



## COVID FAQs FOR TITLE VI GRANTEES

Information for American Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian Programs

*Last updated: **May 14, 2021**. Please note that information in **red** is information added through this update.*

ACL has received numerous questions related to how Title VI grantees can use grant funds to respond to the COVID-19 emergency. ACL has provided responses to many of the questions here. Click on a category below to see related questions.

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### **Nutrition & Supportive Services (Part A/B of Title VI)**

- Are the COVID Supplemental grants (FFCRA, CARES, Supplement 5 and **American Rescue Plan (ARP)**) to be used only for food, or for anything Part A/B related?

FFCRA (issued 3/25/20), CARES (issued 4/20/20), Supplement 5 (issued 1/27/21) and **ARP (issued 5/14/2021)** funds are approved for services under Part A/B of Title VI, including the congregate meals program and the home delivered meals program and **supportive services**, and funds must be used to support activities related to response of the Coronavirus. Funds could be used to pay for supplies and equipment directly related to your Title VI Nutrition Programs, including supplies and equipment such as carry-out containers, warming bags or coolers, and other supplies needed to support healthy living for elders during this COVID-19 pandemic and extended isolation period, personal protective equipment, paper towels/other supplies for tribal elders, stocking of food pantry for tribal elders and other Part A/B supportive services (transportation, visiting, telephoning, chore, etc.).

- **Can I use Part A/B funds to purchase groceries (or pantry items or food boxes, etc.) for native elders due to the COVID-19 emergency?**

It's first recommended that programs provide meals to elders that meet the dietary guidelines required by the Older Americans Act, regardless of whether that meal is in hot, frozen or shelf-stable. You can also purchase meat, eggs, and other things that the elder can cook. However, if during the response to the COVID-19 crisis, a program is unable to procure meals that meet the dietary requirements, then they may purchase groceries for elders using Title VI Part A/B or FFCRA and CARES funds. When purchasing any foods for elders, the nutritional needs of the community, as determined by your program's needs assessment, should be considered and should factor into the purchases.

- **Can I use my "regular" FY20 and FY21 Title VI Part A/B funds for COVID-19 Response?**

Yes. Title VI funds allow for nutrition, supportive services, and other services needed to maintain elders in their homes and communities.

See the below project period end date chart for Tribes to determine order of use of grant funding:

Grant Name	Project Period End Date Without Extension	Project Period End Date with Extension
FFCRA (NAC2)	9/30/2021	9/30/2022
CARES Act (NAC3)	9/30/2021	9/30/2022
Supplement 5 (NAC5)	9/30/2022	(Not available at this time)
FY2020 & 2021 Title VI Part A/B and C Grants (OATA and OATC)	3/31/2023	(Not available at this time)
ARP (NAC6 and TCC6)	9/30/2024	(Not available at this time)

- **Can tribes use the FFCRA, CARES, Supplement 5 and ARP grants to pay for major purchases (e.g., a vehicle to help deliver meals now that folks have been moved from congregate to home-delivered programs)?**

FFCRA, CARES, Supplement 5 and ARP funds can be used to make a major purchase as long as the purchase supports the program's response to the COVID-19 emergency and is an allowable cost under Title VI Part A/B.

Equipment purchases exceeding \$5,000 must receive prior approval from ACL prior to purchase. Find "Guidance for Large Purchase Request with ACL/AoA Title VI Grant Funds" on the [Older Indians website](#).

- **What are some examples of Part A/B services that are allowable for responding to COVID-19?**

Title VI services that are allowed under Part A/B include, but are not limited to:

- Homemaker Service: Providing light housekeeping tasks in an elder's place of residence.

- Tasks may include but are not limited to preparing meals, shopping for personal items, laundry, managing money, or using the telephone in addition to other light housework.
- Chore Service: Performance of heavy household tasks provided in an elder's home. Tasks may include yard work or sidewalk maintenance in addition to heavy housework; such as heavy cleaning, yard work, walk maintenance, minor home repair, wood chopping, hauling water, and other heavy-duty activities which the elder(s) is unable to handle on their own and which do not require the services of a trained homemaker or other specialist.
  - Telephoning: Phoning in order to provide comfort or check up on the elder.

