County of King William, Virginia

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SPECIAL MEETING OF AUGUST 6, 2020 – 6:00 P.M.
KING WILLIAM COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
KING WILLIAM, VIRGINIA

A M E N D E D A G E N D A

1. Call to Order

2. Roll Call

3. Special Meeting Matters:

a. Second and Final Allocation of Federal CARES Coronavirus Relief Funds – Resolution 20-46 – *Bobbie Tassinari, County Administrator*

~~b. Update on Parks and Recreation Program - *Bobbie Tassinari, County Administrator*~~

~~c. Update on Historical Monument - *Bobbie Tassinari, County Administrator*~~

4. Adjourn or Recess

King William County
Est. 1702

Board of Supervisors

County Administrator

William L. Hodges, First District
Travis J. Moskalski, Second District
Stephen K. Greenwood, Third District
C. Stewart Garber, Jr., Fourth District
Edwin H. Moren, Jr., Fifth District

MEMO

DATE: July 30, 2020

TO: King William County Board of Supervisors

FROM: Bobbie H. Tassinari, County Administrator

RE: Second and Final Allocation of Federal CARES Coronavirus Relief Funds

SUMMARY

On July 29, 2020, I received communication from the Secretary of Finance for the Commonwealth reflecting the second and final allocation of the CARES relief funds. Per the U.S. Census Bureau's population data, King William County is eligible for an additional **$1,496,097** in relief funds. These funds qualifying expenditures have not changed from the initial requirement of being COVID-19 related.

The same summary of criteria applies:

- Expenditures eligible must have been incurred during the period that begins March 1, 2020 and ends on December 30, 2020
- Expenditures must be related to COVID-19 impact and designation as such is at the discretion of the locality
- Funds may not be used to make up for lost revenue
- Counties must ensure that an equitable share of the funds are shared with the Town of West Point (Town of West Point received $285,754.52 of the first allocation and will received $285,754.52 of the second and final allocation)

180 Horse Landing Road #4 ● King William, Virginia 23086
804-769-4927 ● fax: 804-769-4964
www.kingwilliamcounty.us

William L. Hodges, First District
Travis J. Moskalski, Second District
Stephen K. Greenwood, Third District
C. Stewart Garber, Jr., Fourth District
Edwin H. Moren, Jr., Fifth District

- Certification for Use of Coronavirus Relief Fund agreement must be signed by the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Elected Officer and returned to the Department of Accounts **no later than August 10, 2020**
- Distribution will be made to the local Treasurer within 5 business days of receiving the signed document and survey
- Considered "one time" monies and not to be used for ongoing expenses
- Any funds remaining as of December 30, 2020 will be returned to the Department of Accounts

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends acceptance and authorization to expend the CARES Relief Act Funds second and final allocation in the amount of $1,496,097.

ATTACHMENT

- Attachment A – Second and Final Allocations of Federal CARES Coronavirus Relief Funds from Commonwealth of Virginia Secretary of Finance
- Attachment B - Certification for Receipts of CARES Act Payments

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Aubrey L. Layne, Jr., MBA, CPA
Secretary of Finance

P.O. Box 1475
Richmond, Virginia 23218

July 28, 2020

To: County and City Elected Officials

Delivered Via: Chief Executive Officer, Manager, or Administrator

From: Aubrey L. Layne, Jr.
Secretary of Finance

Subject: Second and Final Allocation of Federal Coronavirus Relief Funds

Overview

On May 12, 2020, I advised you of Governor Northam's decision to provide the first round of allocations to local governments from the federal Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) authorized pursuant to the federal *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act* (CARES Act). On June 1, 2020, each locality received its share of the first half, or fifty (50) percent, of the locally-based allocations (not including Fairfax County that received its funds directly).

While the federal CARES Act does not require that states distribute funding to local governments with populations less than 500,000 residents, the Governor recognizes that localities continue to experience the same COVID-19 related expenses as the Commonwealth.

Therefore, the Governor recently announced the second and final round to allocate the remaining fifty (50) percent of the locally-based allocations from the CRF to local governments. When completed, the state will have distributed 100 percent of the local allocations the Commonwealth received under the CARES Act providing a total of $1.3 billion for local governments.

Just like the first round, the second round will be based on population. Consequently, the second round of allocations will be for the same amount that you received in the first round on June 1, 2020. In order to receive the second allocation, localities are required to submit a new certification form and complete an online survey regarding the use of the CRF funds.

As soon as these two documents are fully completed and submitted, the Department of Accounts will initiate the transfer of funds to the local Treasurer. Localities may expect to receive the transfer by the state Comptroller within five business days following confirmation of receipt of these completed documents.

Guidance

It is extremely important for you to know that all of the same conditions that existed for the first round of CRF allocations continue for the second round of allocations. To that end, I encourage you to refer to my May 12, 2020, memorandum and to the federal guidance and frequently asked questions located at: https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/cares/state-and-local-governments

This information is routinely updated and has been revised several times since my May 12, 2020, memorandum. Compliance with the federal guidance is your responsibility and failure to do so could result in disallowed expenses requiring you to repay the associated funds to the federal government. As stated previously, if you fail to repay any funds spent for nonqualifying expenses as required by the federal government, the state Comptroller will recover such amounts from future state payments to your locality via the State Aid Intercept Program.

In addition to the revised federal guidance, on July 2, 2020, the U.S. Treasury's Office of the Inspector General issued information related to reporting and audit requirements that had not been published at the time of my original communication to you. Information regarding the audit and reporting requirements can be found at the same link provided above. Further, the State Comptroller's office has subrecipient monitoring responsibilities that will necessitate evaluation and additional correspondence with localities regarding the use of funds.

As a reminder, the overarching federal guidance states that these funds must be used for qualifying expenses of state and local governments. Specifically, the CARES Act provides that payments from the CRF only may be used to cover costs that:

1. are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19);
2. were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020 (the date of enactment of the CARES Act) for the State or government; and
3. were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020.

The federal guidance continues to state that the CRF funds can be used only for the direct costs associated with the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and cannot be used to address revenue shortfalls. State and local government officials have requested that this restriction be lifted or that additional federal funds be provided to address the loss of state and local revenue. To date, no action has been taken by Congress to allow that flexibility or to provide funding for that purpose.

CRF funds should be considered "one time" monies and should not be used for ongoing services and/or base operations. Because the funds must be expended by December 30, localities are advised not to create services with expenses beyond that period. Any expenses beyond December 30, 2020, must be paid entirely by the locality from local funds.

Allocation of CRF Funds to Localities

The remaining fifty (50) percent of the locally-based allocations will be distributed to counties and cities by the Department of Accounts (DOA) after receipt from the locality of a new, signed certification form and after completion of a survey on the locality's actual and planned uses of the CRF funds. This distribution will be made to the local treasurer in the same manner that the first round of funds were distributed within five business days following receipt of the completed documents.

Each locality's allocation will be based on the proportion that the locality's population represents of the statewide total population. Appendix A reflects the population used by U.S. Treasury to allocate CRF funds to the states. This population data is the basis for determining the allocations to each locality.

This table also reflects each locality's share of the remaining distribution based on the population data displayed. Please note that the population data for each county includes the populations of the towns within its borders. Consequently, the allocation indicated for each county includes any allocations based on residents that live in the towns located within that county.

