



SACRAMENTO CITY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD OF EDUCATION

Agenda Item # 7.2

Meeting Date : October 1, 2020

Subject : Federal COVID -19 Relief Funds - Investment

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Click Here for COVID-19 Related Resources

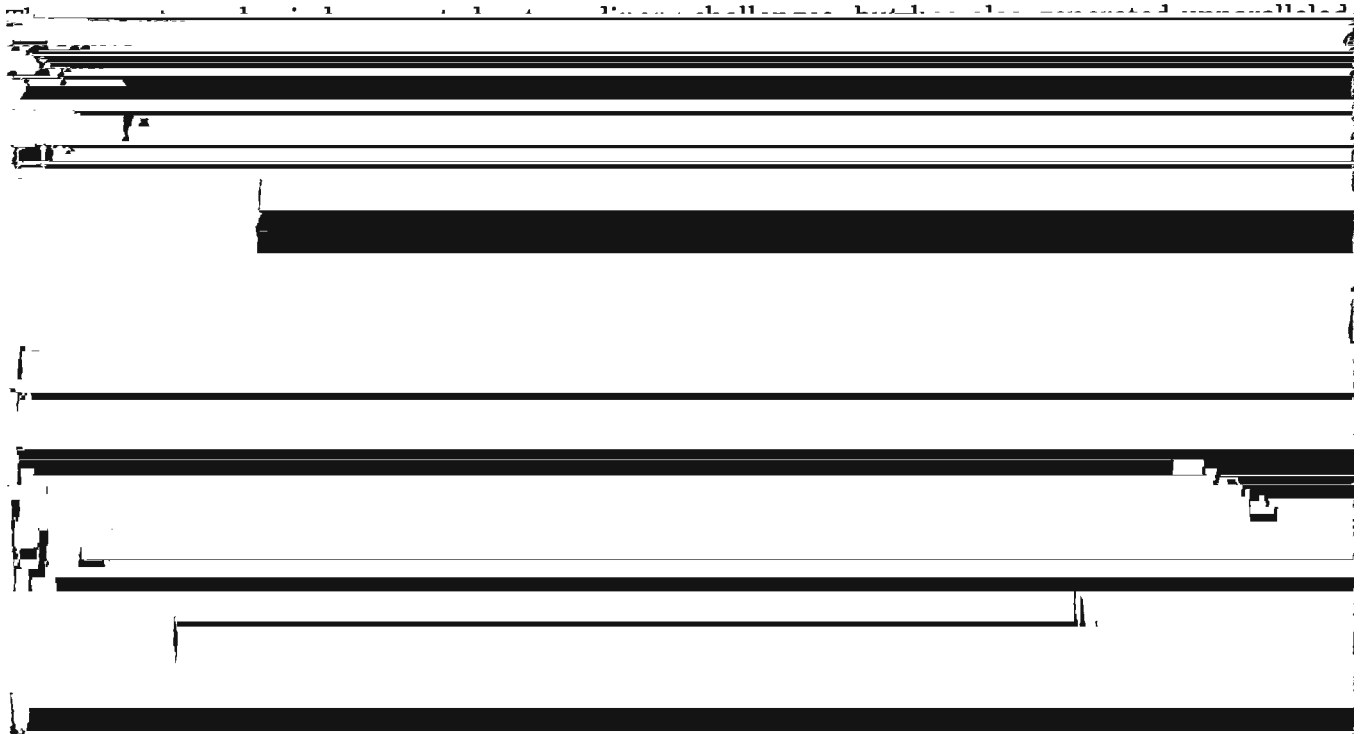
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PUBLIC EDUCATION'S POINT OF REFERENCE FOR MAKING EDUCATED DECISIONS

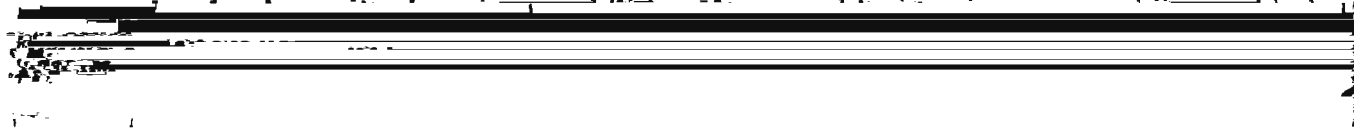
Spend Your Federal Funds Wisely

BY LILIAN AGUIBALDO

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[Guidance](#) created by the U.S. Treasury allows an exception to the March 27 restriction. The exception is that if a cost was in the most recently approved budget, but has been repurposed for a “substantially different use,” the cost is considered new and potentially eligible to be charged against the CRF. The U.S. Treasury published a list of (FAQs) which provides an example of a “substantially different use” as education support staff or faculty being



