



The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act

S. 3548

Community and Economic Development

Housing (Late Changes):

- Prior final passage the Senate added language -- Section 4022 Foreclosure Moratorium and Consumer Right to Request Forbearance -- to provide relief to homeowners and owners of multifamily housing financed with federally insured or guaranteed mortgages including those made by FHA, HUD (CDBG), VA, USDA (including rural vouchers), and loans purchased or securitized by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. This provision is in effect from until the national emergency declared by the president on March 13 is terminated or through December 31, 2020, whichever comes first.
- Homeowners experiencing a financial hardship directly or indirectly related to COVID-19 emergency may request a 60 day forbearance that may be renewed for up to four, 30 day period. During the time of forbearance, the homeowner may request to reinstate the loan no additional fees penalties or interest may be charged. The homeowner may also request a loan modification that is at least as long as the length of time of forbearance again with any additional fees interest or penalties.
- For federally-financed rental housing, a borrower current on payments may request a forbearance period of 30 days with up to two additional 30 day periods. During the period of forbearance, the borrower may not evict a tenant for solely for non-payment of rent or fees or charge a late fees or penalties for nonpayment of rent. The legislation establishes a 120 day moratorium on eviction filings for rental housing financed or backed by federal agencies or GSEs.

HUD

- More than \$6.5 billion in Federal funding for CDBG, the Economic Development Administration, and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership to help mitigate the local economic crisis and rebuild impacted industries such as tourism or manufacturing supply chains.
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) – \$5 billion
- Homeless Assistance Grants – \$4 billion.
- Section 8 Tenant-Based Rental Assistance – \$1.25 billion.
- Public Housing Operating Fund – \$685 million.
- Native American Programs – \$300 million
- Housing Opportunities for Person with Aids (HOPWA) – \$65 million.
- Project-Based Rental Assistance – \$1 billion



- Section 202 Housing for the Elderly – \$50 million
- Section 811 Housing for Persons with Disabilities – \$15 million
- Fair Housing – \$2.5 million
- \$450 million for The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)

Rural Development

\$145.5 million for USDA Rural Development including:

- Rural business cooperative service – \$20.5 million in subsidy to make \$1 billion in lending authority available for the B&I loan guarantee program.
- Reconnect Pilot – \$100 million in grants for rural broad band
- Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program – \$25 million

SBA:

- \$349 billion for loan guarantees,
- \$240 million for small business development centers and women’s business centers for technical assistance for businesses,
- \$25 million for resource partner associations to provide online information and training,
- \$10 million for minority business centers for technical assistance for businesses,
- \$10 billion for emergency EIDL grants,
- \$17 billion to wipe out six months' worth of principal, interest, and fee payments for the 320,000 U.S. businesses that are heading into the crisis with SBA-backed loans
- \$100 billion for secondary market guarantee sales.
- \$10 billion in small business grants of up to \$10,000 to alleviate operating costs
- \$675 million for Small Business Administration salaries and expenses to administer emergency loan programs and expanded programs
- Paycheck Protection Program:
 - Increases the government guarantee of loans made for the Payment Protection Program under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act to 100 percent through December 31, 2020.
 - Expands eligibility for loans as a small business, 501(c)(3) nonprofit, a 501(c)(19) veteran’s organization, or Tribal business concern described in section 31(b)(2)(C) of the Small Business Act with not more than 500 employees, or the applicable size standard for the industry as provided by SBA, if higher.
- Subsidy for Certain Loan Payments:

Requires the SBA to pay the principal, interest, and any associated fees that are owed on the covered loans (7a, 504 and micro loans) for a six month period starting on the next payment due. Loans that are already on deferment will receive six months of payment by the SBA beginning with the first payment after the deferral period. Loans made up until six months after enactment will also receive a full 6 months of loan payments by the SBA.



- More information on SBA programs: <http://rapoza.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/SBA-Cares-Summary.pdf>

Commerce

- **Economic Development Administration** – \$1.5 billion in grants for states and communities suffering economic injury as a result of the coronavirus.
- **Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP)** – \$50 million to be distributed among the 51 MEP centers to help small- and medium-sized manufacturers recover from the economic impacts of coronavirus. Waives the statutory cost-match requirements for all FY2020 funding.

Tribal Communities

Funding to strengthen response capacity and support tribal communities, including:

- \$1.03 billion to the Indian Health Service to support tribal health care system response efforts;
- \$100 million more for the USDA Food Distribution Program for Indian Reservations
- \$453 million to assist tribes through the Bureau of Indian Affairs
- \$69 million to help tribal schools, colleges and universities through for the Bureau of Indian Education
- \$300 million more to the HUD Indian Housing Block Grant program.

