



Budget Brief 21-17, March 19, 2021

Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

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Summary

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARP; [P.L. 117-2](#)) was signed into law on March 11, 2021. It is the sixth COVID-19 relief bill enacted and provides approximately \$1.9 trillion in assistance. It includes fiscal relief funding for state and local governments plus additional funding in numerous grant programs. This brief supplements information in [Budget Brief 21-15](#) (which focused on the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds) and [Budget Brief 21-16](#) (which accompanied state estimates for several grant programs totaling more than \$600 billion in federal funding). It describes the provisions in the legislation relevant to states. Table 1 provides total funding in the ARP for the programs described here. In addition, many of the programs are included in FFIS's state estimates spreadsheet, which is updated continually and available [here](#).

General Provisions and State Funding

Agriculture and Nutrition

Emergency Rural Development Grants for Rural Health Care (Sec. 1002).

The bill appropriates \$500 million, available until September 30, 2023, to establish an emergency pilot program within 150 days to provide grants to states, local governments, and tribes for the following activities at facilities that serve low-income, rural areas:

- Increase capacity for vaccine distribution
- Provide medical supplies to increase medical surge capacity
- Reimburse lost revenue during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Increase telehealth capabilities
- Construct temporary or permanent structures
- Support staffing needs

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (Sec. 1101 & 1102). The Act provides \$1.135 billion for grants to states for administrative expenses, divided among fiscal years (FYs) 2021, 2022, and 2023, allocated as follows:

- 75% based on the share of SNAP households for the most recent 12-month period for which data are available, adjusted by the secretary for participation in disaster programs

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- 25% based on the increase in SNAP households over the most recent 12-month period, adjusted for participation in disaster programs

The ARP extends the 15% benefit increase enacted in P.L. 116-260 through September 30, 2021. Lastly, it provides \$25 million, available to the secretary through FY 2026, for online purchasing and technology improvements, including electronic benefit transfer (EBT) modernization, mobile technologies, and technical assistance for retailers.

Nutrition Assistance for Territories (Sec. 1103). The law provides \$1 billion, available through FY 2027, for nutrition assistance grants to Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), of which \$30 million is set aside for the CNMI.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (Sec 1105 & 1106). The ARP allows states—for a four-month period ending not later than September 30, 2021—to increase the amount of a cash-value voucher to as much as \$35 for participants receiving food packages III-VII (which include those with qualifying conditions requiring the use of infant formula, children ages 1-4, and pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women), and provides \$490 million to cover the cost of the increase, available through September 30, 2022. It also provides \$390 million, available to the secretary through FY 2024, for outreach, innovation, and program modernization.

Expansion of Emergency Shelter Meals Reimbursement (Sec. 1107). The legislation expands Child and Adult Care Food Program reimbursements to emergency shelters for meals and supplements served to at-risk children and other young people receiving assistance from a shelter, increasing the maximum age from 18 to 24.

Pandemic EBT (Sec. 1108). This program is extended to any school year in which there is a public health emergency and to any summer following such a school year. The secretary may permit a state to extend its agency plan for up to 90 days to operate during a covered summer. The secretary's authority to purchase commodities for emergency distribution is also extended to any public health emergency. The law also formally expands the program to cover households receiving federal nutrition assistance in the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, or American Samoa with children in covered child care facilities (i.e., in areas where schools or child care facilities are closed or on reduced hours). Such households had heretofore been included via guidance.

Commerce **Economic Adjustment Assistance (Sec. 6001).** The bill provides \$3 billion through September 20, 2022 to respond to the coronavirus and resulting economic injury. A set-aside of 25% is provided for states and communities suffering economic injury in the travel, tourism, or outdoor recreation sectors.

Education **Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSERF) (Sec. 2001).** The legislation appropriates \$122.775 billion, which is available through September 30, 2023. A set-aside of \$800 million to identify and provide services for homeless youth reduces the amount allocated to states,

the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico according to the Title I formula to \$121.975 billion. Territories are provided a separate \$850 million appropriation, allocated by the education secretary based on need within 30 days of enactment.

To the extent practicable, states must allocate 90% of funds to local education agencies (LEAs) not later than 60 days after receiving funds.

LEAs must reserve 20% of their funds to address learning loss. Remaining funds may be used for activities authorized by:

- the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)
- the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)
- the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act
- the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act

They also may be used for a plethora of activities to address the pandemic, including capital investments.

Within 30 days of receiving funds, LEAs must post their plans for safely returning to in-person instruction, for which public comment must be solicited and considered.

SEA set-asides. State education agency (SEA) allocations are subject to the following set-asides:

- at least 5% for activities to address learning loss
- at least 1% for summer enrichment programs
- at least 1% for afterschool programs
- no more than 0.5% for state administration

For both SEAs and LEAs, any funds not allocated within one year of receipt must be returned to the department for reallocation.

Maintenance of Effort, Equity. As a condition of receiving ESSERF payments, a state must maintain support for elementary, secondary, and higher education in FY 2022 and FY 2023 at levels proportionate to the state's support averaged over FYs 2017-2019, relative to overall state spending. The secretary may waive this requirement.

States also may not reduce per pupil support in FY 2022 and FY 2023 for any "high-need" LEA by more than the overall reduction in per pupil support statewide, if any. High-need LEAs are defined as those with the highest percentages of economically disadvantaged students that collectively serve at least 50% of the state's total enrollment.

Moreover, states may not reduce per pupil support for "highest poverty" LEAs below the level provided in FY 2019. These are defined as LEAs with the highest percentages of economically disadvantaged students that collectively serve at least 20% of the state's total enrollment.

In FY 2022 and FY 2023, LEAs are prohibited from reducing combined state-local per pupil funding or full-time equivalent staffing for any high-poverty school by more than it does for all schools in the LEA. A high-poverty school is in the highest quartile of schools in the LEA based on the percentage of economically disadvantaged students served. States are to choose the measure used to determine such schools—based on poverty measures

established by the education secretary—and apply the measure consistently to all schools in the state. Exceptions are provided for LEAs with enrollment less than 1,000, a single school, a single school per grade span, or other circumstances determined by the education secretary.

Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools (Sec. 2002). Governors are provided \$2.75 billion for private schools that enroll a significant percentage of low-income students and that are most affected by the pandemic. Funding is available through September 30, 2023 and may not be used to provide reimbursements.

Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF) (Sec. 2003). The \$39.585 billion appropriation provides grants to institutions and is available through September 30, 2023, with terms and conditions similar to those in P.L. 116-260 (see [Budget Brief 20-25](#)). That said, there are revisions to allowable uses and special provisions. Previous directives on the timing for distributing funds, reporting, and the reallocation of unused funds do not apply. At least 50% of funds must be used to provide emergency financial aid grants to students.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) (Sec. 2014). The legislation appropriates additional funding for IDEA as follows:

- \$2.58 billion for part B grants to states
- \$200 million for preschool grants
- \$250 million for programs for infants and toddlers

Environment **Environmental Justice and Air Pollution (Sec. 6002).** The bill provides \$50 million for grants, contracts, and other activities to address the disproportionate environmental or public health harms and risks in minority or low-income populations.

An additional \$50 million is provided for air pollution research activities and grants to states for air pollution planning and control programs.

Both are available until expended.

Health **COVID-19 Vaccines (Sec. 2301, 2302, & 2303).** The bill provides \$7.5 billion, available until expended, for activities to plan, prepare for, promote, distribute, administer, and track COVID-19 vaccines. Unlike previous relief bills, it does not specify the portion of funding for states, localities, and territories. Instead, funds must be used for a variety of specified activities, including grants or cooperative agreements to state, local, tribal, and territorial health departments.

The bill requires the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to provide supplemental funding (no later than 21 days after enactment) to jurisdictions that were awarded less funding than anticipated for vaccines under the December 2020 relief bill. Specifically, jurisdictions will receive the difference between the amount calculated under the FY 2020 Public Health Emergency Preparedness formula used to allocate funds and the amount that jurisdiction would receive under an alternative formula (defined as a state's share of aggregate FY 2020 Public Health Emergency Preparedness awards). Since the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has

released only a portion of the December 2020 relief funds, FFIS is unable to calculate the supplemental funding amounts.

Other vaccine-related funding in the bill includes:

- \$1 billion for CDC vaccine confidence activities
- \$6.05 billion for vaccine supplies and procurement

COVID-19 Testing (Sec. 2401 & 2402). The bill provides \$47.8 billion, available until expended, for testing, contact tracing, and mitigation activities. Unlike previous relief bills, it does not specify the portion of funding for states, localities, and territories. Instead, funds must be used for a variety of specified activities, including grants or cooperative agreements to state, local, and territorial health departments for testing, contact tracing, and public health workforce. HHS is also required to implement a national testing strategy.

In addition, the bill appropriates \$1.75 billion, available until expended, to strengthen and expand activities and workforce related to genomic sequencing, analytics, and disease surveillance. Funds must be used for specified purposes, including grants or cooperative agreements to state, local, tribal, or territorial health departments or public health laboratories. Of note, the bill allows grants for the construction or renovation of facilities at the state and local level.

Public Health Workforce (Sec. 2501). The bill appropriates \$7.66 billion, available until expended, to expand the public health workforce, including through grants to state, local, and territorial health departments. Funds can be used for recruiting, hiring, and training new public health workers; providing personal protective equipment, technology, and other supplies to new workers; and administrative costs.

Community Health Centers (Sec. 2601). The \$7.6 billion, available until expended, is for vaccine distribution, testing, contact tracing, equipment, staff, infrastructure, and community education and outreach. Funds may be used for prior expenditures beginning on January 27, 2020.

National Health Service Corps (Sec. 2602). Of the \$800 million provided, \$100 million is set aside for state loan repayment programs. Matching requirements do not apply and not more than 10% may be used for state administration.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse Disorder (Sec. 2701 & 2702). States have until September 30, 2025 to spend Mental Health Block Grant and Substance Abuse Block Grant funds (funded at \$1.5 billion each).

The bill creates and funds several new programs, as shown on the next table. The programs are administered by either the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) or the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). All programs are competitive, and funds remain available until expended.

New Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Programs			
Name	Section	Eligibility	Funding
Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Training for Health Care Professionals, Paraprofessionals, and Public Safety Officers	2703	States, locals, health professional schools, academic health centers, tribes, nonprofits	\$80M
Grants for Health Care Providers to Promote Mental Health Among Health Professional Workforce	2705	Entities providing health care, including health centers	\$40M
Community-Based Funding for Local Substance Use Disorder	2706	States, locals, territories, tribes, nonprofits, health organizations	\$30M
Community-Based Funding for Local Behavioral Health Needs	2707	States, locals, territories, tribes, nonprofits, health organizations	\$50M

Health Insurance Exchange Modernization (Sec. 2801). The bill creates a new grant for state-based marketplaces to modernize or upgrade systems. It appropriates \$20 million, available until September 30, 2022. States must apply for funding.

State Strike Teams. Two sections of the bill provide funding to establish state-based strike teams that will be deployed to nursing facilities and nursing homes with diagnosed or suspected cases of COVID-19 among residents or staff. Section 9402 provides \$250 million under Medicare for skilled nursing facility strike teams. Section 9818 provides \$250 million under Medicaid for nursing home strike teams. Funds are allocated to states, the District of Columbia, and territories (no formula is specified) and remain available until expended. In addition, both strike teams remain in place for one year following the end of the public health emergency.

Rural Health Care Providers (Sec. 9911). The bill provides \$8.5 billion, to remain available until expended, to reimburse rural health care providers serving Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries for health care-related expenses and lost revenues attributable to COVID-19. This fund is similar to the provider relief fund.

Medicaid, Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The bill makes numerous changes to Medicaid and CHIP to increase access to coverage.

- **Vaccines (Sec. 9811 & 9821).** The bill requires Medicaid and CHIP coverage of COVID-19 vaccines, treatment (including prescription drugs), and treatment of conditions that complicate COVID-19 treatment, without beneficiary cost sharing. Vaccines and vaccine administration costs are provided at 100% Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP). States’ CHIP allotments will be adjusted to reflect this 100% matching rate. These provisions are effective through the end of the first quarter that starts one year after the end of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

The bill also expands the state Medicaid option for coverage of COVID-19 testing for the uninsured to include coverage (without beneficiary cost sharing) for vaccines and treatment. This option is provided at 100% FMAP.

