

**NOTICE OF CALL OF SPECIAL MEETING  
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SUSANVILLE CITY COUNCIL:**

You are hereby notified that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Susanville City Council will be held in the City Council Chambers 66 N. Lassen Street, Susanville, California on July 7, 2020 at 3:00 p.m. to transact the following business:

Call Meeting to Order  
Roll Call of City Councilmembers  
Pledge of Allegiance

**1     APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA:**

**2     PUBLIC COMMENT:**   Members of the public may address the Council concerning **any item on the agenda** prior to or during consideration of that item.

**3     SCHEDULED MATTERS:**

A     **Resolution No. 20-5800**, approving conditions for receipt of funds for CARES Act Relief Fund

**4     ADJOURNMENT:**

  
Mendy Schuster, Mayor

ATTEST:

  
Heidi Whitlock, Deputy City Clerk

**AFFIDAVIT OF MAILING NOTICE**

I, the undersigned City Clerk of the City of Susanville, California do hereby certify that an original of the **NOTICE OF CALL OF SPECIAL MEETING** on July 7, 2020 at 3:00 p.m. was delivered to each and every person set forth on the list contained herein on the 6th day of July, 2020. A copy of said Notice is attached hereto.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at Susanville, California this 6th day of July, 2020.

  
Heidi Whitlock, Deputy City Clerk

Mendy Schuster	electronic mail
Brian Moore	electronic mail
Thomas Herrera	electronic mail
Quincy McCourt	electronic mail
Kevin Stafford	electronic mail

Reviewed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Interim City Administrator

- Motion only
- Public Hearing
- Resolution
- Ordinance
- Information

**Submitted by:** Kevin Jones, City Administrator (Interim)/COP

**Action Date:** July 7, 2020

**CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM**

**SUBJECT:** **Resolution No. 20-5800**, approving conditions for receipt of funds for CARES Act Relief Fund.

**PRESENTED BY:** Kevin Jones, City Administrator (Interim)/COP

**SUMMARY:** On July 2, 2020 the City of Susanville received notification that we are eligible for \$169,366 in CARES Act Relief Funding. This funding is subject to expenses incurred by COVID-19 effective March 1, 2020 and must be spent by October 1, 2020.

Cities must attest their adherence to COVID-19 Federal Guidelines, stay at home orders and State Executive Orders to receive funds.

**FISCAL IMPACT:** \$169,366 in Revenue to allowable costs related to COVID-19.

**ACTION REQUESTED:** Approve Resolution No 20-5800 authorizing the City Administrator (Interim) to sign and execute any and all documents relative to this funding.

**ATTACHMENTS:** Resolution No. 20-5800  
CARES Act Funding documentation

**RESOLUTION NO. 20-5800**  
**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUSANVILLE**  
**APPROVING OF CONDITIONS FOR RECEIPT OF FUNDS UNDER THE CARES**  
**ACT RELIEF FUND AND AUTHORIZING CITY ADMIISTRATOR TO SIGN**  
**ATTESTATION AND ALL RELATED CERTIFICATIONS**

**WHEREAS**, The State of California has made funds available to the City of Susanville under the provisions of subdivision (d) of Control Section 11.90 of the Budget act of 2020; and

**WHERAS**, the City of Susanville must certify and attest the proposed uses of funds are subject to approved expenditures; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Susanville must certify and attest they adhere to federal guidance and the State's stay-at-home requirements and other health requirements as directed in gubernatorial Executive Order N-33-20 and subsequent Executive Orders or statutes, and all California Department of Public Health orders, directives and guidance in response to the COVID-19 emergency; and

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the City Council of the City of Susanville:

1. Authorizes the Interim City Administrator and/or his/her designee is hereby authorized to sign the Certification for Receipt of Funds Pursuant to Paragraph (2) or (3) of Subdivision (d) of Control Section 11.90 of the Budget Act of 2020.
2. Authorizes the Interim City Administrator and/or his designee to request and execute any and all documents and/or amendments related to these funding sources and certifications.

