenditure to at least two alternatives and demonstrate why the proposed expenditure was superior, as required by Federal regulations.

- Additionally, during testing we noted that the Food Security project reported expected capital expenditures of $3,967,469; however, no written justification was on file for the project. DHHS treated each subaward under the project separately when determining if written justification was required. As no single subaward was for $1 million or more, DHHS had not documented any written justification.

Cause: Individual agencies were responsible for reporting to DAS what should be reported on the Quarterly Project and Expenditure Report. Not all information reported by the agencies was accurate, and the State was not determining obligations in accordance with Federal definitions in several instances.

Effect: Without adequate procedures, there is increased risk that the quarterly project and expenditure reports will be materially misstated, and required written justification will not be on file.

Recommendation: We recommend the Agency strengthen procedures to ensure that all quarterly project and expenditure reports are complete and accurate, and any required written justification is maintained on file or submitted to the Treasury as required.

Management Response: Each quarter DAS pulls actual expenditures during the reporting period and sends to each agency for their reconciliation. Each agency submits its obligations and reconciled expenditures which are inputted into the US Treasury portal. DAS is working with agencies to ensure all funds are obligated as of December 31, 2024.

* * * * * *

The amounts appropriated and spent from CSLFRF grant monies during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022, June 30, 2023, June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2025, have been included as **Exhibit A** (unaudited) herein. As explained at the outset of this letter, my staff is currently auditing the more than $5.8 billion dollars of Federal expenditures through the Federal Statewide Single Audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. The results of that examination, including testing of CSLFRF monies, will be disclosed when the report is released around March 2026.

If you have any questions regarding the above information, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Sincerely,

Mike Foley
Nebraska State Auditor

Amounts Appropriated and Spent from CSLFRF

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022, June 30, 2023, June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2025

