



Greenville County CARES Program

FEDERAL GUIDANCE ON CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND USAGE (as of April 22, 2020)

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.
3. Were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020 and ends on December 30, 2020.

Necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency

- Expenditures must be used for actions taken to respond to the public health emergency.
- May include expenditures incurred to allow the State or local government to:
 - Respond directly to emergency, such as by addressing medical or public health needs.
 - 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.
- The Treasury Department understands the term “necessary” to mean 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

- 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.
- 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 fund.

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:
 - a) COVID-19-related expenses of public hospitals, clinics, and similar facilities.
 - b) Expenses establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs.
 - c) Costs of providing COVID-19 testing, including serological testing.
 - d) Emergency medical response expenses, including emergency medical transportation, related to COVID-19.
 - e) Expenses for establishing operating public telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19 treatment.

2. Public health expenses such as:
 - a) Expenses for communication and enforcement by State and local governments of public health orders related to COVID-19.
 - b) Expenses for the 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.
 - c) Expenses for disinfection of public areas and other facilities, e.g., nursing homes, in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
 - d) Expenses for technical assistance to local authorities or other entities on mitigation of COVID-19 related threats to public health and safety.
 - e) Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19.
 - f) 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:
 - a) Expenses for food delivery to residents, including, for example, senior citizens and other vulnerable populations, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
 - b) Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - c) Expenses to improve telework capacities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
 - d) Expenses of providing paid sick and paid family and medical leave to public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.



- e) COVID-19-related expenses of maintaining state prisons and county jails, including as it relates to sanitation and improvement of social distancing measures, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
 - f) 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:
- a) Expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures.
 - b) Expenditures related to a State or local government payroll support program.
 - c) 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

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

- 1. Revenue shortfalls or replacement.
- 2. Damages covered by insurance.
- 3. Expenses for the State share of Medicaid.
- 4. Payroll or benefits expenses for employees whose work duties are not substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- 5. 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.
- 6. Reimbursement to donors for donated items or services.
- 7. Workforce bonuses other than hazard pay or overtime.
- 8. Severance pay.
- 9. Legal settlements.



Greenville County CARES Program

Small Business Relaunch

Minority Small Business Relaunch

The COVID-19 pandemic has developed into a major health crisis that is only rivaled by the devastating pain it has inflicted on Greenville County's economy. Few businesses have been spared from the impacts of the virus which has spurred emergency declarations and "work or stay home" measures that have precluded businesses of all sizes and sectors from normal operations and revenue opportunities. The effects have been compounded for smaller and disadvantaged establishments.

While the federal government has provided financial assistance for businesses via the CARES Act, demand for those provisions has far exceeded supply, and the Small Business Administration and financial institutions have experienced capacity limitations in processing the loan requests. Because of these and other factors, a large percentage of PPP applicants WILL NOT secure the funds for which they have applied. Unfortunately, most of these businesses are small, sole proprietor, and/or minority and women-owned establishments. A large percentage of those businesses are at risk of survival without meaningful and accessible relief funding. The economic recovery of our county will be hampered if too many of these small businesses are shuttered due to this pandemic.

Over 85% of establishments in Greenville County are classified as small businesses. Individually, they do not have large employee bases, nor do they generate significant revenue. However, their collective impact on our County's economy is immeasurable.

Small businesses will play a vital role in Greenville County's economic recovery. Greenville County is committed to assist businesses economically as businesses reopen. Establishing this relief fund will boost our county's recovery efforts by helping small businesses rebound from the crisis while being a lifesaver for many small businesses.

The Small Business Relaunch Program will be instituted in two phases. The first phase is for businesses that did not receive funds from the CARES Act Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) or benefitted from the SBA Debt Relief Program. Phase two, which will begin 14 days after the launch of the program, will be open for all small businesses to participate in.





Small Business Relaunch Process

1. Application

A business that is interested in participating in the program must fill out the application to determine if it meets all of the eligibility criteria set forth above. A business can choose to apply for a \$5,000 or \$10,000 grant based on the number of employees. If awarded, all Grant funding distributed as a part of this program must be spent within 90 calendar days of receipt. Grant funds can be used to reimburse Eligible Expenses incurred from March 23, 2020 and ends 90 calendar days from receipt of grant funds. As part of the application, the business will provide information and documents demonstrating that it meets the eligibility requirements and confirming how the Grant funds will be spent.

2. Payment and Signed Agreement

Once approved for a grant, the business must sign and return the Grant Agreement within 10 calendar days of receipt and provide its bank routing number for grant fund payment.