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_  
Mendy Schuster, Mayor

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_  
Heidi Whitlock, City Clerk

The foregoing Resolution was adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Susanville, held on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2020 by the following vote:

AYES:  
NOES:  
ABSENT:  
ABSTAINING:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Heidi Whitlock, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM: \_\_\_\_\_  
Margaret Long, City Attorney

CERTIFICATION FOR RECEIPT OF FUNDS PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPHS (2) OR (3) OF  
SUBDIVISION (d) OF CONTROL SECTION 11.90 OF THE BUDGET ACT OF 2020

I, Kevin L. Jones, am the chief executive or authorized designee of the City of Susanville and I certify that:

1. I have the authority on behalf of the City of Susanville to request payment from the State of California ('State') pursuant to the applicable provisions of subdivision (d) of Control Section 11.90 of the Budget Act of 2020.
2. I understand the State will rely on this certification as a material representation in making a direct payment to the City of Susanville.
3. the City of Susanville's proposed uses of the funds provided as direct payment under the applicable provisions of subdivision (d) of Control Section 11.90 of the Budget Act of 2020 will be used only for costs that:
  - a. Are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)
  - b. Were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020, for the City of Susanville.
  - c. Were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020.
4. The City of Susanville agrees to do all of the following as a condition of receipt of funds:
  - a. Adhere to federal guidance and the state's stay-at-home requirements and other health requirements as directed in gubernatorial Executive Order N-33-20, any subsequent Executive Orders or statutes, and all California Department of Public Health orders, directives, and guidance in response to COVID-19 emergency.
  - b. Use the funds in accordance with all applicable provisions of subdivision (d) of Control Section 11.90 of the Budget Act of 2020.
  - c. Report on expenditures and summarize regional collaboration and non-duplication of efforts within the region by September 1, 2020, and return any funds that are unspent by October 30, 2020 (unless extended by the Department of Finance based on reported expenditures to date), and repay the state for any cost disallowed after federal review.
  - d. Retain records to support reported COVID-19 eligible expenditures and participate in audits as outlined by the federal government and State.

CERTIFICATION FOR RECEIPT OF FUNDS PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPHS (2) OR (3) OF  
SUBDIVISION (d) OF CONTROL SECTION 11.90 OF THE BUDGET ACT OF 2020

By: Kevin L. Jones

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: City Administrator

Date: July 7, 2020

The completed certification must be submitted by email to:

[CRFApplications@dof.ca.gov](mailto:CRFApplications@dof.ca.gov)

Certifications must be received by no later than 11:59 p.m. Pacific Daylight Time on July 10, 2020. Certifications received after that time may be disallowed.

**Coronavirus Relief Fund  
Frequently Asked Questions  
Updated as of June 24, 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 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 interest expense payable on TANs by the borrower and unbudgeted administrative and transactional costs, such as necessary payments to advisors and underwriters, associated with the issuance of the TANs.

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

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

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

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

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

No. The Guidance says that funding may be used to meet payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Hazard pay is a form of payroll expense and is subject to this limitation, so Fund payments may only be used to cover hazard pay for such individuals.

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

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

***May recipients use Fund payments to provide loans?***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***The guidance provides that funding may be used to meet payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. May Fund payments be used to cover such an employee's entire payroll cost or just the portion of time spent on mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency?***

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

## **Questions Related to Administration of Fund Payments**

***Do governments have to return unspent funds to Treasury?***

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

***What records must be kept by governments receiving payment?***

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

***May recipients deposit Fund payments into interest bearing accounts?***

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

***May governments retain assets purchased with payments from the Fund?***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes. The Fund payments to subrecipients would count toward the threshold of the Single Audit Act and 2 C.F.R. part 200, subpart F re: audit requirements. Subrecipients are subject to a single audit or program-specific audit pursuant to 2 C.F.R. § 200.501(a) when the subrecipients spend \$750,000 or more in federal awards during their fiscal year.

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

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

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

The Treasury Department would seek to recoup the funds from the government that received the payment directly from the Treasury Department. State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments receiving funds from Treasury should ensure that funds transferred to other entities, whether pursuant to a grant program

or otherwise, are used in accordance with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act as implemented in the Guidance.

# CARES Act Relief Fund Allocations for Cities - City Managers

The Department of Finance has issued an application for cities to receive their direct allocation from the approved \$500 million of city CARES Act funding. Funds are to be used by October 30, 2020 and are applicable for eligible COVID-19 expenses incurred starting on March 1, 2020. Below is a breakdown of the requirements and deadlines established by the Department in addition to notes from League staff gathered from communications with the Department to assist you.

