

**SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF ORANGE  
AND THE CITY OF COSTA MESA FOR CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUNDS  
FOR ELIGIBLE EXPENSES INCURRED BY THE CITY**

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This Subrecipient Agreement (the “Agreement”) is made and entered into by and between the County of Orange, a political subdivision of the State of California, hereinafter referred to as “County,” and the City of Costa Mesa, a municipal corporation, hereafter referred to as “Subrecipient,” with the County and Subrecipient referred to as “Party,” or collectively as “Parties.”

WHEREAS, on February 26, 2020, the County Health Officer declared a local health emergency based on an imminent and proximate threat to public health from the introduction of a novel coronavirus (named “COVID-19”) in Orange County (the “COVID-19 Emergency”); and

WHEREAS, on March 2, 2020, the Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution No. 2020-11 ratifying the local health emergency declared by the County’s Health Officer; and

WHEREAS, on March 4, 2020, the Governor of the State of California declared a State of Emergency to exist in California as a result of the threat of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 13, 2020, the President of the United States issued a Proclamation on Declaring a National Emergency Concerning the COVID-19 Outbreak; and

WHEREAS, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act was passed by Congress and signed into law by the President of the United States on March 27th, 2020; and

WHEREAS, the CARES Act established the Coronavirus Relief Fund and the County received an allocation of funds from the Coronavirus Relief Fund under section 601(a) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the CARES Act; and

WHEREAS, the CARES Act provides that payments from the Coronavirus Relief Fund may only be used to cover costs that (1) are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the 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 local government; and (3) were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Treasury has issued guidance that the County may transfer funds to a unit of government within its borders 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; and

WHEREAS, the Orange County Board of Supervisors has authorized the distribution of \$26 million in funds it received from the Coronavirus Relief Fund to Orange County cities based on the 2010 population figures provided by the United States Census Bureau; and

WHEREAS, in order to provide funds for the Subrecipient to pay necessary expenditures it has or will incur due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, the Parties have agreed that the County shall transfer the grant amount described herein to Subrecipient.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Parties mutually agree as follows:

1. **TERM OF AGREEMENT.** The term of this Agreement begins on the date when fully executed by the Parties, and terminates on June 30, 2021, or when all of the Parties' obligations under this Agreement are fully satisfied, whichever occurs earlier.

2. **USE OF GRANT AMOUNT.**

a. Subrecipient shall use the grant amount provided under this Agreement to pay for Eligible Expenses that: (1) are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19; (2) were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved by Subrecipient as of March 27, 2020; and (3) were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020.

b. The term "Eligible Expenses," as used in this Agreement, shall mean expenses incurred and paid for by Subrecipient that fall within the following eight categories:

(1) Expenses for acquisition and distribution of medical and protective supplies, including sanitizing products and personal

protective equipment, for medical personnel, police 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.

(2) Unemployment insurance costs incurred by the Subrecipient 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.

(3) Payroll expenses for Subrecipient's public safety, human services employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(4) Public health expenses to improve telework capabilities for Subrecipient's employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

(5) Public health expenses for disinfection of public areas and other facilities, e.g., nursing homes, in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(6) Costs related to modification of Subrecipient offices and facilities to mitigate COVID-19-related threats to public health and safety.

(7) Expenses for care for homeless populations provided to mitigate COVID-19 effects and enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

(8) FEMA cost share requirements under the Stafford Act.

c. The following is a nonexclusive list of expenditures that shall not constitute Eligible Expenses payable from the grant amount:

(1) Payroll expenses for Subrecipient's public health or health care employees, including any employee authorized to act as a local health officer pursuant to Sections 101040, 101085, 101460, 101470 or 120175 of the California Health and Safety Code.

(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.

d. Subrecipient must utilize the grant amount in accordance with all Federal and State laws, including but not limited to 42 U.S.C. § 801, subsection (d), and all applicable regulations and guidelines, including guidance issued by the Department of Treasury regarding costs that are payable from Coronavirus Relief Funds, which includes but is not limited to Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments dated April 22, 2020 (Exhibit A) and Coronavirus Relief Fund Frequently Asked Questions Updated as of May 28, 2020 (Exhibit B).

### 3. PAYMENT OF GRANT AMOUNT

a. The County shall pay Subrecipient a grant amount of \$995,615.22 within 10 business days of the full execution of this Agreement. All of Subrecipient's expenditures of the grant amount must be for Eligible Expense as described in Paragraph 2 of this Agreement. The grant amount represents the amount allocated to Subrecipient based on population pursuant to the authority delegated by the Board of Supervisors to the County Executive Officer on May 19, 2020.

b. It is understood that the County makes no commitment to fund this Agreement beyond the terms set forth herein.

c. If Subrecipient has not spent any portion of the grant amount it has received under this Agreement to cover Eligible Expenses by December

30, 2020, Subrecipient shall return to the County by February 1, 2021 the amount remaining unspent as of December 30, 2020.

