Yesterday afternoon Senate Republicans began releasing their version of the next coronavirus relief package reportedly totaling approximately $1 trillion. The package is a series of bills:

- Safe to Work Act
- Restoring Critical Supply Chains & Intellectual Property Act
- Safely Back to School and Back to Work Act
- American Workers, Families, and Employers Assistance Act
- Continuing Small Business Recovery and Paycheck Protection Program Act
- TRUST Act of 2020
- Supporting Americas Restaurant Workers Act
- Coronavirus Response Additional Supplemental Appropriations Bill (totaling over $306 billion. The relief funding relevant to local and regional government, including relief for business, is outlined below)

There is no additional state and local aid similar to the CARES Act's Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF). There are additional flexibilities with the CRF – but they are limited.

- The deadline to spend CRF is extended to 90 days after the local government's fiscal year 2021.
- Recipients can use CRF to cover revenue shortfalls if the government certifies it has distributed at least 25% of CRF funds to downstream governments; and a government can use no more than 25% of its allocation to cover revenue shortfalls.
- Revenue shortfalls eligible for recovery are those experienced from March 1, 2020 to 90 days after the last day of the government's FY 2021.
- CRF cannot be used to replenish rainy day funds and cannot be used for pensions or postemployment benefits.

Other provisions:

- Individual unemployment insurance reduced from $600 to $200/week.
- $1,200 direct payments at individual incomes of $75,000 or less a year, with $500 in benefits for each child or adult dependent. (The bill passed by House Democrats two months ago also includes $1,200 stimulus payments, but has $1,200 benefits per child, up to a total of $6,000 per household.)
- $105 billion in education funding, with $70 billion going to elementary, middle and high schools; $29 billion for colleges and universities and $5 billion to a flexible fund. Two-thirds of the money would go to schools that institute reopening plans and the rest to schools generally, under existing federal formulas. The White House wants to tie school aid to reopening plans, but Democrats are opposed. Democrats are demanding $430 billion for schools.
- Allows student borrowers to delay loan repayments and then cap loan payments at 10% of income minus housing costs.
- Employer liability protections: businesses, schools, charities and other organizations are protected from COVID-19-related lawsuits through Oct. 1, 2024, as long as they make “reasonable” efforts to follow public health guidelines and don’t commit acts of “gross negligence” or “intentional misconduct.”
- Extends the Paycheck Protection Program adding $60 billion to a facility that still has $130 billion left from the last stimulus. Small businesses with fewer than 300 employees that can show revenue losses of 50% or more since the pandemic began would be able to apply for second PPP loans.
- $16 billion to help states ramp up tests and contact tracing.
• Tax credits for the increased costs that businesses are facing to shield workers and customers against the virus. It includes a credit to cover some of what companies spend on testing, personal protective equipment, workplace cleaning and retrofitting facilities to adhere to distancing guidelines.

**Agriculture**

Rental Assistance Program – $113.4 million. The proposal provides Rental Assistance (RA) to all currently assisted wage earning residents if they lost all wages and were unable to pay rent.

**Commerce**

Assistance To Fishery Participants – $500 million. The bill provides $500 million to direct financial assistance to all manner of fishers, fishery participants, and communities that have been affected by the coronavirus.

**Defense**

Coronavirus Defense Production Act Purchases – $5,300,000,000. The proposal supports Defense Industrial Base capacity and throughput initiatives that support the workforce, operations, facilities and equipment of critical industrial partners and fragile small business providers essential to national defense who are at risk due to COVID-19 impacts.

**Homeland Security**

FEMA – $930 million. The proposal provides $930 million for emergency grant programs, including $365,000,000 for Assistance to Firefighter Grants, $365,000,000 for Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grants, and $200,000,000 for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program.

**Interior, Environment**

Indian Health Services – $605 million. The proposal provides funding to support critical health care needs and operations in Indian Country, including through Indian Health Service, Tribal, and Urban Indian health programs.

Indian Health Facilities – $1 billion. The proposal provides funding to assist with sanitation, isolation or quarantine space, and other medical equipment needs related to the coronavirus in Indian Country.

**Labor**

Dislocated Worker Grants – $500 million. The proposal provides $500 million specifically for employment and training activities, including individual training accounts, incumbent worker training, transitional jobs, customized training, and on-the-job training.

WIOA State Grants – $450 million. The proposal provides $450 million for adult, youth, and dislocated state grants for states and communities to respond to the workforce impacts and layoffs resulting from the coronavirus.