## Certification

- The city's chief executive or authorized designee must email a signed PDF of the *attached* certification form to the Department of Finance at [CRFApplications@dof.ca.gov](mailto:CRFApplications@dof.ca.gov) **by no later than 11:59 P.M. Pacific Daylight Time on July 10, 2020. Applications received after that time and date may be disallowed.**
  - **Please also** email a copy of your city's signed application and any questions you may have to [covid-19@cacities.org](mailto:covid-19@cacities.org). The League is coordinating with the Department of Finance to ensure accurate recording of submitted certifications.
- Cities must attest their adherence to COVID-19 federal guidelines, stay at home orders, and state Executive Orders to receive certification for these funds.
  - **Please note** that no additional action or documentation is needed to certify compliance at this time if the city believes to be in compliance with these orders.
  - The Department of Public Health, in coordination with the Department of Finance, will notify cities (which submit certification documents) that it believes to be out of compliance. Identified cities will be provided an opportunity to provide documentation and come into compliance. The League is actively seeking additional clarification on this process.

## Reporting

- By September 1, 2020, via a form still to be issued by the Department of Finance, cities are to report on the details, justification, and status of their expenditures and regional collaboration to date. This report will determine whether cities will receive additional time to expend funds and whether they are to receive additional installments.

- **Please note** that funds can be used to reimburse eligible expenditures back dated to March 1, 2020 that were not accounted for in the most recently approved budget as of March 27, 2020. The entirety of a city's allocation may be used for reimbursements.
- It is required that cities retain records that support reported COVID-19 eligible expenditures in accordance with U.S. Treasury Guidelines. Documentation will support the city's reporting to the state and help mitigate repayments of disallowed costs. Documentation will also assist cities with swapping expenditures deemed to be ineligible with other incurred eligible expenses. The state and federal government retain the authority to audit use of these funds.

### **Allocation and Methodology**

- Funding will be allocated in several installments; the first allocation will total one-sixth of your city's total **allocation**.
  - **Please note** that the Department of Finance may accelerate payments in the coming months based on utilization of funds and compliance with health orders. League staff is actively seeking clarification on the metrics to be used by the Department in making this determination.
- The Department of Finance, utilizing May 2020 city population estimates developed by the Department's Demographic Research Unit, will allocate \$500 million as follows:
  - \$275 million to cities with a population less than 300,000. Allocation based on the city's population share within this parameter.
  - \$225 million directly to cities with a population greater than 300,000 that did not receive a direct allocation from the Federal CARES Act. Allocation based on the city's population share within this parameter.
  - No city shall receive less than \$50,000.

### **Expenditure Timeline**

- Funds are to be used by October 30, 2020 and are applicable for eligible COVID-19 expenses incurred starting on March 1, 2020.
- As noted above, the Department may accelerate allocations (decrease the number of monthly of installments); however, if the Department continues to allocate one-sixth of the city's total allocation each month from July to December 2020, the expenditure deadline may be extended.
- The extension of the expenditure deadline and the acceleration of allocations will be largely based on city's expenditures and actions reported on/by September 1.
  - Please note that states and local governments must return any funds not used by December 30, 2020 back to the U.S. Treasury.

- The utilization of funds by cities will factor into the Department's decision to accelerate payment and extend the expenditure deadline beyond October 30. If significant unspent funds are projected, the Department may redirect the dollars for its own purposes in accordance with Control Section 11.90 (e) of the 2020 Budget Act.

### **Questions and Support**

- Over the next several weeks, the League will be coordinating with the Department of Finance to answer your questions, provide education on eligible expenses, and reporting requirements.
- Please email a copy of your city's signed application and any questions you may have to [covid-19@cacities.org](mailto:covid-19@cacities.org).

**\$500 Million Coronavirus Relief Fund Allocations to Cities**

(Whole dollars)