Requirements: Survey on the Use of Funds and Certifications

General

The amounts listed in Appendix A reflect the funds that will be transferred to each locality after:

1. completion of an online survey located at: (NOTE: *the link to this survey will be provided by separate communication later this week*), and
2. receipt of a certification form (Appendix D) from the locality signed by the chief executive officer, the chief financial officer (Treasurer), and the chief elected officer.

Before signing the certification, I recommend that you read and understand the federal guidance and the frequently asked questions contained in Appendix B and Appendix C, respectively. The most recent information on this guidance and the frequently asked questions can be obtained at: https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/cares/state-and-local-governments

Please note that the certification statement includes an acknowledgment that you may be required to return funds to the federal government if it is determined that those funds were spent for purposes that do not qualify. Since these funds are being provided to you "up front" rather than on a reimbursement basis, it is important for you to understand that the burden of ensuring that all CRF funds are spent for qualifying purposes falls to the local government.

You are responsible for maintaining all necessary documentation to ensure compliance with the federal requirements. The State Comptroller is responsible for all subrecipient monitoring and may require additional information in the future from each locality to address that responsibility.

If the federal government determines that you have used CRF funds for purposes that do not qualify, you must return those funds to the state promptly so that they may be returned to the federal government. As a condition of receiving CRF funds, you are agreeing that the state can use state aid intercept to recover any funds necessary for expenses that were not for a qualifying purpose or that were unexpended as of December 30, 2020.

For Counties Only

As previously stated, the population data for each county includes the populations of the towns within its borders. Consequently, the allocation indicated for each county includes any allocations based on residents that live in the towns located within that county.

Counties must ensure that an equitable share of the CRF funds it receives are shared with and granted to each town within its jurisdiction. Just as with the funds retained by the county, the funds granted to towns must be spent in accordance with the same requirements and the same documentation must be retained for audit purposes. The county issuing the grant is responsible for the ensuring compliance with each town's documentation requirements and must ensure that the use of the funds meets the requirements set forth by the federal government.

Completion of Survey

The Commonwealth has partnered with Accenture to create a survey to collect data on how each locality has used or plans to use its allocation of CRF funds. The survey instrument, which must be completed online, will be made available later this week by separate communication. This communication will include instructions regarding access to and completion of the survey. For questions about completion of the survey, please contact Jason Saunders, General Government Coordinator, Department of Planning and Budget, at jason.saunders@dpb.virginia.gov.

We are requesting that this survey be completed no later than **5:00pm, Monday, August 10, 2020**, so that we may provide a report on the use of the CRF by locality to the General Assembly when it convenes for a special session beginning on August 18, 2020. For surveys that are not received by this due date, this report will reflect that the survey results were not received from that locality by the requested due date. More importantly, the survey must be completed, along with submission of the certification form, in order to receive the second distribution of CRF funds.

Submission of Certification

The certification in Appendix D contains more specific details on the responsibilities of the local governing body. A fillable .pdf form can be downloaded from the Secretary of Finance's Website under "Recent News" at: http://finance.virginia.gov/

The signed certification form should be submitted no later than **August 10, 2020**, to the Department of Accounts in electronic or hard copy form:

By Email to: GACCT@DOA.Virginia.gov

By US Mail to: Department of Accounts
Attention: Local CRF Certification
PO Box 1971
Richmond, VA 23218-1971

If you have any questions regarding the appropriate use of CRF funds, please refer to the U.S. Treasury Website and guidance. For questions about this process, you may contact my office at (804) 786-1148. If you have technical questions about the certification form or the distribution of

the funds, please contact Melinda Pearson, Director, General Accounting, Department of Accounts, at melinda.pearson@doa.virginia.gov or by phone at 804-225-2376.

Appendix A – Local Allocations

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Virginia: as of July 1, 2019	Statewide Total = 8,535,519	% of Total [1]	Current Allocation Base [2]= $744,691,122
Locality	**Population**		
.Accomack County, Virginia	32,316	0.3786%	$2,819,446
.Albemarle County, Virginia	109,330	1.2809%	$9,538,621
.Alleghany County, Virginia	14,860	0.1741%	$1,296,478
.Amelia County, Virginia	13,145	0.1540%	$1,146,851
.Amherst County, Virginia	31,605	0.3703%	$2,757,414
.Appomattox County, Virginia	15,911	0.1864%	$1,388,173
.Arlington County, Virginia	236,842	2.7748%	$20,663,551
.Augusta County, Virginia	75,558	0.8852%	$6,592,144
.Bath County, Virginia	4,147	0.0486%	$361,810
.Bedford County, Virginia	78,997	0.9255%	$6,892,184
.Bland County, Virginia	6,280	0.0736%	$547,906
.Botetourt County, Virginia	33,419	0.3915%	$2,915,679
.Brunswick County, Virginia	16,231	0.1902%	$1,416,092
.Buchanan County, Virginia	21,004	0.2461%	$1,832,518
.Buckingham County, Virginia	17,148	0.2009%	$1,496,097
.Campbell County, Virginia	54,885	0.6430%	$4,788,505
.Caroline County, Virginia	30,725	0.3600%	$2,680,638
.Carroll County, Virginia	29,791	0.3490%	$2,599,150
.Charles City County, Virginia	6,963	0.0816%	$607,495
.Charlotte County, Virginia	11,880	0.1392%	$1,036,484
.Chesterfield County, Virginia	352,802	4.1333%	$30,780,614
.Clarke County, Virginia	14,619	0.1713%	$1,275,451
.Craig County, Virginia	5,131	0.0601%	$447,660
.Culpeper County, Virginia	52,605	0.6163%	$4,589,583
.Cumberland County, Virginia	9,932	0.1164%	$866,529
.Dickenson County, Virginia	14,318	0.1677%	$1,249,190
.Dinwiddie County, Virginia	28,544	0.3344%	$2,490,354
.Essex County, Virginia	10,953	0.1283%	$955,607
.Fairfax County, Virginia	1,147,532	13.4442%	N/A
.Fauquier County, Virginia	71,222	0.8344%	$6,213,845
.Floyd County, Virginia	15,749	0.1845%	$1,374,040
.Fluvanna County, Virginia	27,270	0.3195%	$2,379,202
.Franklin County, Virginia	56,042	0.6566%	$4,889,448
.Frederick County, Virginia	89,313	1.0464%	$7,792,215
.Giles County, Virginia	16,720	0.1959%	$1,458,756