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- Postpartum coverage (Sec. 9812 & Sec. 9822). The bill creates a state plan option for extending Medicaid and CHIP eligibility to pregnant individuals for up to 12 months postpartum. States electing this option must do so for both Medicaid and CHIP (if they cover pregnant women through CHIP) and must provide the full Medicaid benefit. This option is available for five years, effective April 1, 2022.
 - Mobile crisis intervention services (Sec. 9813). The bill creates an option to cover mobile crisis intervention services for individuals experiencing a mental health or substance use disorder crisis. States receive an 85% FMAP for the first three years. This option is effective for five years, beginning April 1, 2022. The bill also appropriates \$15 million for planning grants.
 - Affordable Care Act (ACA) expansion incentive (Sec. 9814). For the 12 states that have not adopted the ACA's Medicaid expansion, the bill provides an additional incentive to do so. Specifically, it provides a 5 percentage-point increase in the regular FMAP for two years, as follows:
 - The increase begins in the quarter when a state incurs spending for the expansion group.
 - If a state expands during the PHE, it will receive both the temporary 6.2 percentage-point increase and the new 5 percentage-point increase.
 - The increase does not apply to the already enhanced 90% matching rate for expansion populations, Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) payments, CHIP, or Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance.
 - Urban Indian organizations and Native Hawaiian health care (Sec. 9815). The bill provides 100% FMAP for two years for services provided at these entities to Medicaid enrollees, effective April 1, 2021.
 - Medicaid drug rebate (Sec. 9816). The bill eliminates the Medicaid drug rebate cap (which is currently set at 100% of the average manufacturer price), effective January 1, 2024. It also allows outpatient drugs used for COVID-19 prevention or treatment to be included in the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program (Sec. 9811).
 - Home and community-based services (HCBS) (Sec. 9817). The bill provides states the option of receiving a 10 percentage-point FMAP increase for HCBS for Medicaid beneficiaries with long-term services and support needs (on top of the temporary 6.2 percentage-point increase, but the resulting FMAP cannot exceed 95%). As a condition, states are required to use the additional funding on activities that enhance, expand, or strengthen HCBS. Funds must supplement, not supplant, the state's HCBS spending as of April 1, 2021. This option is effective from April 1, 2021 through March 30, 2022.
 - DSH fix (Sec. 9819). The bill requires the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) to recalculate annual DSH allotments for any year when the temporary FMAP applies to ensure that the total DSH payments a state may make are equal to the amount a state could have made absent the temporary FMAP increase.

Human Services

Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) (Sec. 2201). The bill provides \$14.99 billion to supplement—not supplant—federal, state, and local public funds expended to provide child care services for eligible individuals. States, territories, and tribes must obligate funds by September 30, 2023. Similar to previous relief bills, it allows funds to be used to provide child care assistance to workers deemed essential, without regard to income eligibility requirements. The requirements to reserve funds to support activities that improve the quality of child care, and the 70% minimum for direct services do not apply.

Child Care Stabilization (Sec. 2202). The bill includes \$23.975 billion in new grants to states to provide subgrants to child care providers that are either open or temporarily closed to help support their operation during the pandemic. Funds are available through the end of FY 2021 and allocated based on the CCDBG formula. This program includes the same supplantation provision mentioned above for CCDBG. States may reserve up to 10% for activities to increase the supply of child care, administrative costs, and technical assistance. States must notify the secretary of HHS if they are unable to obligate at least 50% of funding within nine months of enactment.

The bill includes the following provisions related to subgrants.

- States must post application and required subgrantee certifications on a public website.
- The amount of the subgrant should be based on the provider's current operating expenses.
- Subgrants may be used for personnel expenses, rent and mortgage, cleaning supplies, personal protective equipment, training related to health and safety, mental health services, and goods/services necessary to maintain or resume operations.
- Reimbursement may include costs of goods or services obligated or expended prior to the date of enactment.

Child Care Entitlement to States (Sec. 9801). The bill permanently increases funding for this program from \$2.917 annually to \$3.55 billion annually, beginning in FY 2021 (the funding on Table 1 represents the one-year increase). The total appropriation is divided as follows:

- \$3.375 billion for grants to states
- \$100 million for tribes
- \$75 million for territories allocated based on need (previously, territories were not eligible for this program)

For grants to states, funding for the mandatory portion remains the same (\$1.2 billion annually); the increase (approximately \$516 million) will be provided for the matching portion of the program. However, the bill waives the matching requirement for the additional funds in FY 2021 and FY 2022.

Family Violence Prevention and Services (Sec. 2204). The funding includes:

- \$180 million for state formula grants for expenditure through the end of FY 2025 (matching requirement does not apply)
- \$18 million for tribes (available until expended)

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- \$49.5 million in new grants to community-based organizations to support culturally specific activities for domestic violence and sexual assault survivors (available until expended)
 - \$198 million for new grants to assist rape crisis centers to transition to virtual services and meet emergency needs (available until expended)

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment (Sec. 2205). The bill provides \$250 million for Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention. It amends the formula to allocate all funds (instead of 70%) based on each state’s relative share of children under age 18 (with a small-state minimum). As a result of this change, no funds are allocated based on a state’s ability to leverage non-federal funds. In addition, the matching requirements are waived. Funds for this program and Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment State Grants (funded at \$100 million) are available through September 30, 2023.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (Sec. 2911). Of the \$4.5 billion, \$2.25 billion is allocated according to the “old” formula. Funds are available through September 30, 2022, and the 10% limit on carryover funds does not apply.

Water Assistance Program (Sec. 2912). The bill provides an additional \$500 million for the new program created by P.L. 116-260 to assist low-income households by providing funds to public water systems or treatment works to reduce arrearages and rates. Of the total, 3% is set aside for tribes. Funds are to be allocated to states, the District of Columbia, and territories by a formula based on the following factors, although the weight assigned to each is not specified:

- The percentage of households with income at or below 150% of the federal poverty level (FPL)
- The percentage of households that spend more than 30% of monthly income on housing

Unlike P.L. 116-260, this bill specifies that the District of Columbia and territories receive funding and modifies the second formula factor to include all households instead of those with income at or below 150% of the FPL.