3. Close Out Report

Businesses are required to submit a grant final close out report which is expected to include at minimum, jobs retained/created, proof of payment (paid invoices and cancelled checks, bank statements, or other documentation showing proof of payment of Eligible Expenses), and a summary of the impact the funds had on the business and its operations.



Small Business Relaunch

Amount of Funding: \$70,000,000

Overview:

Intended to help offset the unintended costs of reopening or relaunching a small business as a result of being directly affected by COVID-19. Small businesses with between 1-5 employees can apply for grants of \$5,000 and small businesses with between 6-50 employees can apply for grants of between \$5,000 and \$10,000 due to business interruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the expenses associated with re-opening with social distancing and other safety precautions.

Process for Funds:

Businesses can apply at their local bank or any of our banking partners. Banks will review the applications and submit approved funding requests to the County.

Detail Information:

Businesses or 501c3 non-profits which are located in Greenville County, SC and have been in operation since September 1, 2019 and can demonstrate a reduction in sales/revenue or employment since March 17, 2020 due to COVID-19.

Recipients must use grant funds for expenses incurred associated with COVID-19 and plan to resume normal operations. Allowable expenses include equipment, supplies, processes, building/equipment modification or adaptation, and operation procedures due to COVID-19.

Ineligible Expenses:

1. Cost of vehicle or equipment leased or purchased after March 23, 2020
2. Personal, non-business expenses of the business or its owner(s).
3. Any tax, license or fee obligations payable to any governmental entity.

Examples of eligible businesses:

Adult Day Care Centers, Gyms and Fitness Studios, Hair and Nail Salons, Barber Shops, Health Care Services, Professional Services, Restaurants, Caterers, Bakers, Retail.

Ineligible Small Businesses

A business is not eligible to apply for Grant Funds under the Greenville County Small Business Relaunch Program if it primarily operates as one of the following:

1. Adult entertainment establishment





2. Bank, savings and loan or credit union
3. E-commerce only company
4. Liquor / wine store
5. Vaping store
6. Tobacco store
7. Franchised business not locally owned and independently operated

Small business applicants must attest they:

- Were negatively impacted by COVID-19
- Have the authority to apply for this grant on behalf of the business
- No outstanding tax liens or judgements
- No bankruptcies within the last three years
- Will use the grant funds for authorized business expenses only
- Will apply for a Greenville County Business Registration if not registered with Greenville County and the business is located in the unincorporated portion of the County.
- Plan to resume normal operations after emergency guidelines are lifted
- Shall cooperate with Greenville County or appropriate officials for grant auditing purposes
 - Agreement to claw-back provisions if funds are used for ineligible purposes
 - Submit documentation for proof of fund uses by February 15, 2021, including canceled checks/receipts or bank statements

Required business documents include:

- W-9, DBA, Employer ID Number, or Social Security number for sole proprietors
- Drivers' license or state-issued ID
- Copy of active state business registration from South Carolina Secretary of State
- W3 Summary or IRS Form 941 prior to February 15, 2020 (businesses with 2-25 employees only)
- Information to estimate your company's average monthly expenses for wages, business utilities, and commercial lease (or mortgage interest), and other business expenses before February 15, 2020.





Minority Small Business Relaunch

Amount of Funding: \$5,000,000

Overview:

Small businesses that are at least 51 percent owned by one or more individuals who are both socially and economically disadvantaged. Intended to help offset the unintended costs of reopening or relaunching a small business as a result of being directly affected by COVID-19. Small businesses with between 1-5 employees can apply for grants of \$5,000 and small businesses with between 6-50 employees can apply for grants of between \$5,000 and \$10,000 due to business interruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the expenses associated with re-opening with social distancing and other safety precautions.

Process for Funds:

Businesses can apply at their local bank or any of our banking partners. Banks will review the applications and submit approved funding requests to the County.

Detail Information:

Businesses or 501c3 non-profits which are located in Greenville County, SC and have been in operation since September 1, 2019 and can demonstrate a reduction in sales/revenue or employment since March 17, 2020 due to COVID-19.

Recipients must use grant funds for expenses incurred associated with COVID-19 and plan to resume normal operations. Allowable expenses include equipment, supplies, processes, building/equipment modification or adaptation, and operation procedures due to COVID-19.

Ineligible Expenses:

4. Cost of vehicle or equipment leased or purchased after March 23, 2020
5. Personal, non-business expenses of the business or its owner(s).
6. Any tax, license or fee obligations payable to any governmental entity.

Examples of eligible businesses:

Adult Day Care Centers, Gyms and Fitness Studios, Hair and Nail Salons, Barber Shops, Health Care Services, Professional Services, Restaurants, Caterers, Bakers, Retail.