Cities	Allocations <sup>1</sup>	Cities	Allocations <sup>1</sup>	Cities	Allocations <sup>1</sup>
Adelanto	\$ 440,336	Capitola	\$ 124,805	El Cerrito	\$ 308,098
Agoura Hills	\$ 253,931	Carlsbad	\$ 1,413,290	El Monte	\$ 1,440,602
Alameda	\$ 1,003,970	Carmel-by-the-Sea	\$ 50,000	El Paso de Robles	\$ 385,490
Albany	\$ 233,818	Carpinteria	\$ 164,649	El Segundo	\$ 207,148
Alhambra	\$ 1,071,632	Carson	\$ 1,149,617	Elk Grove	\$ 2,174,997
Aliso Viejo	\$ 617,900	Cathedral City	\$ 661,559	Emeryville	\$ 151,845
Alluras	\$ 50,000	Ceres	\$ 597,972	Encinitas	\$ 767,782
Amador	\$ 50,000	Cerritos	\$ 617,283	Escalon	\$ 92,332
American Canyon	\$ 257,277	Chico	\$ 1,362,210	Escondido	\$ 1,889,210
Anaheim	\$ 30,460,113	Chino	\$ 1,100,241	Etna	\$ 50,000
Anderson	\$ 131,756	Chino Hills	\$ 1,017,515	Eureka	\$ 329,656
Angels City	\$ 50,907	Chowchilla	\$ 224,668	Exeter	\$ 136,189
Antioch	\$ 1,389,299	Chula Vista	\$ 3,360,914	Fairfax	\$ 91,356
Apple Valley	\$ 918,553	Citrus Heights	\$ 1,084,214	Fairfield	\$ 1,444,380
Arcadia	\$ 706,404	Claremont	\$ 442,114	Farmersville	\$ 140,745
Arcata	\$ 221,792	Clayton	\$ 139,979	Ferndale	\$ 50,000
Arroyo Grande	\$ 218,384	Clearlake	\$ 176,527	Fillmore	\$ 192,195
Artesia	\$ 203,604	Cloverdale	\$ 113,754	Firebaugh	\$ 98,542
Arvin	\$ 267,649	Clovis	\$ 1,471,470	Folsom	\$ 1,007,649
Atascadero	\$ 371,118	Coachella	\$ 582,612	Fontana	\$ 2,629,939
Atterton	\$ 86,813	Coalinga	\$ 212,358	Fort Bragg	\$ 91,702
Atwater	\$ 387,428	Colfax	\$ 50,000	Fort Jones	\$ 50,000
Auburn	\$ 180,194	Colma	\$ 50,000	Fortuna	\$ 149,684
Avalon	\$ 50,000	Colton	\$ 668,202	Foster City	\$ 407,863
Avenal	\$ 162,846	Colusa	\$ 76,244	Fountain Valley	\$ 689,933
Azusa	\$ 613,134	Commerce	\$ 158,883	Fowler	\$ 79,688
Bakersfield	\$ 33,502,406	Compton	\$ 1,210,414	Fremont	\$ 2,891,945
Baldwin Park	\$ 941,494	Concord	\$ 1,606,893	Fullerton	\$ 1,751,601
Banning	\$ 384,304	Corcoran	\$ 263,019	Galt	\$ 319,161
Barstow	\$ 299,640	Corning	\$ 94,085	Garden Grove	\$ 2,158,291
Beaumont	\$ 635,569	Corona	\$ 2,077,380	Gardena	\$ 752,397
Bell	\$ 451,053	Coronado	\$ 263,994	Gilroy	\$ 704,824
Bell Gardens	\$ 524,123	Corte Madera	\$ 124,879	Glendale	\$ 2,535,249
Bellflower	\$ 964,435	Costa Mesa	\$ 1,417,179	Glendora	\$ 642,878
Belmont	\$ 331,064	Cotati	\$ 93,011	Goleta	\$ 397,862
Belvedere	\$ 50,000	Covina	\$ 603,108	Gonzales	\$ 105,025
Benicia	\$ 335,533	Crescent City	\$ 82,392	Grand Terrace	\$ 153,425
Berkeley	\$ 1,513,511	Cudahy	\$ 298,455	Grass Valley	\$ 158,846
Beverly Hills	\$ 417,024	Culver City	\$ 490,243	Greenfield	\$ 225,755
Big Bear Lake	\$ 64,279	Cupertino	\$ 735,259	Gridley	\$ 79,046
Biggs	\$ 50,000	Cypress	\$ 608,368	Grover Beach	\$ 163,155
Bishop	\$ 50,000	Daly City	\$ 1,347,591	Guadalupe	\$ 99,777
Blue Lake	\$ 50,000	Dana Point	\$ 409,258	Gustine	\$ 72,539
Blythe	\$ 237,744	Danville	\$ 541,743	Half Moon Bay	\$ 153,487
Bradbury	\$ 50,000	Davis	\$ 854,212	Hanford	\$ 732,790
Brawley	\$ 337,682	Del Mar	\$ 52,698	Hawaiian Gardens	\$ 180,873
Brea	\$ 563,387	Del Rey Oaks	\$ 50,000	Hawthorne	\$ 1,073,003
Brentwood	\$ 804,021	Delano	\$ 654,793	Hayward	\$ 1,979,381
Brisbane	\$ 57,204	Desert Hot Springs	\$ 366,216	Healdsburg	\$ 149,264
Buellton	\$ 67,465	Diamond Bar	\$ 705,972	Hemet	\$ 1,051,667
Buena Park	\$ 1,012,440	Dinuba	\$ 320,951	Hercules	\$ 315,222
Burbank	\$ 1,307,080	Dixon	\$ 246,597	Hermosa Beach	\$ 242,177
Burlingame	\$ 371,871	Dorris	\$ 50,000	Hesperia	\$ 1,190,177
Calabasas	\$ 298,714	Dos Palos	\$ 68,477	Hidden Hills	\$ 50,000
Calexico	\$ 504,948	Downey	\$ 1,401,758	Highland	\$ 683,080
California City	\$ 174,848	Duarte	\$ 267,599	Hillsborough	\$ 140,980
Calimesa	\$ 115,186	Dublin	\$ 811,404	Hollister	\$ 501,862
Calipatria	\$ 84,491	Dunsmuir	\$ 50,000	Holtville	\$ 78,515
Calistoga	\$ 66,032	East Palo Alto	\$ 380,218	Hughson	\$ 90,109
Camarillo	\$ 867,522	Eastvale	\$ 820,010	Huntington Beach	\$ 2,485,243
Campbell	\$ 522,136	El Cajon	\$ 1,288,954	Huntington Park	\$ 734,840
Canyon Lake	\$ 135,818	El Centro	\$ 563,733	Huron	\$ 90,122