For more examples of Title VI services, please see the "Title VI PPR (Program Performance Report)" definitions on the [Older Indians website](#).

- **Can we buy gift cards to grocery stores to buy food for elders?**

We do not recommend purchasing gift cards to buy food for elders because they present a number of challenges in terms of security and accounting. Instead of gift cards, we recommend ensuring that elders will receive nutritious foods, such as through the purchase of groceries, or providing restaurant vouchers to elders. If gift cards were provided, your program would need to have robust policies and procedures surrounding the gift cards, including: assessment procedures of individuals who receive the gift cards, the quantity and frequency that you would allow such gift cards to be provided, how you would confirm and document that the gift card was used for healthy food for elders (and not other purposes), and policies about equitable distribution of the gift cards.

- **Are the FFCRA, CARES, Supplement 5 and ARP funds separate grants from our FY20 Title VI funding?**

The FFCRA, CARES, Supplement 5 and ARP funds were awarded as separate grant awards. Please note, FFCRA, CARES and Supplement 5 funds are approved for services under Part A/B of Title VI, including the congregate meals program (when this becomes a common practice) and the home delivered meals program, and funds must be used to support activities related to response of the Coronavirus. **For ARP funds, there are separate awards for Part A/B services and Part C services.**

FFCRA, CARES, Supplement 5 and ARP, and FY20 funds must be accounted for separately from the regular Title VI funding.

- **Can we use Title VI or FFCRA/CARES/Supplement 5/ARP grants to provide grocery and basic necessity services to other tribal or non-native elders and their families that are outside of our approved Title VI service area?**

Title VI, FFCRA, CARES, Supplement 5 and ARP grants can only be used to provide services to individuals who are within the Title VI approved service area (as indicated in the Title VI grant application) and who are Title VI eligible, even if the individual has never received Title VI services before. Other funding sources, such as Title III funds, would need to be used to serve elders considered non-eligible by Title VI standards, or elders who live outside of the approved service area.

- **Can COVID Supplemental funding be used for traditional healing methods?**

COVID supplemental funding can be used for any service that is allowable under your regular Title VI grant. Contact [your project officer](#) to discuss specific details of allowable costs.

- **Can we use Title VI Part A/B and COVID Supplemental grants to make hot meals and freeze them to make meals available to elders when the shelf stable foods are no longer available?**

Yes.

- **Do you have suggested vendors to contact regarding meal preparation or grocery purchases for elders?**

There are some national vendors that may be able to provide shelf stable and/or frozen meals. Both kinds of meals may need to be supplemented with milk, bread and fruit.

Title VI programs may want to consider buying boxes or bags of groceries that would provide multiple meals. Boxes or bags of groceries do not constitute meals and are not to be reported as meals.

Title VI programs may consider assembling bags or boxes of preselected nutritious foods that would contribute to a healthy diet and the management of chronic disease such as lower sodium canned meats, fish, soups, stews, sauces, vegetables or vegetable juices or fruits canned in their own juices or light syrup or whole grain crackers, pasta or rice. It is important to consider that the food item packaging should be easy to open and that the foods should be easy to prepare. Many current home-delivered participants have multiple functional impairments which might include limited ability to prepare food as well as limited safe storage.

The National Resource Center on Nutrition and Aging is being updated on a regular basis and will have information on this topic on its website <https://seniornutrition.acl.gov/covid-support.html>

- **What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should the cooks and meal deliverers be wearing while preparing and delivering to elders?**

Title VI programs should already have emergency protocol and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) established and these may need to be updated, given the unique circumstances of the pandemic. ACL suggests that the Title VI program work with Tribal leadership to obtain PPE from FEMA or work with IHS as to the best way to obtain it.