Ineligible Small Businesses

A business is not eligible to apply for Grant Funds under the Greenville County Small Business Relaunch Program if it primarily operates as one of the following:

8. Adult entertainment establishment





9. Bank, savings and loan or credit union
10. E-commerce only company
11. Liquor / wine store
12. Vaping store
13. Tobacco store
14. Franchised business not locally owned and independently operated

Small business applicants must attest they:

- Were negatively impacted by COVID-19
- Have the authority to apply for this grant on behalf of the business
- No outstanding tax liens or judgements
- No bankruptcies within the last three years
- Will use the grant funds for authorized business expenses only
- Will apply for a Greenville County Business Registration if not registered with Greenville County and the business is located in the unincorporated portion of the County.
- Plan to resume normal operations after emergency guidelines are lifted
- Shall cooperate with Greenville County or appropriate officials for grant auditing purposes
 - Agreement to claw-back provisions if funds are used for ineligible purposes
 - Submit documentation for proof of fund uses by February 15, 2021, including canceled checks/receipts or bank statements

Required business documents include:

- W-9, DBA, Employer ID Number, or Social Security number for sole proprietors
- Drivers' license or state-issued ID
- Copy of active state business registration from South Carolina Secretary of State
- W3 Summary or IRS Form 941 prior to February 15, 2020 (businesses with 2-25 employees only)
- Information to estimate your company's average monthly expenses for wages, business utilities, and commercial lease (or mortgage interest), and other business expenses before February 15, 2020.





County Government Fund

Amount of Funding: \$1,500,000

Overview:

Reimburse County unbudgeted expenditures directly related to the Coronavirus pandemic. Expenditures incurred to respond to the public health emergency such as PPE, medical testing, Telehealth, telecommute equipment, on-line payment fees, over-time related to COVID-related duty, social distancing measures and costs associated.

Process for Funds:

All receipts are submitted to Finance and reviewed for compliance.

Detail Information:

The following expenditures are permitted for reimbursement:

Remote Working/Learning – expenses associated with providing distance learning in connection with school closings or improving telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID- 19 public health precautions.

Technology – expenses for the acquisition of hardware, software, or other technological improvements needed to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Janitorial Services – expenses for sanitizing and/or disinfecting public facilities or areas to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Refund of Fees – costs of providing refunds of rental fees or other service fees provided by a public entity due to cancellations related to the COVID-19 public health emergency or to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Food Services – expenses for food delivery programs, including senior citizens or other vulnerable populations, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

PPE – expenses for the 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, child welfare officers, direct service providers for older adults and individuals with disabilities, and other public health or safety workers in connection with COVID-19.

Preparation Efforts – expenses for activities associated with the preparation of enforcement of public health orders or initiation of other public health precautions in connection with COVID-19 to include the acquisition of technical assistance on mitigation of COVID-19 related threats to public health and safety.

Response Efforts – expenses for activities associated with the response to the COVID-19 public health emergency to include testing, tracing, quarantining and treatment of individuals or activities associated with the implementation or enforcement of public health precautions in connection with COVID-19 to include technical assistance on mitigation of COVID-19 related threats to public health and safety.



Municipal Government Fund

Amount of Funding: \$1,000,000

Overview:

Reimburse municipal unbudgeted expenditures directly related to the Coronavirus pandemic. Expenditures incurred to respond to the public health emergency such as PPE, medical testing, Telehealth, telecommute equipment, on-line payment fees, over-time related to COVID-related duty, social distancing measures and costs associated.

Process for Funds:

All receipts are submitted to County and reviewed for compliance.

Records and Transparency – Greenville County must ensure and be able to demonstrate compliance with funding requirements. Municipal governments must provide documentation on the expenditure of the CARES Act funds. Such documents should include, but are not limited to, receipts, invoices, and reports that provide an explanation of the necessity of the expenditure(s) in relation to addressing the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Detail Information:

The following expenditures are permitted for reimbursement:

Remote Working/Learning – expenses associated with providing distance learning in connection with school closings or improving telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID- 19 public health precautions.

Technology – expenses for the acquisition of hardware, software, or other technological improvements needed to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Janitorial Services – expenses for sanitizing and/or disinfecting public facilities or areas to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Refund of Fees – costs of providing refunds of rental fees or other service fees provided by a public entity due to cancellations related to the COVID-19 public health emergency or to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.





Food Services – expenses for food delivery programs, including senior citizens or other vulnerable populations, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

PPE – expenses for the 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, child welfare officers, direct service providers for older adults and individuals with disabilities, and other public health or safety workers in connection with COVID-19.