Administration for Community Living (Sec. 2921 & 9301). The bill appropriates \$1.434 billion to remain available until expended. Unlike previous relief bills, this one does not waive matching requirements (Supportive Services, Congregate Nutrition Services, and Home-Delivered Nutrition Services have a 15% state match and Family Caregivers a 25% state match). For Supportive Services, funding may be used for COVID-19 vaccination outreach and to address extended social isolation.

The bill also appropriates \$276 million for programs to promote elder justice, with \$88 million for FY 2021 and \$188 million for FY 2022. Within these programs, the bill guarantees that the adult protective services grant program receives at least \$100 million in each fiscal year. For FY 2021, the \$100 million guarantee includes funds appropriated in P.L. 116-260.

Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program (Sec. 9101). The bill provides \$150 million to remain available for obligation through September 30, 2022. To receive funds, entities must be operating a MIECHV program and agree not to reduce funding or staffing levels because of reduced enrollment (beginning with the date of enactment and ending two fiscal years after funds are awarded). Allowable uses of funds include:

- Serving families with in-person or virtual visits
- Staff costs (including hazard pay)
- Training home visitors on virtual visits, emergency preparedness, or domestic violence
- Helping families acquire technology for virtual home visits
- Coordinating with and providing reimbursement to diaper banks
- Emergency supplies (including prepaid grocery cards)

Pandemic Emergency Fund (Sec. 9201). The bill appropriates \$1 billion for states, tribes, and territories to provide non-recurring short-term cash and other benefits to families experiencing crisis. Of the total, \$2 million is reserved for federal administration and technical assistance. The remaining funds are allocated as follows:

- 92.5% to states and the District of Columbia by formula
 - Relative share of children (50%)
 - FY 2019 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) state expenditures for basic assistance, non-recurring short-term benefits, and emergency assistance (50%)
- 7.5% for tribes and territories based on need as determined by the secretary of HHS
 - If a territory is not operating a TANF program, the funds are allotted to the agency in a territory that administers the bulk of human services programs.

To receive their full allocation, states, the District of Columbia, tribes, and territories must inform HHS whether they intend to use all their funds (within 45 days of enactment for states and 90 days for tribes and territories). Unspent funds are reallocated based on the formula above. Additional requirements include:

- States may spend no more than 15% of funds on administration.
- Funds may not supplant other federal, state, or tribal funds.
- Funds from the initial allocation must be spent by the end of FY 2022.
- Funds from any reallocation must be spent within one-year of receipt.

Homeland Security

Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) (Sec. 4005 & 4006). The bill provides \$50 billion to the DRF for costs associated with major disaster declarations, which is available until September 30, 2025. It requires the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to provide funeral assistance to individuals and households at a 100% federal share for COVID-19 related deaths.

Emergency Food and Shelter Program (Sec. 4007 & 4008). The bill provides \$400 million for the regular program and an additional \$110 million for humanitarian relief to families and individuals, available until September 30, 2025.

Fire grants (Sec. 4013). The bill provides \$100 million for Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG) and \$200 million for Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grants. Funds remain available until September 30, 2025.

Emergency Management Performance Grants (Sec. 4014). The bill provides \$100 million, available until September 25, 2025.

Housing and Urban Development

Emergency Rental Assistance (Sec. 3201). The bill provides \$21.5 billion, available through September 30, 2025. It also extends availability of the \$25 billion provided in P.L. 116-260 by nine months, through September 30, 2022. The provisions in the ARP are similar to those in P.L. 116-120, with several key differences. Funding is allocated as follows:

- \$33 million is for federal administration, technical assistance, and oversight.
- \$2.5 billion is for payments to high-need states, territories, and local governments. When allocating the funds, the treasury secretary is directed to consider the number of very low-income renter households paying more than 50% of income on rent or living in substandard or overcrowded conditions, rental market costs, and changes in employment since February 2020.
- \$305 million is for the territories, with the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands cumulatively receiving at least \$64.65 million (0.3% of the total appropriation), and Puerto Rico receiving at most \$240.35 million.
- The remainder is distributed to states, the District of Columbia, and local governments as in P.L. 116-260, except the state minimum is \$152 million instead of \$200 million.

Additional differences are outlined below:

- Each grantee must receive 40% of its allocation within 60 days of enactment. Subsequent allocations are provided in tranches using a procedure determined by the treasury secretary, but a grantee must obligate 75% of the funding it has received before obtaining an additional tranche.
- Funds are to be used and prioritized in a similar manner to those in P.L. 116-260, except up to 15% may be used for administrative costs, up to 10% may be used for housing stability services, and there is no specified minimum allotment for financial assistance.
- Beginning March 31, 2022, any unpaid funds will be redistributed to other grantees through a procedure determined by the secretary.

These funds will be available to grantees that have obligated at least 50% of their total allocation.

- If a grantee has obligated 75% of its funding by October 1, 2022, remaining unobligated funds may be used for affordable rental housing and eviction prevention, as defined by the secretary, serving families with incomes less than 50% of the median area income.
- An eligible household can receive up to 18 months of assistance, as long as the cumulative assistance it receives from the ARP and P.L. 116-260 does not exceed 18 months.
- The bill does not provide specific reporting requirements.

Homeowner Assistance Fund (Sec. 3206). The bill appropriates \$9.961 billion for a new Homeowner Assistance Fund within the Department of the Treasury. Funding is available until September 30, 2025 and is allocated as follows:

- 5% is set aside for tribes
- Up to \$42.6 million is set aside for federal administration and oversight
- \$30 million is set aside for Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands, distributed by population
- The remainder is distributed to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, with a \$50 million small-state minimum
 - The formula is to be based on a state's proportions of unemployed individuals over an unspecified period (between three and 12 months) and mortgagors in foreclosure or with payments more than 30 days past due.
 - The secretary must make payments no later than 45 days after enactment.
 - If a state does not request funds within 45 days of enactment, the unused funds are distributed to other states.