Exhibit A

Bill	Agency	Description	Appropriated Amount	Legislative Adjustments	Note	Revised Appropriated Amount	Other Adjustments (Note 12)	Final Authorized Amounts	Fiscal Year 2021-2022 Expenditures	Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Expenditures	Fiscal Year 2023-2024 Expenditures	Fiscal Year 2024-2025 Expenditures	Total Expenditures	Total Available	Note
2022 LB 805A															
Sec. 1	Department of Agriculture	Noxious Weed	$ 6,000,000	$ (4,000,000)	1	$ 2,000,000	$ -	**$ 2,000,000**	$ -	$ 2,000,000	$ -	$ -	**$ 2,000,000**	**$ -**	
2022 LB 1014															
Sec. 12	Department of Health and Human Services	Public Health and Safety Premium Pay	12,757,934	-		12,757,934	3,000,000	**$ 15,757,934**	3,955,466	8,249,430	553,038	2,167,000	**$ 14,924,934**	**$ 833,000**	
Sec. 12	Department of Veterans' Affairs	Public Health and Safety Premium Pay	3,546,602	-		3,546,602	-	**$ 3,546,602**	-	3,546,602	-	-	**$ 3,546,602**	**$ -**	
Sec. 12	Department of Correctional Services	Public Health and Safety Premium Pay	20,395,464	-		20,395,464	-	**$ 20,395,464**	20,395,464	-	-	-	**$ 20,395,464**	**$ -**	
Sec. 13	Department of Education	Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing	1,000,000	-		1,000,000	(220,144)	**$ 779,856**	-	-	32,432	116,739	**$ 149,171**	**$ 630,685**	
Sec. 14	Department of Agriculture	Independent Processor Assistance Program	9,875,000	-		9,875,000	-	**$ 9,875,000**	-	4,759,247	2,727,351	1,768,764	**$ 9,255,362**	**$ 619,638**	
Sec. 14	Department of Agriculture	Dairy Industry Study	125,000	(32,500)	2	92,500	-	**$ 92,500**	-	-	92,500	-	**$ 92,500**	**$ -**	
Sec. 15	Department of Labor	Worker Training Programs	10,000,000	-		10,000,000	(2,680,760)	**$ 7,319,240**	-	-	5,700,800	1,300,237	**$ 7,001,037**	**$ 318,203**	
Sec. 16	Department of Health and Human Services	Pediatric Trauma Center	1,800,000	-		1,800,000	(187,740)	**$ 1,612,260**	-	61,266	184,878	473,712	**$ 719,856**	**$ 892,404**	
Sec. 17	Department of Health and Human Services	Repayment of Qualified Educational Debts	5,000,000	-		5,000,000	(97,586)	**$ 4,902,414**	-	1,122,776	1,588,525	1,566,439	**$ 4,277,740**	**$ 624,674**	
Sec. 18	Department of Health and Human Services	Nursing Scholarships	5,000,000	-		5,000,000	-	**$ 5,000,000**	-	1,024,680	1,980,287	1,974,467	**$ 4,979,434**	**$ 20,566**	
Sec. 19	Department of Health and Human Services	Grants to Nonprofits for Food Security	20,000,000	-		20,000,000	-	**$ 20,000,000**	-	6,765,294	9,293,705	3,937,609	**$ 19,996,608**	**$ 3,392**	
Sec. 20	Department of Health and Human Services	Increase Child Care Capacity	4,000,000	-		4,000,000	(1,500)	**$ 3,998,500**	-	497,846	2,873,544	627,110	**$ 3,998,500**	**$ -**	
Sec. 21	Department of Health and Human Services	Child Welfare Rate Increase	25,000,000	-		25,000,000	10,000,000	**$ 35,000,000**	7,000,000	3,147,000	14,853,000	10,000,000	**$ 35,000,000**	**$ -**	
Sec. 22	Department of Health and Human Services	Aid for Youth - Aged Out of Foster Care	1,000,000	-		1,000,000	-	**$ 1,000,000**	-	-	199,622	343,915	**$ 543,537**	**$ 456,463**	
Sec. 23	Department of Health and Human Services	Developmental Disability Provider Rate Increases	47,500,000	(27,500,000)	3	20,000,000	(4,321)	**$ 19,995,679**	-	19,995,679	-	98,575	**$ 20,094,254**	**$ (98,575)**	13
Sec. 24	Department of Health and Human Services	Local Public Health Departments Infrastructure	10,000,000	-		10,000,000	-	**$ 10,000,000**	-	1,369,108	2,768,271	5,838,317	**$ 9,975,696**	**$ 24,304**	
Sec. 25	Department of Health and Human Services	HIV Surveillance and Prevention Programs	500,000	-		500,000	(146,485)	**$ 353,515**	-	-	96,578	205,081	**$ 301,659**	**$ 51,856**	
Sec. 26	Department of Health and Human Services	COVID-19 Model System of Care	5,000,000	-		5,000,000	(1,449,519)	**$ 3,550,481**	-	-	1,507,629	2,042,852	**$ 3,550,481**	**$ -**	
Sec. 27	Department of Health and Human Services	Aid to Assisted-Living Facilities	5,462,800	1,499,657	4	6,962,457	(62,400)	**$ 6,900,057**	-	5,068,000	1,499,657	-	**$ 6,567,657**	**$ 332,400**	
Sec. 28	Department of Health and Human Services	Aid to Nursing Facilities	47,500,000	-		47,500,000	-	**$ 47,500,000**	-	20,000,000	15,000,000	12,500,000	**$ 47,500,000**	**$ -**	
Sec. 29	Department of Health and Human Services	Rural Ambulance Replacement Program	20,000,000	-		20,000,000	(1,539,617)	**$ 18,460,383**	-	425,752	5,782,691	4,957,805	**$ 11,166,248**	**$ 7,294,135**	

Amounts Appropriated and Spent from CSLFRF

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022, June 30, 2023, June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2025