HHS

- Head Start: \$750 million for grants to all Head Start programs
- Community Services Block Grant: \$1 billion in direct funding
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (\$425 million), including:
 - Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics: \$250 million

Corporate Relief

\$500 billion corporate relief program:

- \$58 billion in relief for the airline industry, including:
 - \$29 billion in loans and guarantees for airlines
 - \$29 billion in grants to be used exclusively for the payment of salaries by airlines
- \$17b to businesses critical to national security
- \$425b to the Federal Reserve to facilitate loans, loan guarantees, and other investments in other industries

Oversight:

- Provisions for the oversight of hundreds of billions of dollars for business loans by a congressional panel and the federal reserve, similar to the Recovery Act (2009).
- Provisions banning stock buy-backs for corporations receiving assistance



- Businesses owned by the President/Members of Congress/their families cannot receive assistance through the corporate relief fund

Other

- Retention tax credit for employers to encourage businesses to keep workers on payroll during the crisis: The provision provides a refundable payroll tax credit for 50 percent of wages paid by employers to employees during the COVID-19 crisis
- Delay of payment of employer payroll taxes
- Relaxes the limitations on a company's use of net operating losses
- Relaxes the limitation on losses for taxpayers other than corporations (pass-throughs, sole proprietors)

Individual Assistance

Checks to individuals and households:

- \$1.2K per person (adults & children) immediately, up to \$2.4 for couples. Phaseout begins at 75k for individuals (150k for couples). Fully phased out at \$100k for individuals (\$200k for couples). Uses 2019 tax return (if filed) or 2018 tax return.

Unemployment:

- Increases the maximum unemployment benefit by \$600 per week and provides workers with close to their full pay for four months
- Expands unemployment to gig workers/self-employed

Other individual assistance:

- Provides income tax exclusion for individuals who are receiving student loan repayment assistance from their employer
- \$900 million for LIHEAP to help lower income households heat and cool their homes.
- \$3.5 billion in additional funding for the Child Care Development Block Grant to provide child care assistance to health care sector employees, emergency responders, sanitation workers, and other workers deemed essential during the response to the coronavirus.
- \$15.5 billion to help cover increased demand for SNAP.
- \$8.8 billion for child food assistance
- Increases limitations on charitable deductions for individuals for 2020 (eliminates cap limiting deductions to 50 percent of income)
- Allows individuals to delay withdrawal from their IRA accounts and also allows early withdrawal without penalty of up to \$100k from 401k.



Disaster Relief

- \$45 billion for FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund to provide for the immediate needs of state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to protect citizens and help them recovery from the overwhelming effects of COVID-19. Reimbursable activities may include medical response, personal protective equipment, National Guard deployment, coordination of logistics, safety measures, and community services nationwide
- \$400 million for FEMA grants, including:
 - \$100 million Assistance to Firefighter Grants to provide personal protective equipment, supplies, and reimbursements.
 - \$100 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants which focus on emergency preparedness
 - \$200 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program which provides shelter, food, and supportive services through local service organizations.

Healthcare:

- Over \$130 billion for hospitals, doctors, nurses and community health centers;
 - \$100 billion for a new program to provide direct aid to health care institutions on the front line of this crisis—hospitals, public entities, not-for profit entities, and Medicare and Medicaid enrolled suppliers and institutional providers—to cover costs related to this public health crisis.
 - \$16 billion to replenish the Strategic National Stockpile supplies of pharmaceuticals, personal protective equipment, and other medical supplies, which are distributed to State and local health agencies, hospitals and other healthcare entities facing shortages during emergencies.
 - \$3.5 billion for BARDA to expand the production of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics to help combat this pandemic.
 - At least \$250 million to expand the Hospital Preparedness Program's support of emergency preparedness, including the National Ebola and Special Pathogens Training and Education Center (NETEC), regional, State and local special pathogens treatment centers, and hospital preparedness cooperative agreements.
 - \$1 billion for the Defense Production Act to bolster domestic supply chains, enabling industry to quickly ramp up production of personal protective equipment, ventilators, and other urgently needed medical supplies, and billions dollars more for federal, state, and local health agencies to purchase such equipment.
 - \$4.3 billion to support federal, state, and local public health agencies to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus, including for the purchase of personal protective equipment; laboratory testing to detect positive cases; infection control and mitigation at the local level to prevent the spread of the virus; and other public health preparedness and response activities.



- \$200 million for CMS to assist nursing homes with infection control and support states' efforts to prevent the spread of coronavirus in nursing homes.
- \$425 million to increase access to mental health services in communities.

Education

- \$30.75 billion for grants to provide emergency support to local school systems and higher education institutions to continue to provide educational services to their students and support the on-going functionality of school districts and institutions.

Veterans

- \$15.85 billion for to help our nation's veterans, including to help treat COVID-19, purchase test kits, and procure personal protective equipment for clinicians, and \$590 million in dedicated funding to treat vulnerable veterans, including homeless veterans and those in VA-run nursing homes

Transportation

- \$25 billion in aid to our nation's transit systems to help protect public health and safety while ensuring access to jobs, medical treatment, food, and other essential services.
- \$10 billion in grants to help our nation's airports as the aviation sector grapples with the most steep and potentially sustained decline in air travel in history.

Defense

- \$260 million for Navy operations and maintenance, including funds to support the deployment of the USNS Comfort hospital ship to New York City and the USNS Mercy to Los Angeles.
- Nearly \$1.5 billion for National Guard support to States and territories to support Title 32 operations, which have been ordered to commence in New York, California, and Washington.

Justice

- \$850 million in Byrne-JAG grants for state and local law enforcement and jails to purchase personal protective equipment, medical supplies, and overtime.



State and Local Governments:

- \$150 billion for state and local governments;
 - \$8 billion set-aside for tribal governments
- \$400 million in election assistance for the states to help prepare for the 2020 election cycle, including to increase the ability to vote by mail, expand early voting and online registration, and increase the safety of voting in-person by providing additional voting facilities and more poll-workers.