4. **STATUTES AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO GRANT.** Subrecipient must comply with all applicable requirements of State, Federal, and County of Orange laws, executive orders, regulations, program and administrative requirements, policies and any other requirements governing this Agreement. Subrecipient must comply with applicable State and Federal laws and regulations pertaining to labor, wages, hours, and other conditions of employment. Subrecipient must comply with new, amended, or revised laws, regulations, and/or procedures that apply to the performance of this Agreement. These requirements include, but are not limited to:

a. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars.

Subrecipient must comply with OMB Circulars, as applicable: OMB Circular A-21 (Cost Principles for Educational Institutions); OMB Circular A-87 (Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments); OMB Circular A-102 (Grants and Cooperative Agreements with State and Local Governments); Common Rule, Subpart C for public agencies or OMB Circular A-110 (Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Other Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals and Other Non-Profit Organizations); OMB Circular A-122 (Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations); OMB Circular A-133 (Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations).

b. Single Audit Act. Since Federal funds are used in the performance of this Agreement, Subrecipient must, as applicable, adhere to the rules and regulations of the Single Audit Act (31 USC Sec. 7501 et seq.), OMB Circular A-133 and any administrative regulation or field memoranda implementing the Act.

c. Political Activity Prohibited. None of the funds, materials, property or services provided directly or indirectly under this Agreement may be used for any partisan political activity, or to further the election or defeat of any candidate for public office. Funds provided under this Agreement may not be used for any purpose designed to support or defeat any pending legislation or administrative regulation.

5. **COMPLIANCE WITH GRANT REQUIREMENTS.** To obtain the grant funds, the Department of the Treasury required an authorized representative of the County to agree to certain promises regarding the way the grant funds would be

spent. This certification is attached hereto as Exhibit C. By signing this certification, the County made material representations to the Department of Treasury in order to receive payments from the Department of Treasury 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). In accordance with Paragraph 11, Subrecipient agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the County of Orange for any sums the State or Federal government contends or determines Subrecipient used in violation of the certification. Subrecipient shall immediately return to the County any funds the County or any responsible State or Federal agency, including the Department of Treasury, determines the Subrecipient has used in a manner that is inconsistent with Paragraph 2 of this Agreement. The provisions of this paragraph shall survive termination of this Agreement.

## 6. REPORTS.

a. Progress Report. On October 1, 2020, Subrecipient shall provide a report to the County that shall: (1) identify the Eligible Expenses paid from the grant amount as of September 15, 2020; (2) demonstrate how Subrecipient used the grant amount consistent with the use requirements of Paragraph 2; and (3) identify the balance of the grant amount that Subrecipient has not spent.

b. Final Report. Upon the earlier of Subrecipient's expenditure of the balance of the grant amount or January 15, 2021, Subrecipient shall provide a report to the County that shall: (1) identify the Eligible Expenses paid from the grant amount as of December 30, 2020; (2) demonstrate how Subrecipient used the grant amount consistent with the use requirements of Paragraph 2; and (3) identify the balance of the grant amount that Subrecipient has not spent, if any.

c. The Subrecipient shall provide a certification signed by its chief executive officer with each report required under this Paragraph 6 that the statements contained in the report are true and that the expenditures described in the report comply with the uses permitted under Paragraph 2.

d. Subrecipient shall maintain supporting documentation for the reports required by this Paragraph 6 consistent with the requirements of Paragraph 7.

7. **RECORDS MAINTENANCE.** Records, in their original form, must be maintained in accordance with requirements prescribed by the County with respect to all matters specified in this Agreement. Original forms are to be maintained on file for all documents specified in this Agreement. Such records must be retained for a period four (4) years after termination of this Agreement and after final disposition of all pending matters. "Pending matters" include, but are not limited to, an audit, litigation or other actions involving records. Records, in their original form pertaining to matters covered by this Agreement, must at all times be retained within the County of Orange unless authorization to remove them is granted in writing by the County.

8. **RECORDS INSPECTION.** At any time during normal business hours and as often as either the County, Inspector General acting pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978, or the Auditor General of the State of California may deem necessary, Subrecipient must make available for examination all of its records with respect to all matters covered by this Agreement. The County, Inspector General, and the Auditor General of the State of California each have the authority to audit, examine and make excerpts or transcripts from records, including all Subrecipient's invoices, materials, payrolls, records of personnel, conditions of employment and other data relating to all matters covered by this Agreement. Subrecipient agrees to provide any reports requested by the County regarding performance of this Agreement. With respect to inspection of Subrecipient's records, the County may require that Subrecipient provide supporting documentation to substantiate Subrecipient's expenses with respect to the Subrecipient's use or expenditure of the grant amount.

9. **INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR.** The Subrecipient shall be considered an independent contractor and neither the Subrecipient, its employees, nor anyone working under the Subrecipient shall be considered an agent or an employee of County. Neither the Subrecipient, its employees nor anyone working under the Subrecipient shall qualify for workers' compensation or other fringe benefits of any kind through County.