Preparation Efforts – expenses for activities associated with the preparation of enforcement of public health orders or initiation of other public health precautions in connection with COVID-19 to include the acquisition of technical assistance on mitigation of COVID-19 related threats to public health and safety.

Response Efforts – expenses for activities associated with the response to the COVID-19 public health emergency to include testing, tracing, quarantining and treatment of individuals or activities associated with the implementation or enforcement of public health precautions in connection with COVID-19 to include technical assistance on mitigation of COVID-19 related threats to public health and safety.



Special Purpose District Fund

Amount of Funding: \$500,000

Overview:

Reimburse Special Purpose Districts unbudgeted expenditures directly related to the Coronavirus pandemic. Expenditures incurred to respond to the public health emergency such as PPE, medical testing, Telehealth, telecommute equipment, on-line payment fees, over-time related to COVID-related duty, social distancing measures and costs associated.

Process for Funds:

All receipts are submitted to County and reviewed for compliance.

Records and Transparency – Greenville County must ensure and be able to demonstrate compliance with funding requirements. Special Purpose Districts must provide documentation on the expenditure of the CARES Act funds. Such documents should include, but are not limited to, receipts, invoices, and reports that provide an explanation of the necessity of the expenditure(s) in relation to addressing the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Detail Information:

The following expenditures are permitted for reimbursement:

Remote Working/Learning – expenses associated with providing distance learning in connection with school closings or improving telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID- 19 public health precautions.

Technology – expenses for the acquisition of hardware, software, or other technological improvements needed to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Janitorial Services – expenses for sanitizing and/or disinfecting public facilities or areas to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Refund of Fees – costs of providing refunds of rental fees or other service fees provided by a public entity due to cancellations related to the COVID-19 public health emergency or to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.





Food Services – expenses for food delivery programs, including senior citizens or other vulnerable populations, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

PPE – expenses for the 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, child welfare officers, direct service providers for older adults and individuals with disabilities, and other public health or safety workers in connection with COVID-19.

Preparation Efforts – expenses for activities associated with the preparation of enforcement of public health orders or initiation of other public health precautions in connection with COVID-19 to include the acquisition of technical assistance on mitigation of COVID-19 related threats to public health and safety.

Response Efforts – expenses for activities associated with the response to the COVID-19 public health emergency to include testing, tracing, quarantining and treatment of individuals or activities associated with the implementation or enforcement of public health precautions in connection with COVID-19 to include technical assistance on mitigation of COVID-19 related threats to public health and safety.



County Related Agency Fund

Amount of Funding: \$2,000,000

Overview:

Reimburse County Agencies unbudgeted expenditures directly related to the Coronavirus pandemic. Expenditures incurred to respond to the public health emergency such as PPE, medical testing, Telehealth, telecommute equipment, on-line payment fees, over-time related to COVID-related duty, social distancing measures and costs associated.

Process for Funds:

All receipts are submitted to County and reviewed for compliance.

Records and Transparency – Greenville County must ensure and be able to demonstrate compliance with funding requirements. County Related Agencies must provide documentation on the expenditure of the CARES Act funds. Such documents should include, but are not limited to, receipts, invoices, and reports that provide an explanation of the necessity of the expenditure(s) in relation to addressing the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Detail Information:

The following expenditures are permitted for reimbursement:

Remote Working/Learning – expenses associated with providing distance learning in connection with school closings or improving telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID- 19 public health precautions.

Technology – expenses for the acquisition of hardware, software, or other technological improvements needed to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Janitorial Services – expenses for sanitizing and/or disinfecting public facilities or areas to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Refund of Fees – costs of providing refunds of rental fees or other service fees provided by a public entity due to cancellations related to the COVID-19 public health emergency or to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.





Food Services – expenses for food delivery programs, including senior citizens or other vulnerable populations, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

PPE – expenses for the 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, child welfare officers, direct service providers for older adults and individuals with disabilities, and other public health or safety workers in connection with COVID-19.

Preparation Efforts – expenses for activities associated with the preparation of enforcement of public health orders or initiation of other public health precautions in connection with COVID-19 to include the acquisition of technical assistance on mitigation of COVID-19 related threats to public health and safety.

Response Efforts – expenses for activities associated with the response to the COVID-19 public health emergency to include testing, tracing, quarantining and treatment of individuals or activities associated with the implementation or enforcement of public health precautions in connection with COVID-19 to include technical assistance on mitigation of COVID-19 related threats to public health and safety.