Food preparation should follow all the usual procedures for safe and sanitary production, including food safety protocols and best practices in place, including the use of food service gloves. At this time, masks would also be recommended.

Delivery should be as contactless as possible following procedures that minimize contact between the person delivering the meal or food and the elder.

ACL recommends the program follow Tribal Health Department guidance as well as CDC guidance as found at <https://acl.gov/COVID-19>, including [https://acl.gov/sites/default/files/COVID19/C19FAQ-NutritionEM\\_2020-03-12.pdf](https://acl.gov/sites/default/files/COVID19/C19FAQ-NutritionEM_2020-03-12.pdf).

- **Can we use Title VI funds to purchase loads of wood for our elders to use to heat their homes?**

Yes, this is an allowable cost with Title VI or COVID supplemental grants. When reporting this service on the PPR, it would be counted under “Other Supportive Services.” Other services that that could be included under this category include groceries, toilet paper, paper towels, hand sanitizer, incontinence supplies, Ensure, cleaning supplies, etc.

- **Can we use our Title VI funds to purchase drinking water for our elders?**

Yes. This would be considered as an “Other Supportive Service” for reporting purposes.

- **If a person with a disability lives in the home with the elder, can the person with a disability receive services?**

Yes. If a person with a disability lives in the same home as an elder, they can receive nutrition services under Part A/B of Title VI.

- **Can we use COVID Supplemental funding to purchase phones for our elders?**

Yes, phones for elders can be purchased to be used for contacting elders, to avoid social isolation, as part of the COVID-19 response.

- **Can we use COVID Supplemental funding to pay for a robotic calling service?**

Yes. Title VI funding can pay for a robotic calling service that is being used to avoid social isolation amongst elders while social distancing measures are in place.

- **Can COVID Supplemental funding be used to purchase temporary housing?**

Yes. Programs can use COVID Supplemental and Title VI funding to provide temporary housing in situations where well family members need to be sequestered from sick family members they usually live with. This temporary housing could be in the form of tents or tipis or using Title VI funding to pay for a hotel stay. Please note, this Title VI funding should be to fill funding gaps when no other funding source is available.

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## Caregiver Services (Part C of Title VI)

- **Can COVID Supplemental funds be used for caregiver services?**

Yes, a separate grant award under ARP was issued for the Title VI Caregiver Services program. Additionally during the incident period for a Major Disaster Declaration (MDD) issued under the Stafford Act, flexibilities are extended for any Title VI grant, including FFCRA (NAC2), CARES Act

(NAC3), Supplemental 5 Nutrition (NAC5), and ARP (NAC6 and TCC6), to be used for any allowable Title VI service for disaster relief.

- **Can Title VI Part C funds be used for disaster response? And what can we use these funds for?**

Yes, these funds can be used for disaster response for caregivers. You can use Part C funding on any service necessary to assist a caregiver during the disaster response. Title VI programs have the liberty to decide the best use of these funds.

- **Can tribes in states that have received a major disaster declaration use their Part C grant funds for meals to elders?**

Yes. Once a Major Disaster declaration is approved (as of 5/14/21, all states continue to be under a Major Disaster declaration), Older Americans Act Section 310(c) permits tribes to use any portion of the funds made available under any and all sections of the Act for disaster relief for older individuals during the MDD incident period. In this regard, flexibility is provided for tribes to use existing grants already made to them under Title VI Part A/B and Part C for disaster relief.

- **Can I use Part C funds to purchase groceries (pantry items, food boxes, etc.) for tribal elders due to the COVID- 19 emergency?**

It's first recommended that programs provide meals to elders that meet the dietary guidelines required by the Older Americans Act, regardless of whether that meal is hot, frozen or shelf-stable. However, if during the response to the COVID-19 crisis, a program is unable to procure meals that meet the dietary requirements, then they may purchase groceries for elders.