• **Protected staff:** This includes bus drivers, nutrition services employees, and custodians whose

[REDACTED]

Summary of Allowable Uses from CDE

Learning Loss Mitigation Funding

Funds for local educational agencies (LEAs) to support academic achievement and mitigate learning loss related to COVID-19 school closures.

Use of Funds

The focus for the use of the funds and distribution formula are outlined in the 2020–21 budget package, with focus to use the funds to support pupil academic achievement and mitigate learning loss related to COVID-19 school closures. Specifically, funds are to be used for:

- x Addressing learning loss or accelerating progress to close learning gaps through the implementation, expansion, or enhancement of learning supports that begin before the start of the school year and the continuation of intensive instruction and supports into the school year.
- x Extending the instructional school year by making adjustments to the academic calendar, increasing the number of instructional minutes provided during each week or school day, or taking any other action that increases the amount of instructional time or services provided to pupils based on their learning needs.
- x Providing additional academic services for pupils, such as diagnostic assessments of pupil learning needs, intensive instruction for addressing gaps in core academic skills, additional instructional materials or supports, devices or connectivity for the provision of in-classroom and distance learning.
- x Providing integrated pupil supports to address other barriers to learning, such as the provision of health, counseling, or mental health services, professional development opportunities to help teachers and parents support pupils in distance-learning contexts, access to school breakfast and lunch programs, programs to address pupil trauma and social-emotional learning.

Coronavirus Relief Fund
Frequently Asked Questions
Updated as of September 2 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").² Amounts paid from the Fund are subject to the restrictions outlined in the Guidance and set forth in section 6014 of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act").

A. Eligible Expenditures

1. 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 COVID-19 pandemic. (a) 11 L(n) 2 (s) 10.9 (as amended) 13

Note that a public function does not become a "substantially different use" merely because 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.

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

Yes, provided that the transfer qualifies as a necessary expenditure 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.

5. May a unit of local government receiving a Fund

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9. 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, 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.

14. 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 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.

15. 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.

16. Are expenses associated with contact tracing eligible?

Yes, expenses associated with contact tracing are eligible.

17. 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.

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21. 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 is limited to those employees whose work duties are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

22. 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

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33. 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

38. May payments from the Fund be used to cover ~~across~~ board hazard pay for employees working

49. Are States permitted to use Coronavirus Relief Fund payments to satisfy federal matching requirements under the Stafford Act, including “lost wages assistance” authorized by the Presidential Memorandum on Authorizing the Other Needs Assistance Program for Major Disaster Declarations Related to Coronavirus Disease 2019 (August 8, 2020)?

Yes. As previous guidance has stated, payments from the Fund may be used to meet 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. States are fully permitted to use payments from the Fund to satisfy 100% of their cost share for lost wages assistance recently made available under the Stafford Act.

50. At what point would costs be considered to be incurred in the case of a grant made by a State, local, or tribal government to cover interest and principal amounts of a loan, such as might be provided as part of a small business assistance program in which the loan is made by a private institution?

A grant made to cover interest and principal costs of a loan, including interest and principal due after the period that begins on the date of the loan, including interest and principal due after the period that begins on the date of the loan.

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2. What records must be kept by governments receiving payment?

A government should keep records sufficient to demonstrate that the amount of payments to the government has been used in accordance with section 12.90(8) (1.9 (o)2f(r)-2 (

10. 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 real 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.