At least 60% of each grantee's allotment must be targeted to homeowners with incomes no more than the greater of the area median income and the median income of the United States. The remainder is to be prioritized for "socially disadvantaged individuals."

Eligible uses include payment assistance for mortgages, utilities, insurance, association or condominium fees, and several related costs, including "any other assistance to promote housing stability for homeowners, including preventing mortgage delinquency, default, foreclosure, post-foreclosure eviction of a homeowner, or the loss of utility or home energy services" as determined by the secretary. Funding may also be used to reimburse related expenses incurred by a grantee between January 21, 2020 and the date of that grantee's first dispersal of its Homeowner Assistance Fund allocation.

Tenant-based Rental Assistance (Sec. 3202). The bill provides \$5 billion, available until September 30, 2030, for:

- New or renewed emergency housing vouchers (provided under section 8), which may be reissued through September 30, 2023
- Adjustments in 2021 section 8 renewal funding allocations for public housing agencies (PHAs) that have experienced financial hardship

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- Administrative costs and other eligible expenses that may be defined by the secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Eligible voucher recipients include individuals and families who are currently or recently homeless, or are at risk of homelessness, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking. The bill directs the secretary to design an allocation formula that considers PHA capacity and geographic diversity. The secretary may also issue waivers and alternative requirements, and revoke and redistribute awards that are not promptly distributed to families.

HOME Investments Partnerships Program (HOME) (Sec. 3205). The bill provides \$5 billion under HOME through September 30, 2025. Funds net of set-asides are allocated by formula to FY 2021 HOME grantees within 30 days of enactment. Funds are available for a variety of uses including tenant-based rental assistance, affordable housing development, and supportive services. These services can be provided to the same individuals and families eligible under Sec. 3202, described above.

Grantees may use up to 15% of their allocations for administrative and planning costs, and up to 5% for operating expenses of community housing development organizations if they conform to authorized uses. Several HOME requirements are waived, and the secretary is granted authority to provide additional waivers and alternative requirements.

Housing Counseling (Sec. 3204). The bill provides \$100 million, available until September 30, 2025, to grantees, including state housing finance agencies. At least 40% is set aside for entities serving minority and low-income populations.

Fair Housing Activities (Sec. 3208). The bill provides \$20 million through September 30, 2023 for fair housing activities.

Labor Unemployment Compensation (UC). The ARP extends the pandemic-related UC provisions in the CARES Act and the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) through weeks ending on or before September 6, 2021.

- Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) (Sec. 9011). The maximum number of weeks available is increased from 50 to 79. The legislation includes a hold-harmless provision for individuals who receive PUA after enactment but should have been switched to Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation upon enactment. The bill also strikes a phaseout rule added by P.L. 116-260 for those still eligible for PUA on September 6.
- Emergency Unemployment Relief for Governmental Entities and Nonprofits (Sec. 9012). The ARP increases the federal relief paid to states for reimbursement to these employers (for amounts paid into state unemployment funds) from 50% to 75% of compensation. The increase applies for weeks beginning after March 31, 2021.
- Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) and Mixed Earner Unemployment Compensation (MEUC) (Sec. 9013). The ARP leaves the FPUC supplement to UC and Extended Benefits

unchanged at \$300/week, and the MEUC addition unchanged at \$100/week.

- Federal Funding of First Week of Regular UC (Sec. 9014). The ARP restores this federal payment for states with no waiting week to 100% of compensation paid (it was reduced to 50% by P.L. 116-260) and allows states to enter into new agreements that retroactively provide full federal reimbursement for the first week of regular UC for weeks ending after December 31, 2020.
- Staffing Flexibility (Sec. 9015). The bill limits this exemption from personnel merit standards to hiring temporary staff, rehiring former employees on a non-competitive basis, and other temporary actions to speed up processing of applications and claims.
- Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) (Sec. 9016). The bill increases the maximum number of weeks available from 24 to 53 and extends two special rules related to the relationship between PEUC and extended benefits.
- Short-Time Compensation (STC) (Sec. 9017 & 9018). Temporary federal financing of these programs is extended at current rates: 100% of STC payments for states with programs in law, 50% for states without programs in law that sign an agreement.
- Full Federal Funding of Extended Benefits (Sec. 9022). This extension (including coverage of the first week of extended benefits for states with no waiting week) will apply as if it was included in the FFCRA when enacted.

Interest Relief for Trust Fund Advances (Sec. 9021). No interest will be due nor accrue on advances to state unemployment trust funds through September 6, 2021.

Fraud Prevention, Equitable Access, and Timely Payment (Sec. 9032). The ARP provides \$2 billion for federal administration, systemwide infrastructure investment, and grants to states and territories—including territories administering PUA without a regular UC system—to accelerate claims processing, establish systems for identity verification, and implement federal guidance on fraud detection and prevention.

Transportation

Transit (Sec. 3401). Funding (\$30.461 billion) is provided to the Federal Transit Agency (FTA) for the following grants and activities at up to a 100% federal share, which is available through FY 2024. With the exception of funds provided for Capital Investment Grants, the funding may pay for operating expenses of transit agencies.

Urbanized Area Formula Grants. The bill provides \$26 billion. Each urbanized area receives an amount that, when combined with funding provided through the CARES Act and P.L. 116-260, equals 132% of 2018 operating costs. Remaining funds are designated for areas that already received more than 132% of operating costs, which will receive an apportionment equal to 25% of 2018 operating costs.

Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities. The bill provides \$50 million, provided by the same formula as FY 2020 regular appropriations.

Rural Area Formula Grants. The bill provides \$317 million, apportioned as follows:

- A state that received 150% or more of its combined 2018 rural operating costs prior to enactment of the ARP will receive 5% of those costs.
- A state that received between 140% and 150% of its combined 2018 rural operating costs prior to enactment of the ARP will receive 10% of those costs.
- Remaining states will receive 20% of their combined 2018 rural operating costs.