If a Major Disaster declaration is approved (as of 5/14/21, all states remain under a Major Disaster declaration due to COVID), OAA Section 310(c) permits tribes to use any portion of the funds made available under any and all sections of the Act for disaster relief for older individuals. In this regard, flexibility is provided for tribes to use existing grants already made to them under Title VI Part A/B and Part C for disaster relief.

- **If a person with a disability resides in the same home as an elder's caregiver, but not in the same home as the elder they care for, can that a person with a disability receive services?**

If a person with a disability lives with a caregiver, and it is determined that the caregiver would be helped by providing assistance to the person with a disability, then the person with a disability can receive services permitted under Part C.

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## Staffing/Personnel

- **If our tribe has shut down our Title VI program, can I still collect a salary if all or part of it is paid with Title VI funds? What if I'm placed on administrative leave?**

Yes, you may use COVID Supplemental and/or Title VI funding to pay for your salary which you will continue to collect, even while programs may be shut down, as long as this is in accordance with your Tribe's policies and procedures. When working on the program and teleworking, that is allowable. Additionally, if placed on Administrative Leave, or similar leave, you may use federal funds to pay for leave, see [45CFR75.430-431](#), and specifically see 431(b). There is a requirement that the policy is written. Having a written tribal policy will be important in future audit reviews.

- **If our drivers are mainly delivering senior meals, could the emergency funds we received be used to help supplemental their salaries temporarily?**

You may use Title VI funds to pay the salaries of drivers for the work they are doing for the Title VI program. We also note, that you may use your supplemental funding (FFCRA, CARES, Supplement 5, **ARP**) for activities related to the disaster response, including delivering meals to seniors.

- **Can we charge COVID Supplemental or Title VI grants for time that our staff spends disinfecting our tribally-managed residential community?**

Yes, as long as it is a residential community for elders.

- **Are we able to give bonus pay to the employees who are working during this time?**

Yes, as long as the bonus pay is reasonable, allowable, and allocable. Please see selected items of costs [45CFR75.430](#) on compensation for personal services. The organization must have in place and follow policies and procedures to award bonuses. We require that the organization follow their written policies and procedures.

- **Can we temporarily waive background checks for staff working in the Title VI program, including our food servers and delivery drivers?**

The OAA does not address this issue. Rather, it is the responsibility of each Title VI grantee to develop its own policies and procedures to address human resources administration. The Tribe also should have emergency protocol and Continuity of Operations plans (COOP) established that may contain policies which touch upon this question. That being said, the safety and security of clients who receive OAA services is of utmost importance; many businesses are hiring at this time, and it is possible that background checks could be performed. We recommend that the Tribe's Human Resources department also be consulted for guidance and assistance.

- **Can we provide hazard pay to our Title VI employees during the pandemic?**

Yes, as long as your tribe's policies and procedures allow for this.

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## Financial/Fiscal

- **Have the SF-425 fiscal reporting due dates been extended for the reporting period ending 3/31/2021?**

Yes, ACL provided extensions to all upcoming SF-425 report deadlines. Financial reporting extensions will be provided for FY19 Title VI grants, FY20 Title VI grants and Title VI COVID Supplemental grants (FFCRA, CARES and Supplement 5). Please see the chart below to clarify when Title VI financial reports are due. **\*\*Please note, all Program Performance Reports (PPRs) are still due on 6/30/21.**

Grant	Reporting Period	*NEW* SF-425 Due Date	Liquidation Period Extension (only applies when final reports are due)
2019 "Regular" T6 A/B, C, NSIP Final Report (17*T6NS/T6CG/NSIT) Note: this is a cumulative report	4/1/2017-3/31/2021	9/30/2021	9/30/2021
2020 "Regular" T6 A/B, C, NSIP Annual Report (20*OATA/OATC/OANT)	4/1/2020-3/31/2021	9/30/2021	NA
2020 FFCRA COVID Supplemental Annual Report (20*NAC2)	3/20/2020-3/31/2021	9/30/2021	NA
2020 CARES COVID Supplemental Annual Report (20*NAC3)	4/1/2020-3/31/2021	9/30/2021	NA
2021 Supplement 5 COVID Supplemental Annual Report (21*NAC5)	12/27/2020-3/31/2021	9/30/2021	NA

- **Can we use the FFCRA/CARES grants to pay for expenses we incurred prior to the effective date of the FFCRA/CARES funding?**

Because the Title VI grantees have been impacted by COVID-19, ACL has waived prior approval requirements for pre-award costs incurred from January 20, 2020 to the effective date of the Federal Awards for the FFCRA and CARES funds.