10. **PERMITS, LICENSES, APPROVALS, AND LEGAL OBLIGATIONS.** Subrecipient shall be responsible for obtaining any and all permits, licenses, and approvals required for performing any work under this Agreement. Subrecipient shall be responsible for observing and complying with any applicable Federal, State, or local laws, or rules or regulations affecting any such work. Subrecipient shall provide copies of permits and approvals to the County upon request.

11. INDEMNITY. The Subrecipient agrees to indemnify, defend with counsel approved in writing by County, and hold County, its elected and appointed officials, officers, employees and agents and those special districts and agencies which County's Board of Supervisors acts as the governing Board harmless from any claims, demands or liability of any kind or nature, including but not limited to personal injury or property damage, arising from or related to the Subrecipient's receipt of the grant amount under this Agreement, including any claims that the grant amount paid by the County under this Agreement were not used consistent with the restrictions on the use of Coronavirus Relief Funds (42 U.S.C. § 801) and the regulations and guidance issued by the Department of Treasury regarding the use of such funds. The provisions of this paragraph shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

12. NOTICES. Any and all notices, requests demands and other communications contemplated, called for, permitted, or required to be given hereunder shall be in writing. Any written communications shall be deemed to have been duly given upon actual in-person delivery, if delivery is by direct hand, or upon delivery on the actual day of receipt or no greater than four (4) calendar days after being mailed by US certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, whichever occurs first. The date of mailing shall count as the first day. All communications shall be addressed to the appropriate party at the address stated herein or such other address as the parties hereto may designate by written notice from time to time in the manner aforesaid.

Subrecipient:

Lori Ann Farrell Harrison  
City of Costa Mesa  
P.O. Box 1200  
Costa Mesa, CA 92628-1200

County:

Frank Kim  
County Executive Officer  
Hall of Administration  
333 W. Santa Ana Blvd., Third Floor  
Santa Ana, CA 92701

13. DEFAULTS. Should either Party fail for any reason to comply with the contractual obligations of this Agreement within the time specified by this



Agreement, the non-breaching Party reserves the right to terminate the Agreement, reserving all rights under State and Federal law.

14. **ATTORNEY FEES.** In any action or proceeding to enforce or interpret any provision of this Agreement, each Party shall bear its own attorney's fees, costs, and expenses.

15. **ENTIRE CONTRACT:** This Agreement contains the entire contract between the Parties with respect to the matters herein, and there are no restrictions, promises, warranties or undertakings other than those set forth herein or referred to herein. No exceptions, alternatives, substitutes or revisions are valid or binding on the parties unless authorized by the Parties in writing.

16. **AMENDMENTS.** No alteration or variation of the terms of this Agreement shall be valid unless made in writing and signed by the parties; no oral understanding or agreement not incorporated herein shall be binding on either of the Parties; and no exceptions, alternatives, substitutes or revisions are valid or binding on County unless authorized by County in writing.

17. **COUNTERPARTS.** This Agreement may be executed in counterpart originals, each of which shall be deemed to constitute an original agreement, and all of which shall constitute one agreement. The execution of one counterpart by any Party shall have the same force and effect as if that Party had signed all other counterparts.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement on the day and year dated below.

CITY OF COSTA MESA  
A California Municipal Corporation

COUNTY OF ORANGE  
A political subdivision of the State of California

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_,  
[Title]

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Michelle Steel, Chairwoman

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Robin Stieler  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors  
County of Orange, California

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
City Attorney

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Mark Servino  
Supervising Deputy County Counsel

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Exhibit A

**Coronavirus Relief Fund**  
**Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments**  
**April 22, 2020**

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.<sup>1</sup>

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 cost cannot lawfully be funded using a line item, allotment, or allocation within that budget *or* (b) the cost

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<sup>1</sup> See Section 601(d) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the CARES Act.

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***

A cost is “incurred” when the responsible unit of government has expended funds to cover the cost.

***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<sup>2</sup>***

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.<sup>3</sup>
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.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> See 42 C.F.R. § 433.51 and 45 C.F.R. § 75.306.

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.

# Exhibit B



**Coronavirus Relief Fund  
Frequently Asked Questions  
Updated as of May 28, 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”).<sup>1</sup> 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

***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 contract 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.

***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 accrued interest expense on TANs 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.

**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, pending completion of registration.

***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.

# Exhibit C



# County of Orange


County Executive Office

April 13, 2020

I, Frank Kim, am the chief executive of the County of Orange, and I certify that:

1. I have the authority on behalf of the County of Orange to request direct payment from the Department of the Treasury ('Treasury') 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. I understand that Treasury will rely on this certification as a material representation in making a direct payment to the County of Orange.
3. The County of Orange's proposed uses of the funds provided as direct payment 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 [insert name of local government entity]; and
  - c. were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020.

By: Frank Kim

Signature: 

Title: County Executive Officer

Date: 4/13/20

## PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE

The information collected will be used for the U.S. Government to process requests for support. The estimated burden associated with this collection of information is two hour per response. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing this burden should be directed to the Office of Privacy, Transparency and Records, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20220. DO NOT send the form to this address. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid control number assigned by OMB.