Capital Investment Grants. The bill provides \$1.675 billion, apportioned as follows:

- Fixed Guideway and Core Capacity Improvement Projects - \$1.250 billion for each recipient that has projects with existing full funding grant agreements (FFGAs) that received an allocation for FY 2019 or 2020, except for projects open for revenue service. Funds will be apportioned based on the non-Capital Investment Grant share of the amount allocated.
- Fixed Guideway and Core Capacity Improvement Projects - \$175 million for each recipient that has Fixed Guideway and Core Capacity Improvement projects with existing FFGAs that received an allocation prior to FY 2019, except for projects open for revenue service. No project may receive more than 40% of the total amount appropriated. Funds will be apportioned based on the non-Capital Investment Grant share of the amount allocated.
- Small Starts - \$250 million for any recipient of funds or any applicant in the project development phase.

Payments to bus operators. The bill provides \$100 million for certain intercity bus operators, allocated to states in proportion to FY 2020 Rural Area Formula Grants. States with ineligible bus operators may use this funding for other activities eligible under Rural Area Formula Grants.

Planning. The ARP provides \$25 million for planning the restoration of public transportation services. The bill does not specify how funding will be allocated.

Additional Assistance. An additional \$2.2 billion is provided for recipients of Urbanized Area Formula Grants or Rural Area Formula Grants that require additional assistance to maintain operations and avoid layoffs and furloughs. A notice of funding opportunity must be released within 180 days and awards must be made 120 days after the application deadline. Any unobligated funds as of September 30, 2023 will be made available for any purpose under Urbanized Area Formula Grants or Rural Area Formula Grants. States may apply for this assistance on behalf of recipients, subrecipients, or a group thereof.

Airports (Sec. 7102). The bill provides \$8 billion for airports, available through FY 2024. Funding is designated as follows:

- \$6.492 billion for primary and certain cargo airports, apportioned by specified formulas and not subject to reduced or maximum apportionments. Undistributed funds will be allocated to each primary airport sponsor based on calendar year (CY) 2019 enplanements.
- \$608 million for a 100% federal share for a grant awarded in FY 2020 or FY 2021 for an airport development project. Undistributed funds will be distributed to each primary airport sponsor based on CY 2019 enplanements.
- \$100 million for general aviation and commercial service airports (nonprimary airports). Funding will be split equally among eligible airports within each category of nonprimary airports. Each category will receive funding based on proportionate development costs. Undistributed funds will be distributed to each primary airport sponsor based on CY 2019 enplanements.
- \$800 million to provide relief for airport concessions at primary airports, of which \$640 million is designated for small airports. Funds will be distributed based on CY 2019 enplanements.

Airports receiving funding must employ at least 90% of individuals employed as of March 27, 2020, through September 30, 2021. This requirement may be waived and does not apply to non-hub or nonprimary airports.

AMTRAK (Sec. 7101). The bill provides \$970 million for Northeast Corridor grants and \$730 million for National Network Grants, available through FY 2024. At least \$175 million of funding for National Network Grants must be used in lieu of state payments for state-supported routes.

- Of the combined amounts described above, \$166 million must be used to restore service and recall certain furloughed employees and \$110 million must be used in lieu of capital payments from states and commuter rail providers.

Treasury Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (Sec. 9901). See [Budget Brief 21-15](#) for a summary of this funding.

State Small Business Credit Initiative (Sec. 3301). The ARP amends the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 by directing allocations to states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands in FY 2021, to be made within 30 days of enactment. The legislation appropriates \$10 billion for the program. A separate allocation of \$500 million is provided for tribal governments, allocated by the treasury secretary.

Funds are available until expended to support small businesses affected by and responding to the pandemic, ensure that businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals have access to credit and investments, provide technical assistance to small businesses, and pay reasonable costs of administration. Payments, net of the

set-asides described below, will be based on a state's share of the total 2020 employment decline, with a minimum allocation of 0.9%.

- A \$1.5 billion set-aside is created for businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, allocated to states according to the secretary's determination.
- Another \$1 billion set-aside allows the secretary to make incentive payments that increase the second and third 1/3 payments (described below) to states that "demonstrate robust support" for businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals with prior allocations, as determined by the secretary.
- Another \$500 million set-aside will be allocated to states to support very small businesses, which are those with fewer than 10 employees, independent contractors, and sole proprietors.
- The secretary may use \$500 million to provide funding to states to carry out technical assistance plans under which they provide legal, accounting, and financial advisory services, either directly or contracted, with priority given to businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals and very small businesses. These funds may also be transferred to the Minority Business Development Agency or be used to contract with firms that will provide technical assistance.

State allocations will be distributed in thirds, with the first 1/3 transferred upon a state's approval for participation, and subsequent thirds transferred when 80% of the previous 1/3 has been spent or obligated. Funds will be returned to the federal government if the second 1/3 of a state's allocation has not been transferred to it within three years of the state's approval for participation or if the final 1/3 has not been transferred after six years. These funds may be reallocated. Any funds unexpended on September 30, 2030 revert to the federal treasury.

Veterans Affairs

State Homes (Sec. 8004). The legislation provides \$500 million for allocation to state homes for veterans, available until expended. It also provides \$250 million for existing state extended care facilities for veterans, available until September 30, 2022 and allocated in proportion to a state's share of the total resident capacity in such facilities as of enactment, where such capacity includes only veterans for whom the Department of Veterans Affairs makes a per diem payment.

Independent Agencies

National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities (Sec. 2021 & 2022). The bill provides \$135 million for each agency, of which 40% is distributed to states and regional arts organizations. Matching requirements may be waived.

Institute of Museum and Library Services (Sec. 2023). The bill provides \$200 million, 89% of which is distributed to state library administrative agencies. Matching and maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirements are waived.

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Emergency Connectivity Fund (Sec. 7402). The ARP creates and provides \$7.2 billion through September 30, 2030 for a program to cover 100% of the costs to schools and libraries of

eligible telecommunications equipment (including Wi-Fi hotspots, modems, routers, and computers) and information services used by students and library patrons on and off campus. The funds are for purchases made through the June 30 after the date that is one year after the public health emergency ends. The commission has 60 days from enactment to issue regulations for the program.

Other Provisions

The sections below summarize provisions that do not affect state spending directly, but which may be of interest to states as employers or for other reasons.