State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations – $1.15 billion. The proposal provides $1.15 billion for states to process unemployment claims and make needed IT upgrades to their unemployment systems.

Employment Service – $350 million. The proposal provides $350 million for reemployment services, job search assistance, placement assistance for job seekers, and services offered to employers such as referral of job seekers and special recruitment services.
Health & Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – $3.4 billion. The proposal provides $3.4 billion to CDC, including $1.5 billion to continue supporting state, local, and territorial public health needs; $500 million to enhance seasonal influenza vaccination efforts; $200 million to enhance global public health security efforts; and $200 million to modernize public health data reporting.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration – $4.5 billion. The proposal provides $4.5 billion including:
- Mental Health Services Block Grant: $2 billion, of which, no less than 50 percent of funds shall be directed to behavioral health providers
- Substance Abuse and Prevention Treatment Block Grant: $1.5 billion
- Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics: $600 million
- Suicide Prevent Programs: $50 million
- Project AWARE: $100 million to support mental health once children return to school
- Emergency Grants to States: $250 million for flexible emergency grants to states

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services – $150 million. The proposal includes $150 million for CMS to increase survey frequency of skilled nursing facilities and nursing facilities.

Administration for Children and Families – $16.7 billion. The proposal provides $16.7 billion, including:
- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program: $1.5 billion to help low income households pay home heating and cooling bills.
- Child Care and Development Block Grant: $5 billion for child care, including direct support for child care providers to help ensure working parents have access to child care so they can work or return to work.
- Back to Work Child Care Grants: $10 billion
- Children and Families Services Programs: $190 million for family violence prevention and child welfare programs, to support services for particularly vulnerable families and populations.

Administration for Community Living – $75 million. The proposal provides $75 million for services targeted to older Americans and the disability community, including caregiver support, protection and advocacy, and home and community based support services.

Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund – $78.1 billion. The proposal provides $78.1 billion, including:
- Provider Relief Fund : $25 billion
- Testing: $16 billion for testing, contact tracing, and surveillance in states (as mentioned above). This new funding, when combined with approximately $9 billion that remains unallocated from the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act, would make $25 billion available for these purposes.
- BARDA: $20 billion for vaccine, therapeutic, and diagnostic development
- Vaccine Distribution: $6 billion to develop and execute a new COVID-19 vaccination distribution campaign coordinated through CDC
- Strategic National Stockpile: $2 billion
- Community Health Centers: $7.6 billion
- Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education: $250 million
- Rural Health Clinics: $225 million
- Poison Control Centers: $5 million
- Direct Workers Training: $5 million
**Education**

Education Stabilization Fund – $105 billion. The proposal provides $105 billion to help get students back to school and provide for the continued learning of all students in elementary and secondary education and higher education.

Authorizes assistance to non-public schools.

Provides for the continued payment of school employees.

Requires states to maintain their funding for education at least at the same proportional levels as in 2019 as a condition for receiving Education Stabilization Fund grants.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting – $175 million. The proposal provides $175 million for stabilization grants to maintain programming services and to preserve small and rural public telecommunication stations.

**Transportation**

Airport Improvement Program (AIP) – $10 billion. The proposal provides $10 billion to FAA’s AIP to maintain operations at our nation’s airports that are facing a record drop in passengers. Funding will be distributed by statutory entitlement and enplanements formulas and may be used for operating expenses and debt service. Funding is also set aside to maintain Contract Tower operations.

Extends the obligation period for 2018 BUILD grant funding through September 30, 2021.

**Housing & Urban Development**

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance – $2.2 billion. The proposal provides $2.2 billion to maintain current Section 8 voucher rental assistance for low-income families who are experiencing a loss of income from the coronavirus. Without this funding, Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) will have to implement shortfall prevention measures, including reducing or terminating rental assistance for voucher holders. These actions would impact seniors and the disabled who represent 54 percent of all voucher holders.

Public Housing Operating Fund – $1 billion. The proposal provides $1 billion for assistance to Public Housing Agencies to maintain their public housing programs and help contain the spread of coronavirus in public housing properties. This funding supplements coronavirus-related reduced tenant rent payments.

Directs HUD to renew all projects with existing grants expiring during calendar year 2021 funded through the Continuum of Care program.

Appropriations Committee plan is [here](#)
Finance Committee plan is [here](#)