Appendix A – Local Allocations

.Gloucester County, Virginia	37,348	0.4376%	$3,258,469
.Goochland County, Virginia	23,753	0.2783%	$2,072,358
.Grayson County, Virginia	15,550	0.1822%	$1,356,678
.Greene County, Virginia	19,819	0.2322%	$1,729,131
.Greensville County, Virginia	11,336	0.1328%	$989,022
.Halifax County, Virginia	33,911	0.3973%	$2,958,604
.Hanover County, Virginia	107,766	1.2626%	$9,402,168
.Henrico County, Virginia	330,818	3.8758%	$28,862,595
.Henry County, Virginia	50,557	0.5923%	$4,410,903
.Highland County, Virginia	2,190	0.0257%	$191,069
.Isle of Wight County, Virginia	37,109	0.4348%	$3,237,617
.James City County, Virginia	76,523	0.8965%	$6,676,337
.King and Queen County, Virginia	7,025	0.0823%	$612,904
.King George County, Virginia	26,836	0.3144%	$2,341,338
.King William County, Virginia	17,148	0.2009%	$1,496,097
.Lancaster County, Virginia	10,603	0.1242%	$925,071
.Lee County, Virginia	23,423	0.2744%	$2,043,566
.Loudoun County, Virginia	413,538	4.8449%	$36,079,596
.Louisa County, Virginia	37,591	0.4404%	$3,279,670
.Lunenburg County, Virginia	12,196	0.1429%	$1,064,054
.Madison County, Virginia	13,261	0.1554%	$1,156,971
.Mathews County, Virginia	8,834	0.1035%	$770,732
.Mecklenburg County, Virginia	30,587	0.3583%	$2,668,598
.Middlesex County, Virginia	10,582	0.1240%	$923,239
.Montgomery County, Virginia	98,535	1.1544%	$8,596,799
.Nelson County, Virginia	14,930	0.1749%	$1,302,585
.New Kent County, Virginia	23,091	0.2705%	$2,014,601
.Northampton County, Virginia	11,710	0.1372%	$1,021,652
.Northumberland County, Virginia	12,095	0.1417%	$1,055,242
.Nottoway County, Virginia	15,232	0.1785%	$1,328,933
.Orange County, Virginia	37,051	0.4341%	$3,232,557
.Page County, Virginia	23,902	0.2800%	$2,085,357
.Patrick County, Virginia	17,608	0.2063%	$1,536,230
.Pittsylvania County, Virginia	60,354	0.7071%	$5,265,654
.Powhatan County, Virginia	29,652	0.3474%	$2,587,023
.Prince Edward County, Virginia	22,802	0.2671%	$1,989,387
.Prince George County, Virginia	38,353	0.4493%	$3,346,151
.Prince William County, Virginia	470,335	5.5103%	$41,034,915
.Pulaski County, Virginia	34,027	0.3987%	$2,968,725
.Rappahannock County, Virginia	7,370	0.0863%	$643,004
.Richmond County, Virginia	9,023	0.1057%	$787,222

Appendix A – Local Allocations

.Roanoke County, Virginia	94,186	1.1035%	$8,217,365
.Rockbridge County, Virginia	22,573	0.2645%	$1,969,407
.Rockingham County, Virginia	81,948	0.9601%	$7,149,647
.Russell County, Virginia	26,586	0.3115%	$2,319,526
.Scott County, Virginia	21,566	0.2527%	$1,881,550
.Shenandoah County, Virginia	43,616	0.5110%	$3,805,328
.Smyth County, Virginia	30,104	0.3527%	$2,626,458
.Southampton County, Virginia	17,631	0.2066%	$1,538,237
.Spotsylvania County, Virginia	136,215	1.5959%	$11,884,234
.Stafford County, Virginia	152,882	1.7911%	$13,338,365
.Surry County, Virginia	6,422	0.0752%	$560,295
.Sussex County, Virginia	11,159	0.1307%	$973,580
.Tazewell County, Virginia	40,595	0.4756%	$3,541,757
.Warren County, Virginia	40,164	0.4706%	$3,504,154
.Washington County, Virginia	53,740	0.6296%	$4,688,608
.Westmoreland County, Virginia	18,015	0.2111%	$1,571,739
.Wise County, Virginia	37,383	0.4380%	$3,261,523
.Wythe County, Virginia	28,684	0.3361%	$2,502,568
.York County, Virginia	68,280	0.8000%	$5,957,167
.Alexandria city, Virginia	159,428	1.8678%	$13,909,478
.Bristol city, Virginia	16,762	0.1964%	$1,462,420
.Buena Vista city, Virginia	6,478	0.0759%	$565,181
.Charlottesville city, Virginia	47,266	0.5538%	$4,123,776
.Chesapeake city, Virginia	244,835	2.8684%	$21,360,910
.Colonial Heights city, Virginia	17,370	0.2035%	$1,515,466
.Covington city, Virginia	5,538	0.0649%	$483,169
.Danville city, Virginia	40,044	0.4691%	$3,493,685
.Emporia city, Virginia	5,346	0.0626%	$466,418
.Fairfax city, Virginia	24,019	0.2814%	$2,095,565
.Falls Church city, Virginia	14,617	0.1712%	$1,275,277
.Franklin city, Virginia	7,967	0.0933%	$695,090
.Fredericksburg city, Virginia	29,036	0.3402%	$2,533,279
.Galax city, Virginia	6,347	0.0744%	$553,751
.Hampton city, Virginia	134,510	1.5759%	$11,735,479
.Harrisonburg city, Virginia	53,016	0.6211%	$4,625,442
.Hopewell city, Virginia	22,529	0.2639%	$1,965,568
.Lexington city, Virginia	7,446	0.0872%	$649,635
.Lynchburg city, Virginia	82,168	0.9627%	$7,168,841
.Manassas city, Virginia	41,085	0.4813%	$3,584,508
.Manassas Park city, Virginia	17,478	0.2048%	$1,524,888
.Martinsville city, Virginia	12,554	0.1471%	$1,095,288

Appendix A – Local Allocations

.Newport News city, Virginia	179,225	2.0998%	$15,636,690
.Norfolk city, Virginia	242,742	2.8439%	$21,178,304
.Norton city, Virginia	3,981	0.0466%	$347,327
.Petersburg city, Virginia	31,346	0.3672%	$2,734,818
.Poquoson city, Virginia	12,271	0.1438%	$1,070,597
.Portsmouth city, Virginia	94,398	1.1059%	$8,235,862
.Radford city, Virginia	18,249	0.2138%	$1,592,155
.Richmond city, Virginia	230,436	2.6997%	$20,104,653
.Roanoke city, Virginia	99,143	1.1615%	$8,649,844
.Salem city, Virginia	25,301	0.2964%	$2,207,415
.Staunton city, Virginia	24,932	0.2921%	$2,175,221
.Suffolk city, Virginia	92,108	1.0791%	$8,036,068
.Virginia Beach city, Virginia	449,974	5.2718%	$39,258,497
.Waynesboro city, Virginia	22,630	0.2651%	$1,974,380
.Williamsburg city, Virginia	14,954	0.1752%	$1,304,679
.Winchester city, Virginia	28,078	0.3290%	$2,449,697
Total Funds Distributed (excludes Fairfax County)			**$644,573,383**
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division			
Release Date: March 2020			

[1] **Note:** Percentages are displayed as rounded numbers, however, the distributions are calculated using the full values.

[2] **Note:** The total allocation base includes Fairfax County in order to correctly calculate the allocation for the remaining localities.

Appendix B: Coronavirus Relief Fund – Guidance from U.S. Treasury

Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments
Updated June 30, 2020[1]

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to recipients of the funding available under section 601(a) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act"). The CARES Act established the Coronavirus Relief Fund (the "Fund") and appropriated $150 billion to the Fund. Under the CARES Act, the Fund is to be used to make payments for specified uses to States and certain local governments; the District of Columbia and U.S. Territories (consisting of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands); and Tribal governments.

The CARES Act provides that payments from the Fund may only be used to cover costs that—

1. are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19);
2. were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020 (the date of enactment of the CARES Act) for the State or government; and
3. were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020.[2]

The guidance that follows sets forth the Department of the Treasury's interpretation of these limitations on the permissible use of Fund payments.