Exhibit A

Bill	Agency	Description	Appropriated Amount	Legislative Adjustments	Note	Revised Appropriated Amount	Other Adjustments (Note 12)	Final Authorized Amounts	Fiscal Year 2021-2022 Expenditures	Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Expenditures	Fiscal Year 2023-2024 Expenditures	Fiscal Year 2024-2025 Expenditures	Total Expenditures	Total Available	Note
Sec. 30	Department of Health and Human Services	Emergency Medical Services Equipment	5,000,000	-		5,000,000	1,539,617	$ 6,539,617	-	234,416	2,562,706	2,838,514	$ 5,635,636	$ 903,981	
Sec. 31	Department of Health and Human Services	Expanding Access to Behavioral Health Acute Care Beds	2,500,000	(2,500,000)	5	-	-	$ -	-	-	-	-	$ -	$ -	
Sec. 32	Department of Natural Resources	Grants to Irrigation Districts	23,100,000	-		23,100,000	-	$ 23,100,000	-	-	1,291,662	1,249,411	$ 2,541,073	$ 20,558,927	
Sec. 33	Department of Natural Resources	Water Supply Projects	20,000,000	177,200,000	6	197,200,000	-	$ 197,200,000	-	-	5,538,169	26,717,853	$ 32,256,022	$ 164,943,978	
Sec. 34	Military Department	Administrative Costs	5,000,000	-	7	5,000,000	(2,178,560)	$ 2,821,440	86,433	1,470,637	1,458,197	(193,827)	$ 2,821,440	$ -	
Sec. 34	Military Department	Administrative Costs - Department of Health and Human Services	10,000,000	-	7	10,000,000	(1,004,575)	$ 8,995,425	-	8,997,712	(2,287)	-	$ 8,995,425	$ -	
Sec. 35	Game and Parks Commission	Wastewater Projects	8,100,000	-		8,100,000	(31,932)	$ 8,068,068	-	5,258,692	1,574,846	865,790	$ 7,699,328	$ 368,740	
Sec. 36	Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education	Community Colleges ARPA Grant Program	60,000,000	-		60,000,000	-	$ 60,000,000	-	8,021,026	37,923,704	14,055,270	$ 60,000,000	$ -	
Sec. 37	Nebraska State Colleges	Equipment and Water and Sewer Upgrade Projects	8,000,000	-		8,000,000	-	$ 8,000,000	-	831,473	1,396,739	3,177,650	$ 5,405,862	$ 2,594,138	
Sec. 38	University of Nebraska	UNK-UNMC Rural Health Complex	60,000,000	-		60,000,000	-	$ 60,000,000	-	1,057,623	14,803,126	38,680,808	$ 54,541,557	$ 5,458,443	
Sec. 39	University of Nebraska	Behavioral Health Education Center	25,500,000	-		25,500,000	-	$ 25,500,000	-	1,210,127	7,232,239	8,570,903	$ 17,013,269	$ 8,486,731	
Sec. 40	University of Nebraska	Assessing Climate Change Report	150,000	-		150,000	-	$ 150,000	-	9,302	33,551	101,480	$ 144,333	$ 5,667	
Sec. 41	Department of Administrative Services	Grant to a State-Owned Cemetery for Sediment Control and Stormwater Projects	1,800,000	375,000	8	2,175,000	(1,568)	$ 2,173,432	-	140,523	768,657	1,264,252	$ 2,173,432	$ -	
Sec. 42	Department of Economic Development	Prepare Land Parcels Pursuant to Rural Workforce Housing Investment Act	10,000,000	-		10,000,000	-	$ 10,000,000	-	-	-	470,204	$ 470,204	$ 9,529,796	
Sec. 42	Department of Economic Development	Development of Affordable Housing Units	20,500,000	-		20,500,000	-	$ 20,500,000	-	-	-	19,850,600	$ 19,850,600	$ 649,400	
Sec. 42	Department of Economic Development	Grants to Nonprofits to Develop Affordable Housing	8,000,000	-		8,000,000	-	$ 8,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	1,804,162	$ 2,804,162	$ 5,195,838	
Sec. 42	Department of Economic Development	Job Training and Placement Grants to Nonprofits for Refugees	1,000,000	-		1,000,000	-	$ 1,000,000	-	-	12,244	200,866	$ 213,110	$ 786,890	
Sec. 43	Department of Economic Development	Sponsorship Grants for International Competitions	500,000	-		500,000	-	$ 500,000	-	250,000	250,000	-	$ 500,000	$ -	
Sec. 44	Department of Economic Development	Wastewater Pretreatment and Runoff Control for Meat Processing Plan Site Development	20,000,000	-		20,000,000	-	$ 20,000,000	-	-	105,980	12,589,605	$ 12,695,585	$ 7,304,415	
Sec. 45	Department of Economic Development	Mental Health Care and Education Capacity Construction Grants	40,000,000	-		40,000,000	-	$ 40,000,000	-	40,000,000	-	-	$ 40,000,000	$ -	
Sec. 46	Department of Economic Development	Shovel-Ready Capital Recovery and Investment Act Projects	100,000,000	-		100,000,000	5,000,000	$ 105,000,000	-	47,139,243	29,664,876	28,195,881	$ 105,000,000	$ -	