11. Are recipients permitted to use payments from 12.9 (i)-2.78 Tw ()Tj(u)1.9 0 Td (-)T005 Tw 3..696 -1Awounudi

Coronavirus Relief Fund
Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments
Updated September 22, 2020

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to recipients for 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 (“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) by 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

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 (a) the cost cannot lawfully be funded using a line item, allotment, or allocation within that budget (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 the 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 are 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 receipts are provided 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:
 - x COVID-19-related expenses of public hospitals, clinics, and similar facilities
 - x Expenses of establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs.
 - x Costs of providing COVID-19 testing including serological testing
 - x Emergency medical response expenses, including emergency medical transportation, related to COVID-19.
 - x Expenses for establishing and operating public telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19-related treatment
2. Public health expenses such as:
 - x Expenses for communication and enforcement by State, territorial, local and Tribal governments of public health orders related to COVID-19.
 - x 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
 - x Expenses for disinfection of public areas and other facilities, including nursing homes, in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
 - x Expenses for technical assistance to local authorities or other entities in mitigation of COVID-19-related threats to public health and safety.
 - x Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19.
 - x Expenses for quarantining individuals.
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4. Expenses of actions to facilitate compliance with COVID-related public health measures, such as:
 - x Expenses for food delivery to residents, including, for example, senior citizens and other vulnerable populations, to enable compliance with COVID public health precautions.
 - x Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID precautions.
 - x Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
 - x Expenses of providing paid sick and paid family and medical leave to public employees to enable compliance with COVID public health precautions
 - x 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
 - x Expenses for care for homeless populations provided to mitigate COVID effects and enable compliance with COVID public health precautions
5. Expenses associated with the provision of economic support

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across different employment types. The relevant unit of government should maintain documentation of the “substantially dedicated” conclusion with respect to its employees.

If an employee is not substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency, his or her payroll and benefits expenses may not be covered with payments from the Fund. A portion of such expenses may be able to be covered, however, as discussed below.

Public health and public safety

In recognition of the particular importance of public health and public safety workers to State, local, and tribal government responses to the public health emergency, Treasury has provided, as an administrative accommodation, that a State, local, or tribal government may presume that public health and public safety employees meet the substantially dedicated test, unless the chief executive (or equivalent) of the relevant government determines that specific circumstances indicate otherwise. This means that, if this presumption applies, work performed by such employees is considered to be a substantially different use than accounted for in the most recently approved budget as of March 27, 2020. A portion of such employees may be covered using payments from the Fund for services provided during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020.

In response to questions regarding which employees are within the scope of this accommodation, Treasury is supplementing this guidance to clarify that public safety employees would include police officers (including state police officers), sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, firefighters, emergency medical responders, correctional and detention officers, and those who directly support such employees such as dispatchers and supervisory personnel. Public health employees would include employees involved in providing medical and other health services to patients and supervisory personnel, including medical staff assigned to schools, prisons, and other such institutions, and other support essential for patient care (e.g., laboratory technicians) as well as employees of public health departments directly engaged in matters related to public health and related supervisory personnel.

Not substantially dedicated

As provided in FAQ A47, a State, local, or tribal government 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. This means, for example, that a government could cover payroll expenses allocated on an hourly basis to employees’ time dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. This result provides equitable treatment to governments that, for example, instead of having a few employees who are substantially dedicated to the public health emergency, have many employees who are not.

contact with members of the public to enforce public health or public safety orders, but ~~the board~~ hazard pay for all members of a police department regardless of their duties would not be able to be covered with payments from the Fund. This position reflects the statutory intent discussed above: the Fund was intended to be used to help governments address the public health emergency both by providing funds for incremental expenses (such as hazard pay related to ~~COVID~~ COVID) to allow governments not to have to furlough or lay off employees needed to address the public health emergency but was not intended to provide ~~across-~~board budget support (as would be the case if hazard pay regardless of its relation to COVID19 or workforce bonuses were permitted to be covered using payments from the Fund).

Relatedly, both hazard pay and overtime pay for employees that are not substantially dedicated may only be covered using the Fund if the hazard pay and ~~overtime~~ pay is for COVID19. --

To the extent a cost is incurred by December 30, 2020, for an eligible use consistent with section 601 of the Social Security Act and Treasury's ~~guide~~, a necessary administrative compliance expense that relates to such underlying cost may be incurred after December 30, 2020. Such an expense would include, for example, expenses incurred to comply with the Single Audit Act and reporting and recordkeeping requirements imposed by the Office of Inspector General. A recipient with such necessary administrative expenses, such as an ongoing ~~audit~~ continuing past December 30, 2020, that relates to Fund expenditures incurred during the covered period, must report to the Treasury Office of Inspector General by the quarter ending September 2021 ~~an~~ estimate of the amount of such necessary administrative expenses.