- **Can we charge indirect costs to the FFCRA/CARES/Supplement 5/ARP grants?**

Yes. Indirect costs (IDC) can be charged against Title VI Part A/B and Part C grants, as well as the FFCRA and CARES, Supplement 5 and ARP grants. However, **IDC cannot be charged to NSIP grants.**

- **Will I need to report on another/separate 425 for the FFCRA/CARES/Supplement 5/ARP funds?**

Yes. FFCRA, CARES, Supplement 5 and ARP funding must be accounted for and reported on separately. Annual and final SF-425 reports are required for each grant.

All SF-425s must be entered into the Payment Management System (PMS).



- **How are FFCRA/CARES/Supplement 5/ARP funds awarded?**

The FFCRA/CARES/Supplement 5/ARP grants were allocated through the same population-based funding formula that is used to award Title VI Part A/B and C grants.

- **How is the COVID supplemental funding distributed?**

The amount per grantee for the COVID funding was determined based on the same funding formula that is used to calculate the amount of your FY20 Title VI grants. Any future awards will also be based on the Title VI funding formula.

- **Can Title VI funding be used to pay cost-sharing for other federal programs, including FEMA grants?**

Federal funds may not be used to match other Federal funds unless there is specific statutory authority to do so [45 CFR 75.306(b)(5)]. If the other federal program has specific statutory authority the following conditions must be met if Title VI funds are to be used to match other Federal funds:

- All specific terms and conditions of the Title VI grant; including all applicable Title VI provisions and uniform administrative cost principles, and audit requirements for Federal awards;
- The intent of Title VI;
- All applicable Federal, State and local legislation; and
- The Federal agency has the statutory provisions necessary to allow its grantees to count other Federal funds as matching contributions for their project costs.

Please note, these are only the ACL requirements. For Title VI funding to pay the cost-sharing of other Federal programs, the requirements of those other Federal programs must also be met.

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## Reporting

- **Will we report the services we provide with FFCRA/CARES/Supplement 5/ARP funding in the PPR?**

Yes, you should be tracking the type of services you are providing, the number of elders and caregivers you are serving, and the units of service you are providing with FFCRA, CARES, Supplement 5 and ARP funding.

Any services provided with FFCRA/CARES/Supplement 5 grants during the period of 4/1/20-3/31/21 (the FY20 reporting period) will be reported on the FY20 PPR, due 6/30/21. Any services provided with FFCRA/CARES/Supplement 5/ARP grants during the period of 4/1/21-3/31/22 (the FY21 reporting period) will be reported on the FY21 PPR, due 6/30/22.

- **Will I need to report on another/separate 425 for the FFCRA/CARES/Supplement 5/ARP grants?**

Yes. The FFCRA, CARES, Supplement 5 and ARP funding is on a different reporting period from the Title VI grants. Annual and final SF-425 reports are required for each grant.

For FFCRA and CARES grants without a no-cost extension, annual SF-425 reports have been given a reporting deadline extension and are due on 9/30/21. The final SF-425 reports are due on 12/31/21.

For FFCRA and CARES grants with a no-cost extension, annual SF-425 reports are due on **9/30/2021** and 4/30/2022. The final SF-425 reports are due on 1/31/2023.

For Supplement 5 grants, annual SF-425 reports are due **9/30/21** and 6/30/22. The final SF-425 report is due 1/31/23.

**For ARP grants, annual SF-425 reports are due on 6/30/2022, 6/30/2023, and 6/30/2024. The final SF-425 report is due 1/31/2025.**

All SF-425s must be entered into the Payment Management System (PMS).