Amounts Appropriated and Spent from CSLFRF

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022, June 30, 2023, June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2025

Exhibit A

Bill	Agency	Description	Appropriated Amount	Legislative Adjustments	Note	Revised Appropriated Amount	Other Adjustments (Note 12)	Final Authorized Amounts	Fiscal Year 2021-2022 Expenditures	Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Expenditures	Fiscal Year 2023-2024 Expenditures	Fiscal Year 2024-2025 Expenditures	Total Expenditures	Total Available	Note
Sec. 47	Department of Economic Development	Study to Assess Nuclear Reactors	1,000,000	(137,000)	9	863,000	(165,000)	$ 698,000	-	-	74,250	190,000	$ 264,250	$ 433,750	
Sec. 48	Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice	Enhance and Expand the Law Enforcement Training Capabilities	47,700,000	-		47,700,000	(12,500,000)	$ 35,200,000	-	-	1,727,310	6,322,805	$ 8,050,115	$ 27,149,885	
Sec. 49	Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing	Supporting In-Person Interpreting in Rural Areas and Legal Communication Access	500,000	-		500,000	(305,348)	$ 194,652	-	19,559	40,298	134,795	$ 194,652	$ -	
Sec. 50	Aid to Community Colleges	State Aid for Dual Enrollment	15,000,000	-		15,000,000	-	$ 15,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	$ 10,000,000	$ 5,000,000	
Sec. 51	Department of Environment and Energy	Grants for Reverse Osmosis Systems	4,000,000	-		4,000,000	(63,257)	$ 3,936,743	-	21,233	482,397	934,585	$ 1,438,215	$ 2,498,528	
Sec. 52	Department of Environment and Energy	State Fair Grounds Wastewater and Drainage System Updates	20,000,000	-		20,000,000	-	$ 20,000,000	-	-	2,372,128	4,269,041	$ 6,641,169	$ 13,358,831	
Sec. 53	Department of Environment and Energy	Grant Assistance for a Rural Drinking Water Project	7,000,000	-		7,000,000	-	$ 7,000,000	-	-	-	5,047,389	$ 5,047,389	$ 1,952,611	
2022 LB 1024A															
Sec. 3	Department of Economic Development	Economic Recovery Act	250,000,000	(179,200,000)	10	70,800,000	(1,511,670)	$ 69,288,330	-	8,653,771	30,933,221	14,017,766	$ 53,604,758	$ 15,683,572	
2022 LB 1068A															
Sec. 2	University of Nebraska	Environmental Health Assessment	1,000,000	-		1,000,000	-	$ 1,000,000	-	422,444	405,401	172,153	$ 999,998	$ 2	
2022 LB 1144A															
Sec. 2	Public Service Commission	Broadband	641,613	(641,613)	11	-	-	$ -	-	-	-	-	$ -	$ -	
2023 LB 814															
Sec. 132	Department of Natural Resources	Grant to a First Class City for a Water Project	2,000,000	-		2,000,000	-	$ 2,000,000	-	-	637,092	1,362,908	$ 2,000,000	$ -	
Sec. 133	Department of Natural Resources	Enhance Data Collection	2,400,000	-		2,400,000	(1,500,000)	$ 900,000	-	-	142,194	447,986	$ 590,180	$ 309,820	
2024 LB 1412															
Sec. 24	Department of Health and Human Services	Rehabilitation Hospital Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning Grants	5,000,000	-		5,000,000	-	$ 5,000,000	-	-	-	2,514,060	$ 2,514,060	$ 2,485,940	
Sec. 24	Department of Health and Human Services	Child Care Grants	2,000,000	-		2,000,000	-	$ 2,000,000	-	-	-	841,446	$ 841,446	$ 1,158,554	
Sec. 63	Department of Labor	Workforce Development And Career Readiness Facility Expansion	900,000	-		900,000	(819,240)	$ 80,760	-	-	-	-	$ -	$ 80,760	
Sec. 75	Department of Health and Human Services	Gun Violence Program	500,000	-		500,000	-	$ 500,000	-	-	-	59,758	$ 59,758	$ 440,242	
Sec. 79	Department of Transportation	Surface Transportation Projects	20,332,043	-		20,332,043	-	$ 20,332,043	-	-	-	6,637,688	$ 6,637,688	$ 13,694,355	
Sec. 89	Department of Correctional Services	Recidivism Mitigation	1,000,000	-		1,000,000	6,500,000	$ 7,500,000	-	-	-	1,322,174	$ 1,322,174	$ 6,177,826	
Sec. 90	University of Nebraska	Roof-Collected Rainwater Study	350,000	-		350,000	-	$ 350,000	-	-	-	7,773	$ 7,773	$ 342,227	