Tax and Finance Provisions

Payments to Individuals (Sec. 9601). The legislation provides rebates of \$1,400 to qualifying individuals and to each of their qualifying dependents. These rebates phase out beginning at \$75,000 of income for single filers and are fully phased out at \$80,000.

UC Income Exemption (Sec. 9042). The legislation exempts \$10,200 of UC received in 2020 from federal income taxes for those with incomes less than \$150,000.

Child Tax Credit (Sec. 9611). For CY 2021, the ARP makes the full credit available to children in families with low or no earnings, raises the maximum credit from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per child and \$3,600 for children under age 6, extends the credit to 17-year-olds, and increases the phase-out threshold. The credit is also extended to residents of U.S. territories.

Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (Sec. 9621+). The ARP increases the EITC in 2021 for low-paid working adults who are not raising children at home. It increases the maximum EITC, the income cap to qualify for it, and expands the age range of those eligible to include younger adults and seniors. It also provides authority to make payments to territories for amounts they pay out in the EITC.

Dependent Care Assistance (Sec. 9631+). For 2021, the dependent care tax credit is refundable. The amount of expenses eligible for the credit is increased, as is the initial percentage for the credit. The \$15,000 initial phase-out level is increased to \$125,000.

Health Care Premium Tax Credit (Sec. 9661). For 2021 and 2022, the ARP provides health insurance subsidies so that eligible marketplace purchasers pay no more than 8.5% of their income for insurance. It also eliminates the phaseout for households with annual incomes greater than 400% of the FPL.

Temporary Modification of Limitations on Reconciliation of Tax Credits for Coverage under a Qualified Health Plan with Advance Payments of Such Credit (Sec. 9662). For 2020, the ARP suspends the recapture of excess premium tax credits.

Application of Premium Tax Credit in Case of Individuals Receiving Unemployment Compensation During 2021 (Sec. 9663). For 2021, the ARP deems individuals who receive unemployment compensation for any week in the calendar year to have met the income eligibility criteria and disregards household income above 133% of the FPL.

Next Steps

With enactment of the ARP, focus now shifts to its implementation. States have raised many questions about certain provisions, especially those surrounding the state and local fiscal recovery funds. For these funds and others, the release of federal guidance in the coming weeks is much anticipated.

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Table 1**National Allocations for Selected Grants**

(\$ in millions)

Department	Program	Previously Enacted	P.L. 116-260	American Rescue Plan
USDA	Rural Broadband ReConnect	\$100	\$0	\$0
USDA	Distance learning and telemedicine	25	0	0
USDA	Support for Farm Stress Programs	0	28	0
USDA	Farming Opportunities Training and Outreach	0	75	0
USDA	Dairy Donation Program	0	400	0
USDA	Local Agriculture Market Program	0	100	0
USDA	Specialty Crop	0	100	0
USDA	Emergency Grants for Rural Health Care	0	0	500
USDA (FNS)	SNAP Contingency Reserve	15,510	0	0
USDA (FNS)	SNAP 1/	0	See note	0
USDA (FNS)	SNAP state administration	0	100	1,135
USDA (FNS)	SNAP online purchasing and technology improvements	0	0	25
USDA (FNS)	Child nutrition 1/	8,800	See note	0
USDA (FNS)	Emergency Food Program (TEFAP)	850	400	0
USDA (FNS)	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance for Women, Infants, Children (WIC)	500	0	880
USDA (FNS)	Nutrition assistance for Puerto Rico, territories	300	614	1,000
USDA (FNS)	Commodity Supplemental Food Program	0	13	37
USDA (FNS)	Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive (FINI) Grants	0	75	0
Commerce	Economic Development Assistance programs	1,500	0	3,000
Commerce	Assistance to Fishery Participants	300	300	0
Commerce	Hollings Manufacturing Extension Program	50	0	0
Commerce	Connectivity Grants to Minority-serving Institutions	0	285	0
Commerce	Broadband Infrastructure Program	0	300	0
DOJ	Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	850	0	0
DHS	Disaster Relief Fund 2/	45,000	2,000	50,000
DHS	Emergency Food and Shelter Program	200	0	400
DHS	Emergency Food and Shelter Program - Humanitarian Relief	0	0	110
DHS	Assistance to Firefighter Grants	100	0	100
DHS	Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants	0	0	200
DHS	Emergency Management Performance Grants	100	0	100
FCC	Emergency Connectivity Fund (schools/libraries)	0	0	7,171
FCC	Emergency Broadband Connectivity Fund (households)	0	3,200	0
FCC	COVID-19 Telehealth Program	200	250	0
Independent Agencies	Election Security Grants	400	0	0
Independent Agencies	National Endowment for the Arts	75	0	135
Independent Agencies	National Endowment for the Humanities	75	0	135
Independent Agencies	Institute of Museum and Library Services	50	0	200
Independent Agencies	Community Navigator Pilot Program	0	0	100
Independent Agencies	State Commissions on National and Community Service	0	19	20
Independent Agencies	Volunteer Generation Fund	0	6	20
Interior	Assistance to Territories	55	0	0
Interior	Water and Related Resources	13	0	0
DOL	UI Fraud Prevention, Equitable Access, and Timely Payment Fund	0	0	2,000
DOL	UI administration	1,000	0	0
DOL	Grants to establish or improve short-time compensation programs	100	0	0
DOL	WIOA - Dislocated Workers Assistance National Reserve	345	0	0
ED	Education Stabilization Fund	30,750	81,880	165,959
ED	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)	0	0	3,030
ED	Project SERV 6/	100	0	0
HHS (CDC)	Grants to states, localities, and tribes	2,450	0	0
HHS (CDC)	Grants to states, localities, tribes for testing 3/	11,000	22,400	47,800
HHS (CDC)	Grants to states, localities, and tribes for vaccines 4/	0	4,500	7,500
HHS (CDC)	Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund	600	0	0
HHS (CDC)	Surveillance, epidemiology, analytics infrastructure, contact tracing	1,500	0	0
HHS (CDC)	Genomic Sequencing and Surveillance	0	0	1,750

Table 1 continued

National Allocations for Selected Grants

(\$ in millions)