<sup>1</sup>Excludes cities that received direct federal allocation through the CARES Act (6 cities). Allocations use May 2020 Population Estimates.

**\$500 Million Coronavirus Relief Fund Allocations to Cities**

(Whole dollars)

Cities	Allocations <sup>1</sup>	Cities	Allocations <sup>1</sup>	Cities	Allocations <sup>1</sup>
Imperial	\$ 245,794	Maricopa	\$ 50,000	Pasadena	\$ 1,788,383
Imperial Beach	\$ 346,399	Marina	\$ 275,600	Patterson	\$ 284,898
Indian Wells	\$ 66,712	Martinez	\$ 458,153	Perris	\$ 990,252
Indio	\$ 1,120,515	Marysville	\$ 153,401	Petaluma	\$ 763,954
Industry	\$ 50,000	Maywood	\$ 344,534	Pico Rivera	\$ 782,487
Inglewood	\$ 1,382,521	McFarland	\$ 177,651	Piedmont	\$ 141,412
Ione	\$ 98,876	Mendota	\$ 154,512	Pinole	\$ 240,831
Irvine	\$ 3,478,274	Menifee	\$ 1,198,820	Pismo Beach	\$ 100,493
Irwindale	\$ 50,000	Menlo Park	\$ 435,286	Pittsburg	\$ 917,651
Isleton	\$ 50,000	Merced	\$ 1,088,029	Placencia	\$ 635,803
Jackson	\$ 60,007	Mill Valley	\$ 181,182	Placerville	\$ 135,572
Jurupa Valley	\$ 1,322,168	Millbrae	\$ 281,910	Pleasant Hill	\$ 423,099
Kerman	\$ 196,937	Milpitas	\$ 962,595	Pleasanton	\$ 981,153
King City	\$ 182,701	Mission Viejo	\$ 1,163,927	Plymouth	\$ 50,000
Kingsburg	\$ 159,068	Modesto	\$ 2,745,200	Point Arena	\$ 50,000
La Canada Flintridge	\$ 252,635	Monrovia	\$ 468,388	Pomona	\$ 1,911,546
La Habra	\$ 782,450	Montague	\$ 50,000	Port Hueneme	\$ 291,479
La Habra Heights	\$ 67,428	Monclair	\$ 487,588	Porterville	\$ 736,568
La Mesa	\$ 740,408	Monte Sereno	\$ 50,000	Portola	\$ 50,000
La Mirada	\$ 603,491	Montebello	\$ 784,586	Portola Valley	\$ 56,883
La Palma	\$ 191,282	Monterey	\$ 347,819	Poway	\$ 609,183
La Puente	\$ 500,898	Monterey Park	\$ 749,891	Rancho Cordova	\$ 967,781
La Quinta	\$ 502,034	Moorpark	\$ 447,929	Rancho Cucamonga	\$ 2,167,193
La Verne	\$ 411,160	Moraga	\$ 209,235	Rancho Mirage	\$ 236,003
Lafayette	\$ 316,136	Moreno Valley	\$ 2,578,550	Rancho Palos Verdes	\$ 515,258
Laguna Beach	\$ 275,872	Morgan Hill	\$ 573,574	Rancho Santa Margarita	\$ 602,454
Laguna Hills	\$ 389,033	Morro Bay	\$ 125,793	Red Bluff	\$ 175,885
Laguna Niguel	\$ 806,465	Mount Shasta	\$ 50,000	Redding	\$ 1,132,763
Laguna Woods	\$ 200,554	Mountain View	\$ 1,015,823	Redlands	\$ 876,054