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.

The statute also specifies that expenditures using Fund payments must be "necessary." The Department of the Treasury understands this term 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.

Costs not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020

The CARES Act also requires that payments be used only to cover costs that were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020. A cost meets this requirement if either (a) the

[1] This version updates the guidance provided under "Costs incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020".
[2] *See* Section 601(d) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the CARES Act.

cost cannot lawfully be funded using a line item, allotment, or allocation within that budget *or* (b) the cost is for a substantially different use from any expected use of funds in such a line item, allotment, or allocation.

The "most recently approved" budget refers to the enacted budget for the relevant fiscal period for the particular government, without taking into account subsequent supplemental appropriations enacted or other budgetary adjustments made by that government in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency. A cost is not considered to have been accounted for in a budget merely because it could be met using a budgetary stabilization fund, rainy day fund, or similar reserve account.

Costs incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020

Finally, the CARES Act provides that payments from the Fund may only be used to cover costs that were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020 (the "covered period"). Putting this requirement together with the other provisions discussed above, section 601(d) may be summarized as providing that a State, local, or tribal government may use payments from the Fund only to cover previously unbudgeted costs of necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID–19 public health emergency during the covered period.

Initial guidance released on April 22, 2020, provided that the cost of an expenditure is incurred when the recipient has expended funds to cover the cost. Upon further consideration and informed by an understanding of State, local, and tribal government practices, Treasury is clarifying that for a cost to be considered to have been incurred, performance or delivery must occur during the covered period but payment of funds need not be made during that time (though it is generally expected that this will take place within 90 days of a cost being incurred). For instance, in the case of a lease of equipment or other property, irrespective of when payment occurs, the cost of a lease payment shall be considered to have been incurred for the period of the lease that is within the covered period, but not otherwise. Furthermore, in all cases it must be necessary that performance or delivery take place during the covered period. Thus the cost of a good or service received during the covered period will not be considered eligible under section 601(d) if there is no need for receipt until after the covered period has expired.

Goods delivered in the covered period need not be used during the covered period in all cases. For example, the cost of a good that must be delivered in December in order to be available for use in January could be covered using payments from the Fund. Additionally, the cost of goods purchased in bulk and delivered during the covered period may be covered using payments from the Fund if a portion of the goods is ordered for use in the covered period, the bulk purchase is consistent with the recipient's usual procurement policies and practices, and it is impractical to track and record when the items were used. A recipient may use payments from the Fund to purchase a durable good that is to be used during the current period and in subsequent periods if the acquisition in the covered period was necessary due to the public health emergency.

Given that it is not always possible to estimate with precision when a good or service will be needed, the touchstone in assessing the determination of need for a good or service during the covered period will be reasonableness at the time delivery or performance was sought, *e.g.*, the time of entry into a procurement contract specifying a time for delivery. Similarly, in recognition of the likelihood of supply chain disruptions and increased demand for certain goods and services during the COVID-19 public health emergency, if a recipient enters into a contract requiring the delivery of goods or performance of services by December 30, 2020, the failure of a vendor to complete delivery or services by December 30, 2020, will not affect the ability of the recipient to use payments from the Fund to cover the cost of such goods or services if the delay is due to circumstances beyond the recipient's control.

This guidance applies in a like manner to costs of subrecipients. Thus, a grant or loan, for example, provided by a recipient using payments from the Fund must be used by the subrecipient only to purchase (or reimburse a purchase of) goods or services for which receipt both is needed within the covered period and occurs within the covered period. The direct recipient of payments from the Fund is ultimately responsible for compliance with this limitation on use of payments from the Fund.

Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures

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

1. Medical expenses such as:
    - COVID-19-related expenses of public hospitals, clinics, and similar facilities.
    - Expenses of establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs.
    - Costs of providing COVID-19 testing, including serological testing.
    - Emergency medical response expenses, including emergency medical transportation, related to COVID-19.
    - Expenses for establishing and operating public telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19-related treatment.
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 disinfection of public areas and other facilities, *e.g.*, nursing homes, in response to 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.
3. 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.
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.
    - Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
    - Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

- Expenses of providing paid sick and paid family and medical leave to public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
- COVID-19-related expenses of maintaining state prisons and county jails, including as relates to sanitation and improvement of social distancing measures, 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.

5. Expenses associated with the provision of economic support in connection with the COVID-19 public health emergency, such as:
   - Expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures.
   - Expenditures related to a State, territorial, local, or Tribal government payroll support program.
   - Unemployment insurance costs related to the COVID-19 public health emergency if such costs will not be reimbursed by the federal government pursuant to the CARES Act or otherwise.
6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund's eligibility criteria.

Nonexclusive examples of ineligible expenditures[3]

The following is a list of examples of costs that would *not* be eligible expenditures of payments from the Fund.

1. Expenses for the State share of Medicaid.[4]
2. Damages covered by insurance.
3. Payroll or benefits expenses for employees whose work duties are not substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
4. Expenses that have been or will be reimbursed under any federal program, such as the reimbursement by the federal government pursuant to the CARES Act of contributions by States to State unemployment funds.
5. Reimbursement to donors for donated items or services.
6. Workforce bonuses other than hazard pay or overtime.
7. Severance pay.
8. Legal settlements.

[3] In addition, pursuant to section 5001(b) of the CARES Act, payments from the Fund may not be expended for an elective abortion or on research in which a human embryo is destroyed, discarded, or knowingly subjected to risk of injury or death. The prohibition on payment for abortions does not apply to an abortion if the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest; or in the case where a woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed.
Furthermore, no government which receives payments from the Fund may discriminate against a health care entity on the basis that the entity does not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.

[4] *See* 42 C.F.R. § 433.51 and 45 C.F.R. § 75.306.

Appendix C: Coronavirus Relief Fund – Frequently Asked Questions

The content below was provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Coronavirus Relief Fund
Frequently Asked Questions
Updated as of July 8, 2020

The following answers to frequently asked questions supplement Treasury's Coronavirus Relief Fund ("Fund") Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments, dated April 22, 2020, ("Guidance").[1] Amounts paid from the Fund are subject to the restrictions outlined in the Guidance and set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act").

Eligible Expenditures

Are governments required to submit proposed expenditures to Treasury for approval?

No. Governments are responsible for making determinations as to what expenditures are necessary due to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 and do not need to submit any proposed expenditures to Treasury.

The Guidance says that funding can be used to meet 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. How does a government determine whether payroll expenses for a given employee satisfy the "substantially dedicated" condition?

The Fund is designed to provide ready funding to address unforeseen financial needs and risks created by the COVID-19 public health emergency. For this reason, and as a matter of administrative convenience in light of the emergency nature of this program, a State, territorial, local, or Tribal government may presume that payroll costs for public health and public safety employees are payments for services substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency, unless the chief executive (or equivalent) of the relevant government determines that specific circumstances indicate otherwise.

The Guidance says that a cost was not accounted for in the most recently approved budget if the cost is for a substantially different use from any expected use of funds in such a line item, allotment, or allocation. What would qualify as a "substantially different use" for purposes of the Fund eligibility?