Department	Program	Previously Enacted	P.L. 116-260	American Rescue Plan
HHS (CMS)	Health Insurance Exchange Modernization (State-based Marketplaces)	0	0	20
HHS (CMS)	Medicaid Community-Basis Mobile Crisis Intervention (Planning Grants)	0	0	15
HHS (CMS)	Survey and Certification	100	0	0
HHS (CMS)	State Nursing Home Strike Teams	0	0	500
HHS	Provider Relief Fund	175,000	3,000	8,500
HHS	Hospital Preparedness Program	250	0	0
HHS (ACF)	Child Care and Development Block Grant	3,500	10,000	14,990
HHS (ACF)	Child Care Entitlements to States 5/	0	0	633
HHS (ACF)	Child Care Stabilization Fund	0	0	23,975
HHS (ACF)	Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	0	350	0
HHS (ACF)	Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	0	50	0
HHS (ACF)	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	0	85	0
HHS (ACF)	Community Services Block Grant	1,000	0	0
HHS (ACF)	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	900	0	4,500
HHS (ACF)	Low-Income Household Drinking Water and Wastewater Energy Assistance	0	638	500
HHS (ACF)	Head Start	750	250	1,000
HHS (ACF)	Family Violence Prevention and Services	45	0	446
HHS (ACF)	Child Welfare Services	45	0	0
HHS (ACF)	Runaway and Homeless Youth	25	0	0
HHS (ACF)	Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	0	0	250
HHS (ACF)	Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment State Grants	0	0	100
HHS (ACF)	Pandemic Emergency Assistance	0	0	1,000
HHS (ACL)	Congregate Meals and Home Delivered Meals	720	168	750
HHS (ACL)	Elder Justice Programs	0	100	276
HHS (ACL)	Home and Community-Based Supportive Services	200	0	460
HHS (ACL)	Family Caregivers	100	0	145
HHS (ACL)	Centers for Independent Living	85	0	0
HHS (ACL)	Aging and Disability Resource Centers	50	0	0
HHS (ACL)	Protection of Vulnerable Older Americans	20	0	10
HHS (ACL)	Preventive Services	0	0	44
HHS (SAMHSA)	Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinical Expansion Grant Program	250	600	420
HHS (SAMHSA)	Emergency Response Activities	100	240	0
HHS (SAMHSA)	Suicide Prevention Programs	50	50	20
HHS (SAMHSA)	Mental Health Block Grant	0	1,650	1,500
HHS (SAMHSA)	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	0	1,650	1,500
HHS (SAMHSA)	National Child Traumatic Stress Network	0	10	10
HHS (SAMHSA)	Community-based Funding for Local Substance Use Disorder Services	0	0	30
HHS (SAMHSA)	Community-based Funding for Local Behavioral Health Needs	0	0	50
HHS (SAMHSA)	Project Aware	0	50	30
HHS (HRSA)	Community Health Centers	2,020	0	7,600
HHS (HRSA)	Rural Health Clinics	225	0	0
HHS (HRSA)	Public Health Workforce	0	0	7,660
HHS (HRSA)	National Health Service Corps	0	0	800
HHS (HRSA)	Nurse Corps	0	0	200
HHS (HRSA)	Teaching Health Centers - Graduate Medical Education	0	0	330
HHS (HRSA)	Mental and Behavioral Health Training (Health Care Professionals)	0	0	80
HHS (HRSA)	Grants for Health Care Providers to Promote Mental and Behavioral Health	0	0	40
HHS (HRSA)	Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training	0	0	100
HHS (HRSA)	Pediatric Mental Health Care Access	0	0	80
HHS (HRSA)	Telehealth and Rural Health	180	0	0
HHS (HRSA)	Ryan White HIV/AIDS	90	0	0
HHS (HRSA)	Poison Control Centers	5	0	0
HHS (HRSA)	Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting	0	0	150
HHS (HRSA)	Family Planning	0	0	50
DOT	Transit Infrastructure Grants	25,000	14,000	30,461
DOT	Grants-in-Aid to Airports	10,000	2,000	8,000
DOT	Highways	0	10,000	0

Table 1 continued

National Allocations for Selected Grants

(\$ in millions)

Department	Program	Previously Enacted	P.L. 116-260	American Rescue Plan
HUD	Community Development Block Grant	5,000	0	0
HUD	Emergency Solutions Grants	4,000	0	0
HUD	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	1,250	0	5,000
HUD	Project-Based Rental Assistance	1,000	0	0
HUD	Public Housing Operating Fund	685	0	0
HUD	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	65	0	0
HUD	Housing for the Elderly	50	0	0
HUD	Housing for Persons with Disabilities	15	0	0
HUD	Fair Housing Activities	3	0	20
HUD	Housing Counseling	0	0	100
HUD	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	0	0	5,000
Treasury	Coronavirus Relief Fund/State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund	150,000	0	350,000
Treasury	Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund	0	0	10,000
Treasury	Local Assistance and Tribal Consistency Fund	0	0	2,000
Treasury	Emergency Rental Assistance	0	25,000	21,550
Treasury	Homeowner Assistance Fund	0	0	9,961
Treasury	State Small Business Credit Initiative	0	0	10,000
EPA	Environmental justice grants	0	0	50
EPA	Categorical grants - air pollution	0	0	50
VA	State Homes	150	100	750
TOTAL		\$505,825	\$187,036	\$804,202
<p>1/ Funding in P.L. 116-260 is provided as necessary to cover increases specified in legislation.</p> <p>2/ Funding for the Disaster Relief Fund in P.L. 116-260 is for funeral expenses. The American Rescue Plan permits new funding to cover these costs.</p> <p>3/ The American Rescue Plan figure for testing includes national activities and grants to state and local governments, territories.</p> <p>4/ The American Rescue Plan figure for vaccines includes national activities and grants to state and local governments, tribes, and territories.</p> <p>5/ The American Rescue Plan figure reflects the increase from the existing \$2.917 billion appropriation for Child Care Entitlement to States, beginning in FY 2021. The amount shown is for one year, but the increase is ongoing.</p> <p>6/ P.L. 116-260 redirected Project SERV funds to higher education assistance.</p> <p>Copyright © 2021 Federal Funds Information for States. All rights reserved.</p>				