Amounts Appropriated and Spent from CSLFRF

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022, June 30, 2023, June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2025

Exhibit A

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Sec. 106	Department of Economic Development	Regional Workforce Development Initiatives of Each Community College Region	3,000,000	-		3,000,000	-	**$ 3,000,000**	-	-	-	501,760	**$ 501,760**	**$ 2,498,240**	
Other Adjustments (Note 12)															
	Department of Administrative Services	Revenue Replacement	-	-		-	603,293	**$ 603,293**	-	-	-	245,364	**$ 245,364**	**$ 357,929**	
					Total	**$ 1,040,000,000**	**$ 171,688**	**$ 1,040,171,688**	**$ 31,437,363**	**$ 201,770,461**	**$ 214,163,208**	**$ 260,387,495**	**$ 707,758,527**	**$ 332,413,161**	

Note 1 : 2022 LB 805A Section 1 appropriated to the Department of Agriculture $6,000,000 for Program No. 78. This appropriation was reduced to $2,000,000 on 2023 LB 814 Section 76.

Note 2 : 2022 LB 1014 Section 14 appropriated to the Department of Agriculture $10,000,000 for Program No. 78. This appropriation was reduced by $32,500 on 2024 LB 1412 Section 59.

Note 3 : 2022 LB 1014 Section 23 appropriated to the Department of Health and Human Services $47,500,000 for Program No. 424. This appropriation was reduced by $27,500,000 on 2024 LB 1412 Section 104.

Note 4 : 2022 LB 1014 Section 27 appropriated to the Department of Health & Human Services $5,462,800 for Program No. 514 for aid to assisted-living facilities. 2024 LB 1412 Section 24 then increased this by $1,499,657.

Note 5 : 2022 LB 1014 Section 31 appropriated to the Department of Health and Human Services $2,500,000 for Program No. 514. This appropriation was reduced by $2,500,000 on 2024 LB 1412 Section 24.

Note 6 : 2022 LB 1014 Section 33 appropriated to the Department of Natural Resources $20,000,000 for Program No. 319. 2023 LB 814 Section 132 increased this by $177,200,000.

Note 7 : 2022 LB 1014 Section 34 appropriated to the Military Department $15,000,000 for Program No. 191. This appropriation was increased by $4,000,000 on 2023 LB 813 Section 38. This appropriation was then decreased by $4,000,000 on 2024 LB 1412 Section 25.

Note 8 : 2022 LB 1014 Section 41 appropriated to the Department of Administrative Services $1,800,000 for Program No 560. The appropriation was then increased $375,000 on 2024 LB 1412 Section 99.

Note 9 : 2022 LB 1014 Section 47 appropriated to the Department of Economic Development $1,000,000 for Program No. 603. This appropriation was reduced by $137,000 on 2024 LB 1412 Section 106.

Note 10 : 2022 LB 1024A Section 3 appropriated to the Department of Economic Development $250,000,000 for Program No. 611. This appropriation was reduced by $179,200,000 on 2023 LB 813 Section 40.

Note 11 : 2022 LB 1144A Section 2 appropriated to the Public Service Commission $641,613 for Program No. 793. These unexpended funds were not reappropriated per 2024 LB 1412 Sec. 18.

Note 12 : The total amount awarded to the State of Nebraska from the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund was $1,040,171,688. As of the end of the 2024 legislative session, $1,040,000,000 had been appropriated, leaving $171,688 unappropriated. 2024 LB 1412 Section 112 provided the Governor the authority to reallocate any funds appropriated to an agency where the agency verifies it is unable to meet the deadline for the use of the funds as required by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. This reallocation must be done prior to December 31, 2024. The Department of Administrative Services Budget Division worked with agencies to identiy those that would not be able to expend all of their appropriation and then reallocated those funds as necessary.

Note 13 : As of June 30, 2025, the State had recorded $98,575 more in expenditures than what was appropriated for developmental disability provider rate increases; however, in July 2025 a journal entry was recorded to move those expenditures to the General Fund.