Costs incurred for a "substantially different use" include, but are not necessarily limited to, costs of personnel and services that were budgeted for in the most recently approved budget but which, due entirely to the COVID-19 public health emergency, have been diverted to substantially different functions. This would include, for example, the costs of redeploying corrections facility staff to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions through work such as enhanced sanitation or enforcing social distancing measures; the costs of redeploying police to support management and enforcement of stay-at-home orders; or the costs of diverting educational support staff or faculty to develop online learning capabilities, such as through providing information technology support that is not part of the staff or faculty's ordinary responsibilities.

Note that a public function does not become a "substantially different use" merely because it is provided from a different location or through a different manner. For example, although developing online instruction capabilities may be a substantially different use of funds, online instruction itself is not a substantially different use of public funds than classroom instruction.

[1] The Guidance is available at https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Coronavirus-Relief-Fund-Guidance-for-State-Territorial-Local-and-Tribal-Governments.pdf.

May a State receiving a payment transfer funds to a local government?

Yes, provided that the transfer qualifies as a necessary expenditure incurred due to the public health emergency and meets the other criteria of section 601(d) of the Social Security Act. Such funds would be subject to recoupment by the Treasury Department if they have not been used in a manner consistent with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.

May a unit of local government receiving a Fund payment transfer funds to another unit of government?

Yes. For example, a county may transfer funds to a city, town, or school district within the county and a county or city may transfer funds to its State, provided that the transfer qualifies as a necessary expenditure incurred due to the public health emergency and meets the other criteria of section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance. For example, a transfer from a county to a constituent city would not be permissible if the funds were intended to be used simply to fill shortfalls in government revenue to cover expenditures that would not otherwise qualify as an eligible expenditure.

Is a Fund payment recipient required to transfer funds to a smaller, constituent unit of government within its borders?

No. For example, a county recipient is not required to transfer funds to smaller cities within the county's borders.

Are recipients required to use other federal funds or seek reimbursement under other federal programs before using Fund payments to satisfy eligible expenses?

No. Recipients may use Fund payments for any expenses eligible under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance. Fund payments are not required to be used as the source of funding of last resort. However, as noted below, recipients may not use payments from the Fund to cover expenditures for which they will receive reimbursement.

Are there prohibitions on combining a transaction supported with Fund payments with other CARES Act funding or COVID-19 relief Federal funding?

Recipients will need to consider the applicable restrictions and limitations of such other sources of funding. In addition, expenses that have been or will be reimbursed under any federal program, such as the reimbursement by the federal government pursuant to the CARES Act of contributions by States to State unemployment funds, are not eligible uses of Fund payments.

Are States permitted to use Fund payments to support state unemployment insurance funds generally?

To the extent that the costs incurred by a state unemployment insurance fund are incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, a State may use Fund payments to make payments to its respective state unemployment insurance fund, separate and apart from such State's obligation to the unemployment insurance fund as an employer. This will permit States to use Fund payments to prevent expenses related to the public health emergency from causing their state unemployment insurance funds to become insolvent.

Are recipients permitted to use Fund payments to pay for unemployment insurance costs incurred by the recipient as an employer?

Yes, Fund payments may be used for unemployment insurance costs incurred by the recipient as an employer (for example, as a reimbursing employer) related to the COVID-19 public health emergency if such costs will not be reimbursed by the federal government pursuant to the CARES Act or otherwise.

The Guidance states that the Fund may support a "broad range of uses" including payroll expenses for several classes of employees whose services are "substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency." What are some examples of types of covered employees?

The Guidance provides examples of broad classes of employees whose payroll expenses would be eligible expenses under the Fund. These classes of employees include 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. Payroll and benefit costs associated with public employees who could have been furloughed or otherwise laid off but who were instead repurposed to perform previously unbudgeted functions substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency are also covered. Other eligible expenditures include payroll and benefit costs of educational support staff or faculty responsible for developing online learning capabilities necessary to continue educational instruction in response to COVID-19-related school closures. Please see the Guidance for a discussion of what is meant by an expense that was not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020.

In some cases, first responders and critical health care workers that contract COVID-19 are eligible for workers' compensation coverage. Is the cost of this expanded workers compensation coverage eligible?

Increased workers compensation cost to the government due to the COVID-19 public health emergency incurred during the period beginning March 1, 2020, and ending December 30, 2020, is an eligible expense.

If a recipient would have decommissioned equipment or not renewed a lease on particular office space or equipment but decides to continue to use the equipment or to renew the lease in order to respond to the public health emergency, are the costs associated with continuing to operate the equipment or the ongoing lease payments eligible expenses?

Yes. To the extent the expenses were previously unbudgeted and are otherwise consistent with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance, such expenses would be eligible.

May recipients provide stipends to employees for eligible expenses (for example, a stipend to employees to improve telework capabilities) rather than require employees to incur the eligible cost and submit for reimbursement?

Expenditures paid for with payments from the Fund must be limited to those that are necessary due to the public health emergency. As such, unless the government were to determine that providing assistance in the form of a stipend is an administrative necessity, the government should provide such assistance on a reimbursement basis to ensure as much as possible that funds are used to cover only eligible expenses.

Appendix C: Coronavirus Relief Fund – Frequently Asked Questions

May Fund payments be used for COVID-19 public health emergency recovery planning?

Yes. Expenses associated with conducting a recovery planning project or operating a recovery coordination office would be eligible, if the expenses otherwise meet the criteria set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance.

Are expenses associated with contact tracing eligible?

Yes, expenses associated with contract tracing are eligible.

To what extent may a government use Fund payments to support the operations of private hospitals?

Governments may use Fund payments to support public or private hospitals to the extent that the costs are necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, but the form such assistance would take may differ. In particular, financial assistance to private hospitals could take the form of a grant or a short-term loan.

May payments from the Fund be used to assist individuals with enrolling in a government benefit program for those who have been laid off due to COVID-19 and thereby lost health insurance?

Yes. To the extent that the relevant government official determines that these expenses are necessary and they meet the other requirements set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance, these expenses are eligible.

May recipients use Fund payments to facilitate livestock depopulation incurred by producers due to supply chain disruptions?

Yes, to the extent these efforts are deemed necessary for public health reasons or as a form of economic support as a result of the COVID-19 health emergency.

Would providing a consumer grant program to prevent eviction and assist in preventing homelessness be considered an eligible expense?

Yes, assuming that the recipient considers the grants to be a necessary expense incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and the grants meet the other requirements for the use of Fund payments under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance. As a general matter, providing assistance to recipients to enable them to meet property tax requirements would not be an eligible use of funds, but exceptions may be made in the case of assistance designed to prevent foreclosures.

May recipients create a "payroll support program" for public employees?

Use of payments from the Fund to cover payroll or benefits expenses of public employees are limited to those employees whose work duties are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

May recipients use Fund payments to cover employment and training programs for employees that have been furloughed due to the public health emergency?

Yes, this would be an eligible expense if the government determined that the costs of such employment and training programs would be necessary due to the public health emergency.

Appendix C: Coronavirus Relief Fund – Frequently Asked Questions

May recipients use Fund payments to provide emergency financial assistance to individuals and families directly impacted by a loss of income due to the COVID-19 public health emergency?

Yes, if a government determines such assistance to be a necessary expenditure. Such assistance could include, for example, a program to assist individuals with payment of overdue rent or mortgage payments to avoid eviction or foreclosure or unforeseen financial costs for funerals and other emergency individual needs. Such assistance should be structured in a manner to ensure as much as possible, within the realm of what is administratively feasible, that such assistance is necessary.