- **Do we need to count boxes of groceries toward our meal count? If so, how is this done?**

Boxes of groceries will not be counted as a meal. Instead, you will report these separately as “Consumable Items” under “Other Supportive Services” on the Part A/B section of the FY20 PPR.

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## **Disaster Operations**

- **Can tribes in states that have received a major disaster declaration use their Part C grant funds for meals to elders?**

Yes. Once a Major Disaster declaration is approved (all states are currently under a Major Disaster declaration), Older Americans Act Section 310(c) permits tribes to use any portion of the funds made available under any and all sections of the Act for disaster relief for older individuals during the MDD incident period. In this regard, flexibility is provided for tribes to use existing grants already made to them under Title VI Part A/B and Part C for disaster relief.

- **We have very limited access to PPE. Do you have suggestions on where to obtain it?**

We understand the challenges the PPE shortage has placed on tribes. We have been in contact with our federal partners, and believe the best way for a title VI program to obtain PPE is to work with tribal leadership, because they are best suited to make these requests to FEMA and also work with your IHS provider. Title VI funds can be used to purchase the supplies to make masks, if that is something your community is interested in.

- **Can our Title VI program not use Title VI funds for COVID relief unless our Tribe receives a major disaster declaration?**

You can use your Title VI funding for disaster relief even if your tribe does not have a major disaster declaration. A major disaster declaration allows a tribe to use any portion of their funding to provide services under any part of the OAA. However, even without a major disaster declaration the OAA still offers great spending flexibility.

For instance, Part A funds could be used to pay for supplies and equipment directly related to your Title VI Nutrition Programs, including supplies and equipment such as carry-out containers, warming bags or

coolers, and other supplies needed to support healthy living for elders during this COVID-19 pandemic and extended isolation period, PPE, paper towels/other supplies for tribal elders, stocking of food pantry for tribal elders and other Part A supportive services (transportation, visiting, telephoning, chore, etc.)

- **Will our program not receive part of the FFCRA, CARES, Supplement 5 and ARP funds if our tribe does not receive a major disaster declaration?**

All FY17-FY19 Title VI grantees received funding under FFCRA, and all FY20-FY23 Title VI grantees received funding under CARES, Supplement 5 and ARP, regardless of whether they have a major disaster declaration.

- **Does ACL have a State of Emergency template?**

We have not developed a State of Emergency template. All states in the US are currently under a Presidentially-declared Major Disaster declaration, and no additional requests are required to use the Major Disaster declaration funding flexibility.

- **Can we use Title VI funds to purchase materials for homemade face masks and to pay someone to make them?**

Yes. You may use Title VI funding for the materials and labor associated with making face masks. There are tutorials on how to make a homemade face mask in [Title VI Helpful Links](#) section (below).

- **How do we properly use PPE?**

The CDC has compiled information on how to put on and take off PPE (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/using-ppe.html>). The CDC has also put out guidance on optimizing the supply of PPE (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/ppe-strategy/index.html>).

- **What is the difference between an N95 mask and an N95 respirator?**

An N95 mask and N95 respirator are the same thing. These are two different terms for the same item. The difference between an N95 mask (and respirator) is described here: (<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl/pdfs/UnderstandDifferenceInfographic-508.pdf>).

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## **Title VI National Conference**

- **Will the Title VI national conference be held virtually?**

There will be no in-person conference in 2021, but we hope to gather together in-person in 2022.

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## Title VI Helpful Links

- Large families living in the same home: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/living-in-close-quarters.pdf>
- Running essential errands: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/essential-goods-services.html>
- Preparing your home for a disaster and disaster checklist: [https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/COVID19\\_FAQ\\_HouseholdReady-H.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/COVID19_FAQ_HouseholdReady-H.pdf)
- The different types of face masks: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl/pdfs/UnderstandDifferenceInfographic-508.pdf>
- How to make your own face covering: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html>

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