Lake Elsinore	\$ 783,463	Murrieta	\$ 1,426,847	Redondo Beach	\$ 827,184
Lake Forest	\$ 1,045,938	Napa	\$ 978,856	Redwood City	\$ 1,071,163
Lakeport	\$ 57,748	National City	\$ 766,745	Reedley	\$ 320,001
Lakewood	\$ 986,770	Needles	\$ 64,798	Rialto	\$ 1,290,930
Lancaster	\$ 1,996,519	Nevada City	\$ 50,000	Richmond	\$ 1,373,211
Larkspur	\$ 151,289	Newark	\$ 604,590	Ridgecrest	\$ 362,388
Lathrop	\$ 331,311	Newman	\$ 147,079	Rio Dell	\$ 50,000
Lawndale	\$ 404,974	Newport Beach	\$ 1,059,137	Rio Vista	\$ 123,311
Lemon Grove	\$ 327,520	Norco	\$ 340,336	Ripon	\$ 196,690
Lemoore	\$ 327,310	Norwalk	\$ 1,305,302	Riverbank	\$ 309,049
Lincoln	\$ 608,924	Novato	\$ 663,066	Riverside	\$ 27,991,888
Lindsay	\$ 162,414	Oakdale	\$ 283,947	Rocklin	\$ 868,621
Live Oak	\$ 113,594	Oakland	\$ 36,994,706	Rohnert Park	\$ 531,779
Livermore	\$ 1,134,220	Oakley	\$ 524,272	Rolling Hills	\$ 50,000
Livingston	\$ 185,849	Oceanside	\$ 2,189,579	Rolling Hills Estates	\$ 99,592
Lodi	\$ 838,741	Ojai	\$ 93,307	Rosemead	\$ 671,227
Loma Linda	\$ 302,937	Ontario	\$ 2,257,932	Roseville	\$ 1,792,347
Lomita	\$ 253,721	Orange	\$ 1,729,401	Ross	\$ 50,000
Lompoc	\$ 540,632	Orange Cove	\$ 116,754	Salinas	\$ 2,002,977
Long Beach	\$ 40,280,494	Orinda	\$ 234,707	San Anselmo	\$ 157,512
Loomis	\$ 85,047	Orland	\$ 102,765	San Bernardino	\$ 2,691,008
Los Alamitos	\$ 142,819	Oroville	\$ 240,028	San Bruno	\$ 561,227
Los Altos	\$ 381,230	Oxnard	\$ 2,547,855	San Buenaventura	\$ 1,312,204
Los Altos Hills	\$ 103,876	Pacific Grove	\$ 188,479	San Carlos	\$ 372,204
Los Banos	\$ 517,629	Pacifica	\$ 473,278	San Clemente	\$ 797,390
Los Gatos	\$ 388,181	Palm Desert	\$ 654,225	San Dimas	\$ 419,123
Loyalton	\$ 50,000	Palm Springs	\$ 585,587	San Fernando	\$ 311,234
Lynwood	\$ 879,968	Palmdale	\$ 1,935,252	San Gabriel	\$ 495,169
Madera	\$ 807,688	Palo Alto	\$ 854,743	San Jacinto	\$ 630,049
Malibu	\$ 144,708	Palos Verdes Estates	\$ 162,859	San Joaquin	\$ 51,142
Mammoth Lakes	\$ 97,036	Paradise	\$ 57,180	San Juan Bautista	\$ 50,000
Manhattan Beach	\$ 435,236	Paramount	\$ 684,784	San Juan Capistrano	\$ 448,423
Manteca	\$ 1,047,037	Parlier	\$ 196,196	San Leandro	\$ 1,085,683

<sup>1</sup>Excludes cities that received direct federal allocation through the CARES Act (6 cities). Allocations use May 2020 Population Estimates.