The Guidance provides that eligible expenditures may include expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures. What is meant by a "small business," and is the Guidance intended to refer only to expenditures to cover administrative expenses of such a grant program?

Governments have discretion to determine what payments are necessary. A program that is aimed at assisting small businesses with the costs of business interruption caused by required closures should be tailored to assist those businesses in need of such assistance. The amount of a grant to a small business to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures would also be an eligible expenditure under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act, as outlined in the Guidance.

The Guidance provides that expenses associated with the provision of economic support in connection with the public health emergency, such as expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures, would constitute eligible expenditures of Fund payments. Would such expenditures be eligible in the absence of a stay-at-home order?

Fund payments may be used for economic support in the absence of a stay-at-home order if such expenditures are determined by the government to be necessary. This may include, for example, a grant program to benefit small businesses that close voluntarily to promote social distancing measures or that are affected by decreased customer demand as a result of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

May Fund payments be used to assist impacted property owners with the payment of their property taxes?

Fund payments may not be used for government revenue replacement, including the provision of assistance to meet tax obligations.

May Fund payments be used to replace foregone utility fees? If not, can Fund payments be used as a direct subsidy payment to all utility account holders?

Fund payments may not be used for government revenue replacement, including the replacement of unpaid utility fees. Fund payments may be used for subsidy payments to electricity account holders to the extent that the subsidy payments are deemed by the recipient to be necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and meet the other criteria of section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance. For example, if determined to be a necessary expenditure, a government could provide grants to individuals facing economic hardship to allow them to pay their utility fees and thereby continue to receive essential services.

Could Fund payments be used for capital improvement projects that broadly provide potential economic development in a community?

In general, no. If capital improvement projects are not necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, then Fund payments may not be used for such projects.

However, Fund payments may be used for the expenses of, for example, establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity or improve mitigation measures, including related construction costs.

The Guidance includes workforce bonuses as an example of ineligible expenses but provides that hazard pay would be eligible if otherwise determined to be a necessary expense. Is there a specific definition of "hazard pay"?

Hazard pay means additional pay for performing hazardous duty or work involving physical hardship, in each case that is related to COVID-19.

The Guidance provides that ineligible expenditures include "[p]ayroll or benefits expenses for employees whose work duties are not substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency." Is this intended to relate only to public employees?

Yes. This particular nonexclusive example of an ineligible expenditure relates to public employees. A recipient would not be permitted to pay for payroll or benefit expenses of private employees and any financial assistance (such as grants or short-term loans) to private employers are not subject to the restriction that the private employers' employees must be substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

May counties pre-pay with CARES Act funds for expenses such as a one or two-year facility lease, such as to house staff hired in response to COVID-19?

A government should not make prepayments on contracts using payments from the Fund to the extent that doing so would not be consistent with its ordinary course policies and procedures.

Must a stay-at-home order or other public health mandate be in effect in order for a government to provide assistance to small businesses using payments from the Fund?

No. The Guidance provides, as an example of an eligible use of payments from the Fund, expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures. Such assistance may be provided using amounts received from the Fund in the absence of a requirement to close businesses if the relevant government determines that such expenditures are necessary in response to the public health emergency.

Should States receiving a payment transfer funds to local governments that did not receive payments directly from Treasury?

Yes, provided that the transferred funds are used by the local government for eligible expenditures under the statute. To facilitate prompt distribution of Title V funds, the CARES Act authorized Treasury to make direct payments to local governments with populations in excess of 500,000, in amounts equal to 45% of the local government's per capita share of the statewide allocation. This statutory structure was based on a recognition that it is more administratively feasible to rely on States, rather than the federal government, to manage the transfer of funds to smaller local governments. Consistent with the needs of all local governments for funding to address the public health emergency, States should transfer funds to local governments with populations of 500,000 or less, using as a benchmark the per capita allocation formula that governs payments to larger local governments. This approach will ensure equitable treatment among local governments of all sizes.

For example, a State received the minimum $1.25 billion allocation and had one county with a population over 500,000 that received $250 million directly. The State should distribute 45 percent of the $1 billion it received, or $450 million, to local governments within the State with a population of 500,000 or less.

May a State impose restrictions on transfers of funds to local governments?

Yes, to the extent that the restrictions facilitate the State's compliance with the requirements set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance and other applicable requirements such as the Single Audit Act, discussed below. Other restrictions are not permissible.

If a recipient must issue tax anticipation notes (TANs) to make up for tax due date deferrals or revenue shortfalls, are the expenses associated with the issuance eligible uses of Fund payments?

If a government determines that the issuance of TANs is necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, the government may expend payments from the Fund on the interest expense payable on TANs by the borrower and unbudgeted administrative and transactional costs, such as necessary payments to advisors and underwriters, associated with the issuance of the TANs.

May recipients use Fund payments to expand rural broadband capacity to assist with distance learning and telework?

Such expenditures would only be permissible if they are necessary for the public health emergency. The cost of projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for distance learning and telework have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and thus would not be eligible uses of Fund payments.

Are costs associated with increased solid waste capacity an eligible use of payments from the Fund?

Yes, costs to address increase in solid waste as a result of the public health emergency, such as relates to the disposal of used personal protective equipment, would be an eligible expenditure.

May payments from the Fund be used to cover across-the-board hazard pay for employees working during a state of emergency?

No. The Guidance says that funding may be used to meet 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. Hazard pay is a form of payroll expense and is subject to this limitation, so Fund payments may only be used to cover hazard pay for such individuals.

May Fund payments be used for expenditures related to the administration of Fund payments by a State, territorial, local, or Tribal government?

Yes, if the administrative expenses represent an increase over previously budgeted amounts and are limited to what is necessary. For example, a State may expend Fund payments on necessary administrative expenses incurred with respect to a new grant program established to disburse amounts received from the Fund.

May recipients use Fund payments to provide loans?

Yes, if the loans otherwise qualify as eligible expenditures under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act as implemented by the Guidance. Any amounts repaid by the borrower before December 30, 2020, must be either returned to Treasury upon receipt by the unit of government providing the loan or used for another expense that qualifies as an eligible expenditure under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act. Any amounts not repaid by the borrower until after December 30, 2020, must be returned to Treasury upon receipt by the unit of government lending the funds.

May Fund payments be used for expenditures necessary to prepare for a future COVID-19 outbreak?

Fund payments may be used only for expenditures necessary to address the current COVID-19 public health emergency. For example, a State may spend Fund payments to create a reserve of personal protective equipment or develop increased intensive care unit capacity to support regions in its jurisdiction not yet affected, but likely to be impacted by the current COVID-19 pandemic.

May funds be used to satisfy non-federal matching requirements under the Stafford Act?

Yes, payments from the Fund may be used to meet the non-federal matching requirements for Stafford Act assistance to the extent such matching requirements entail COVID-19-related costs that otherwise satisfy the Fund's eligibility criteria and the Stafford Act. Regardless of the use of Fund payments for such purposes, FEMA funding is still dependent on FEMA's determination of eligibility under the Stafford Act.

Must a State, local, or tribal government require applications to be submitted by businesses or individuals before providing assistance using payments from the Fund?