Housing/Rent Assistance/Child Care

Amount of Funding: \$3,500,000

Overview:

Enhance the Greenville County Redevelopment Authority's community housing and utility relief in the unincorporated area as well as the six surrounding municipalities within the County. GCRA will utilize established agreements with agencies selected for programmatic elements via proposals and provide training for administration and reporting requirements for all relief funding.

Process for Funds:

GCRA will receive Board approval and submit its plan to the County for funding distribution prior to allocation. Expenditures will be approved for housing relief to households at the 0%-100% AMI level. GCRA will provide monthly reports to the County's Director of Grants and Special Projects for all funding expenditures.

Detail Information:

The period of assistance and services will run from July 2020 to December 2020. **Total assistance per household is capped at \$3,000.** The following assistance programs may receive funding:

Rental and Housing Assistance: Funding available to households below 100% AMI. Maximum assistance is capped at \$3,000 per household. GCRA to specify documentation required such as a lease agreement, letter from employer and self-certification. Direct payment will be made to the third payment vendor from GCRA upon receipt of a draw request from subrecipients for finance assistance for clients. Subrecipients provide case managers monthly payment requests with proof of a paystub.

Utility Assistance: Funding available to households below 100% AMI. Maximum assistance is capped at \$3,000 per household. GCRA to specify documentation required such as a lease agreement, letter from employer and self-certification. Direct payment will be made to the third payment vendor from GCRA upon receipt of a draw request from subrecipients for finance assistance for clients. Subrecipients provide case managers monthly payment requests with proof of a paystub.

Mortgage Assistance: Greenville County Human Relations will be the only subrecipient. Maximum assistance is capped at \$3,000 per client. GCHR to specify documentation required. Self-certification documentation can be accepted as proof of income with additional documentation as required by GCHR.

Homeless Care: Promote the health and safety of those unsheltered, help house people with a COVID-19 diagnosis experiencing homelessness so that they can maintain social distance, self-quarantine if need be, and have access to sanitation if no other options exist.



Child Care: Childcare is an essential component for employees to be able to return to work and for businesses to successfully reopen.

Funding for Childcare facilities is as follows:

\$1,000 for licensed family childcare providers serving 6 or fewer children

\$5,000 for licensed family childcare providers with a DSS approved capacity of 50 children or less serving 7-50 children

\$10,000 for licensed family childcare providers with a DSS approved capacity of 51 children or more serving 51 or more children



Public Health/Community Health

Amount of Funding: \$4,000,000

Overview:

Provide funding to our medical facilities and public health organizations, non-profits caring for older adults and vulnerable populations who have experienced unforeseen expenses due to COVID-19 such as expanded meal delivery, patient care and testing, convalescent care, homeless care, food pantries, mental health and drug/alcohol treatment.

Process for Funds:

Greenville County will review applications. Applicants must directly serve Greenville residents in need. All receipt requests must be COVID-19 related to be eligible and not covered by any other Federal or State Grant program.

Detail Information:

Core eligibility for 501c3 health and human service non-profits and medical facilities based in and serving Greenville County residents. Funds cannot go to intermediary organizations.

The following expenditures are permitted for reimbursement:

Food Services - Expenses for food delivery programs including senior citizens or other vulnerable populations, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions. Expanded food pantry inventory due to increased need associated with COVID-19.

Patient Care and Medical Testing – expenses for activities associated with the response to the COVID-19 public health emergency to include testing, tracing, quarantining and treatment of individuals or activities associated with the implementation or enforcement of public health precautions in connection with COVID-19 to include technical assistance on mitigation of COVID-19 related threats to public health and safety.

Convalescent Care - Expenses associated with infection control and the prevention of the spread of COVID-19 in Convalescent Care facilities.

Homeless Care – Promote the health and safety of those unsheltered, help house people with a COVID-19 diagnosis experiencing homelessness so that they can maintain social distance, self-quarantine if need be, and have access to sanitation if no other options exist.

PPE - Expenses for the 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, child welfare officers, direct service providers for older adults





and individuals with disabilities, and other public health or safety workers in connection with COVID-19.

Janitorial Services – Expenses for sanitizing and/or disinfecting public medical facilities or public health organizations areas to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

Mental Health and Drug and Alcohol Treatment – expenses related to increased demand for mental-health and addiction clinicians to provide meaningful, timely, and convenient care due to Covid-19 related stress and hardship.



Contingency Fund

Amount of Funding: \$3,854,042

Overview:

This funding will be used to supplement the funding categories as needed and to provide funding for unanticipated expenses that may occur.



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”).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”).

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

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.

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 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.

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.