### \$500 Million Coronavirus Relief Fund Allocations to Cities

(Whole dollars)

Cities	Allocations <sup>1</sup>	Cities	Allocations <sup>1</sup>
San Luis Obispo	\$ 566,980	Tracy	\$ 1,184,473
San Marcos	\$ 1,200,252	Trinidad	\$ 50,000
San Marino	\$ 161,587	Truckee	\$ 200,369
San Mateo	\$ 1,272,829	Tulare	\$ 837,555
San Pablo	\$ 387,860	Tulelake	\$ 50,000
San Rafael	\$ 738,445	Turlock	\$ 917,355
San Ramon	\$ 1,026,269	Tustin	\$ 992,487
Sand City	\$ 50,000	Twentynine Palms	\$ 361,252
Sanger	\$ 335,657	Ukiah	\$ 198,307
Santa Ana	\$ 28,580,208	Union City	\$ 909,206
Santa Barbara	\$ 1,154,593	Upland	\$ 973,127
Santa Clara	\$ 1,594,064	Vacaville	\$ 1,220,576
Santa Clarita	\$ 2,740,224	Vallejo	\$ 1,470,087
Santa Cruz	\$ 795,452	Vernon	\$ 50,000
Santa Fe Springs	\$ 225,891	Victorville	\$ 1,561,073
Santa Maria	\$ 1,326,168	Villa Park	\$ 71,194
Santa Monica	\$ 1,140,344	Visalia	\$ 1,711,918
Santa Paula	\$ 375,217	Vista	\$ 1,270,866
Santa Rosa	\$ 2,143,808	Walnut	\$ 369,537
Santee	\$ 716,121	Walnut Creek	\$ 874,918
Saratoga	\$ 383,132	Wasco	\$ 356,635
Sausalito	\$ 89,541	Waterford	\$ 109,815
Scotts Valley	\$ 144,375	Watsonville	\$ 636,063
Seal Beach	\$ 308,580	Weed	\$ 50,000
Seaside	\$ 414,086	West Covina	\$ 1,308,784
Sebastopol	\$ 95,629	West Hollywood	\$ 447,003
Selma	\$ 301,715	West Sacramento	\$ 670,795
Shafter	\$ 252,388	Westlake Village	\$ 101,395
Shasta Lake	\$ 131,583	Westminster	\$ 1,141,134
Sierra Madre	\$ 133,547	Westmorland	\$ 50,000
Signal Hill	\$ 144,610	Wheatland	\$ 50,000
Simi Valley	\$ 1,544,811	Whittier	\$ 1,071,743
Solana Beach	\$ 170,860	Wildomar	\$ 459,103
Soledad	\$ 312,395	Williams	\$ 66,996
Solvang	\$ 68,675	Willits	\$ 62,625
Sonoma	\$ 136,436	Willows	\$ 76,651
Sonora	\$ 58,241	Windsor	\$ 348,782
South El Monte	\$ 261,809	Winters	\$ 89,875
South Gate	\$ 1,197,709	Woodlake	\$ 95,974
South Lake Tahoe	\$ 278,119	Woodland	\$ 749,990
South Pasadena	\$ 314,333	Woodside	\$ 70,082
South San Francisco	\$ 838,111	Yorba Linda	\$ 847,631
St Helena	\$ 74,984	Yountville	\$ 50,000
Stanton	\$ 482,489	Yreka	\$ 96,135
Stockton	\$ 27,170,185	Yuba City	\$ 869,954
Suisun City	\$ 359,536	Yucaipa	\$ 687,883
Sunnyvale	\$ 1,932,363	Yucca Valley	\$ 274,551
Susanville	\$ 169,366		
Sutter Creek	\$ 50,000		
Taft	\$ 107,173		
Tehachapi	\$ 157,525		
Tehama	\$ 50,000		
Temecula	\$ 1,382,508		
Temple City	\$ 446,349		
Thousand Oaks	\$ 1,561,715		
Tiburon	\$ 117,792		
Torrance	\$ 1,797,076		

<sup>1</sup>Excludes cities that received direct federal allocation through the CARES Act (6 cities). Allocations use May 2020 Population Estimates.