Governments have discretion to determine how to tailor assistance programs they establish in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency. However, such a program should be structured in such a manner as will ensure that such assistance is determined to be necessary in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency and otherwise satisfies the requirements of the CARES Act and other applicable law. For example, a per capita payment to residents of a particular jurisdiction without an assessment of individual need would not be an appropriate use of payments from the Fund.

May Fund payments be provided to non-profits for distribution to individuals in need of financial assistance, such as rent relief?

Yes, non-profits may be used to distribute assistance. Regardless of how the assistance is structured, the financial assistance provided would have to be related to COVID-19.

May recipients use Fund payments to remarket the recipient's convention facilities and tourism industry?

Yes, if the costs of such remarketing satisfy the requirements of the CARES Act. Expenses incurred to publicize the resumption of activities and steps taken to ensure a safe experience may be needed due to

the public health emergency. Expenses related to developing a long-term plan to reposition a recipient's convention and tourism industry and infrastructure would not be incurred due to the public health emergency and therefore may not be covered using payments from the Fund.

May a State provide assistance to farmers and meat processors to expand capacity, such to cover overtime for USDA meat inspectors?

If a State determines that expanding meat processing capacity, including by paying overtime to USDA meat inspectors, is a necessary expense incurred due to the public health emergency, such as if increased capacity is necessary to allow farmers and processors to donate meat to food banks, then such expenses are eligible expenses, provided that the expenses satisfy the other requirements set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance.

The guidance provides that funding may be used to meet 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. May Fund payments be used to cover such an employee's entire payroll cost or just the portion of time spent on mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency?

As a matter of administrative convenience, the entire payroll cost of an employee whose time is substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency is eligible, provided that such payroll costs are incurred by December 30, 2020. An employer may also track time spent by employees related to COVID-19 and apply Fund payments on that basis but would need to do so consistently within the relevant agency or department.

May Fund payments be used to cover increased administrative leave costs of public employees who could not telework in the event of a stay at home order or a case of COVID-19 in the workplace?

The statute requires that payments be used only to cover costs that were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020. As stated in the Guidance, a cost meets this requirement if either (a) the cost cannot lawfully be funded using a line item, allotment, or allocation within that budget or (b) the cost is for a substantially different use from any expected use of funds in such a line item, allotment, or allocation. If the cost of an employee was allocated to administrative leave to a greater extent than was expected, the cost of such administrative leave may be covered using payments from the Fund.

Questions Related to Administration of Fund Payments

Do governments have to return unspent funds to Treasury?

Yes. Section 601(f)(2) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001(a) of the CARES Act, provides for recoupment by the Department of the Treasury of amounts received from the Fund that have not been used in a manner consistent with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act. If a government has not used funds it has received to cover costs that were incurred by December 30, 2020, as required by the statute, those funds must be returned to the Department of the Treasury.

What records must be kept by governments receiving payment?

A government should keep records sufficient to demonstrate that the amount of Fund payments to the government has been used in accordance with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.

May recipients deposit Fund payments into interest bearing accounts?

Yes, provided that if recipients separately invest amounts received from the Fund, they must use the interest earned or other proceeds of these investments only to cover expenditures incurred in accordance with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act and the Guidance on eligible expenses. If a government deposits Fund payments in a government's general account, it may use those funds to meet immediate cash management needs provided that the full amount of the payment is used to cover necessary expenditures. Fund payments are not subject to the Cash Management Improvement Act of 1990, as amended.

May governments retain assets purchased with payments from the Fund?

Yes, if the purchase of the asset was consistent with the limitations on the eligible use of funds provided by section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.

What rules apply to the proceeds of disposition or sale of assets acquired using payments from the Fund?

If such assets are disposed of prior to December 30, 2020, the proceeds would be subject to the restrictions on the eligible use of payments from the Fund provided by section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.

Are Fund payments to State, territorial, local, and tribal governments considered grants?

No. Fund payments made by Treasury to State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments are not considered to be grants but are "other financial assistance" under 2 C.F.R. § 200.40.

Are Fund payments considered federal financial assistance for purposes of the Single Audit Act?

Yes, Fund payments are considered to be federal financial assistance subject to the Single Audit Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 7501-7507) and the related provisions of the Uniform Guidance, 2 C.F.R. § 200.303 regarding internal controls, §§ 200.330 through 200.332 regarding subrecipient monitoring and management, and subpart F regarding audit requirements.

Are Fund payments subject to other requirements of the Uniform Guidance?

Fund payments are subject to the following requirements in the Uniform Guidance (2 C.F.R. Part 200): 2 C.F.R. § 200.303 regarding internal controls, 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.330 through 200.332 regarding subrecipient monitoring and management, and subpart F regarding audit requirements.

Is there a Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number assigned to the Fund?

Yes. The CFDA number assigned to the Fund is 21.019.

If a State transfers Fund payments to its political subdivisions, would the transferred funds count toward the subrecipients' total funding received from the federal government for purposes of the Single Audit Act?

Yes. The Fund payments to subrecipients would count toward the threshold of the Single Audit Act and 2 C.F.R. part 200, subpart F re: audit requirements. Subrecipients are subject to a single audit or program-

specific audit pursuant to 2 C.F.R. § 200.501(a) when the subrecipients spend $750,000 or more in federal awards during their fiscal year.

Are recipients permitted to use payments from the Fund to cover the expenses of an audit conducted under the Single Audit Act?

Yes, such expenses would be eligible expenditures, subject to the limitations set forth in 2 C.F.R. § 200.425.

If a government has transferred funds to another entity, from which entity would the Treasury Department seek to recoup the funds if they have not been used in a manner consistent with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act?

The Treasury Department would seek to recoup the funds from the government that received the payment directly from the Treasury Department. State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments receiving funds from Treasury should ensure that funds transferred to other entities, whether pursuant to a grant program or otherwise, are used in accordance with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act as implemented in the Guidance.

Appendix D: Certification for Use of Coronavirus Relief Fund

Note: Provided for reference only - download a fillable .pdf copy of this form from the Secretary of Finance's Website under "Recent News" at: http://finance.virginia.gov/

CERTIFICATION for RECEIPT of
CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND PAYMENTS
by
[INSERT NAME OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT]

We the undersigned represent **[insert name of local government]** (the locality), and we certify that:

1. we have the authority to request direct payment on behalf of the locality from the Commonwealth of Virginia of revenues from the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) pursuant to section 601(b) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Pub. L. No. 116-136, div. A, Title V (Mar. 27, 2020).
2. we understand that the Commonwealth of Virginia will rely on this certification as a material representation in making a direct payment to the locality.
3. the locality 's proposed uses of the funds received as direct payment from the Commonwealth of Virginia under section 601(b) of the Social Security Act will be used only to cover those costs that:
    a. are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19);
    b. were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020, for the locality; and
    c. were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020.
4. any funds that are not expended or that will not be expended on necessary expenditures on or before December 30, 2020, by the locality or its grantee(s), must be returned to Commonwealth of Virginia no later than December 30, 2020, and that the Commonwealth of Virginia is entitled to invoke state aid intercept to recover any such unexpended funds that have not been returned to the Commonwealth within 30 days of December 30, 2020.
5. we understand that the locality will not receive continued funding beyond December 30, 2020, from any source to continue paying expenses or providing services that were initiated or previously supported from CRF funds prior to December 30, 2020.
6. funds received as a direct payment from the Commonwealth of Virginia pursuant to this certification must adhere to official federal guidance issued or to be issued regarding what constitutes a necessary expenditure.
7. any CRF funds expended by the locality or its grantee(s) in any manner that does not adhere to official federal guidance shall be returned to the Commonwealth of Virginia within 30 days of a finding that the expenditure is disallowed, and that the Commonwealth of Virginia is entitled to

invoke state aid intercept to recover any and all such funds that are not repaid within 30 days of a finding that the expenditure is disallowed.

8. as a condition of receiving the CRF funds pursuant to this certification, the locality shall retain documentation of all uses of the funds, including but not limited to payroll time records, invoices, and/or sales receipts. Such documentation shall be produced to the Commonwealth of Virginia upon request.
9. the locality must maintain proper accounting records to segregate these expenditures from those supported by other fund sources and that all such records will be subject to audit.
10. any funds provided pursuant to this certification cannot be used as a revenue replacement for lower than expected revenue collections from taxes, fees, or any other revenue source.
11. any CRF funds received pursuant to this certification will not be used for expenditures for which the locality has received funds from any other emergency COVID-19 supplemental funding (whether state, federal, or private in nature) for that same expense nor may CRF funds be used for purposes of matching other federal funds unless specifically authorized by federal statute, regulation, or guideline.

For counties only

12. an equitable share of CRF funds received pursuant to this certification shall be shared with and granted to each town within its jurisdiction. Such grant(s) shall be used solely for necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), that were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020, and that were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020. The county issuing the grant is responsible for the ensuring compliance with the documentation requirements required by this certification and shall ensure that the use of the funds meets the requirements set forth in this certification.

We certify that we have read the above certification and our statements contained herein are true and correct to the best of our knowledge.

By: _____	By: _____	By: _____
Signature: _____	Signature: _____	Signature: _____
Title: _____	Title: _____	Title: _____
Date: _____	Date: _____	Date: _____

CERTIFICATION for RECEIPT of
CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND PAYMENTS
by
ENTER LOCALITY NAME

We the undersigned represent **ENTER LOCALITY NAME**

(the locality), and we certify that:

1. we have the authority to request direct payment on behalf of the locality from the Commonwealth of Virginia of revenues from the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) pursuant to section 601(b) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Pub. L. No. 116-136, div. A, Title V (Mar. 27, 2020).
2. we understand that the Commonwealth of Virginia will rely on this certification as a material representation in making a direct payment to the locality.
3. the locality 's proposed uses of the funds received as direct payment from the Commonwealth of Virginia under section 601(b) of the Social Security Act will be used only to cover those costs that:
    a. are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19);
    b. were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020, for the locality; and
    c. were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020.
4. any funds that are not expended or that will not be expended on necessary expenditures on or before December 30, 2020, by the locality or its grantee(s), must be returned to Commonwealth of Virginia no later than December 30, 2020, and that the Commonwealth of Virginia is entitled to invoke state aid intercept to recover any such unexpended funds that have not been returned to the Commonwealth within 30 days of December 30, 2020.
5. we understand that the locality will not receive continued funding beyond December 30, 2020, from any source to continue paying expenses or providing services that were initiated or previously supported from CRF funds prior to December 30, 2020.
6. funds received as a direct payment from the Commonwealth of Virginia pursuant to this certification must adhere to official federal guidance issued or to be issued regarding what constitutes a necessary expenditure.
7. any CRF funds expended by the locality or its grantee(s) in any manner that does not adhere to official federal guidance shall be returned to the Commonwealth of Virginia within 30 days of a finding that the expenditure is disallowed, and that the Commonwealth of Virginia is entitled to invoke state aid intercept to recover any and all such funds that are not repaid within 30 days of a finding that the expenditure is disallowed.
8. as a condition of receiving the CRF funds pursuant to this certification, the locality shall retain documentation of all uses of the funds, including but not limited to payroll time records, invoices, and/or sales receipts. Such documentation shall be produced to the Commonwealth of Virginia upon request.
9. the locality must maintain proper accounting records to segregate these expenditures from those supported by other fund sources and that all such records will be subject to audit.

10. any funds provided pursuant to this certification cannot be used as a revenue replacement for lower than expected revenue collections from taxes, fees, or any other revenue source.
11. any CRF funds received pursuant to this certification will not be used for expenditures for which the locality has received funds from any other emergency COVID-19 supplemental funding (whether state, federal, or private in nature) for that same expense nor may CRF funds be used for purposes of matching other federal funds unless specifically authorized by federal statute, regulation, or guideline.

For counties only

12. an equitable share of CRF funds received pursuant to this certification shall be shared with and granted to each town within its jurisdiction. Such grant(s) shall be used solely for necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), that were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020, and that were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020. The county issuing the grant is responsible for the ensuring compliance with the documentation requirements required by this certification and shall ensure that the use of the funds meets the requirements set forth in this certification.

We certify that we have read the above certification and our statements contained herein are true and correct to the best of our knowledge.

By: Enter Local Official Name	By: Enter Local Official Name	By: Enter Local Official Name
Signature:	Signature:	Signature:
Title: Enter Local Official Title	Title: Enter Local Official Title	Title: Enter Local Official Title
Date:	Date:	Date:

RESOLUTION 20-46

KING WILLIAM COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ACCEPTANCE OF SECOND AND FINAL ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL CARES CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUNDS AND AUTHORITY TO EXPEND

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States passed and the President signed the **Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020** to provide funding assistance to state, local, territorial, and tribal governments for the direct impact of the COVID-19 pandemic; and

WHEREAS, the County Administrator was notified on May 12, 2020 of the local allocation for Federal CARES Coronavirus Relief Funds to the County in the amount of $1,496,097 and the Board of Supervisors approved acceptance and expenditure authorization at the May 18, 2020 Board meeting via Resolution 20-29; and

WHEREAS, the County Administrator was notified on July 28, 2020 of the second and final allocation of Federal CARES Coronavirus Relief Funds to the County in the amount of $1,496,097; and

WHEREAS, to accept the second and final allocation of Federal CARES Coronavirus Relief Funds, the King William County Board of Supervisors must certify that they have the authority to request direct payment on behalf of the locality from the Commonwealth of Virginia of revenues from the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CFR) pursuant to Section 601(b) of the Social Security Act, as added by Section 5001 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Pub. L. No. 116-136, div. A, Title V (March 27, 2020); and

WHEREAS, King William County proposes to use the funds received as direct payment from the Commonwealth of Virginia under Section 601(b) of the Social Security Act will be only to cover those costs that: a) are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19); b) were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020, for the locality and; c) were incurred during the period that began on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, King William County understands that any funds not expended or that will not be expended on necessary expenditures on or before December 30, 2020, by the locality or its grantee(s), must be returned to the Commonwealth of Virginia no later than December 30, 2020;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the King William County Board of Supervisors hereby approves the acceptance of the second and final allocation of Federal CARES Coronavirus Relief Funds in the amount of $1,496,097 from the Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Accounts and authorizes the County Administrator, Director of Financial Services and the Chair of the Board of Supervisors to sign the certificate and return it no later than August 10, 2020 to the Department of Accounts, Attention: Local CRF Certification, P.O. Box 1971, Richmond, VA 23218-1971.