

**ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS
FOR CORONAVIRUS HEALTH RESPONSE
AND AGENCY OPERATIONS**

Total Discretionary Appropriations: \$306.066 Billion

Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA, and Related Agencies – \$20.457 Billion

Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies – \$4.747 Billion

Defense – \$29.400 Billion

Energy and Water Development - \$307 Million

Financial Services and General Government – \$2.469 Billion

Homeland Security – \$3.014 Billion

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies – \$1.605 Billion

Legislative Branch - \$78 Million

Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies – \$226.202 Billion

Military Construction and Veterans Affairs – (No New Funding)

State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs – \$4.435 Billion

Transportation, HUD, and Related Agencies – \$13.351 Billion

Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies – \$20.457 Billion

USDA/Office of The Secretary - \$20 billion. The proposal provides additional funding to support agricultural producers, growers, and processors impacted by COVID-19.

Farm Service Agency – \$76.4 million. The proposal provides additional funding to support temporary staff and overtime costs resulting from increased volume of applications in response to COVID-19.

Rural Development – \$133.4 million

Salaries And Expenses – \$20 million. The proposal provides for administrative expenses such as overtime and information technology needs.

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.

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) – \$250 thousand. The proposal provides additional funding to cover the cost of staff overtime for FNS employees.

Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) – \$2 million. The proposal provides additional funding to cover the cost of repatriating FAS employees stationed abroad.

Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection – \$245 million. The proposal provides additional funding to cover salary expenses to offset the decrease in user fee revenue caused by business disruptions.

Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies – \$4.747 Billion

Department of Commerce—\$968 million

Bureau of the Census – \$448 million. The bill provides additional funding for field operations and data processing related to the 2020 Decennial Census.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration – \$20 million. The bill provides \$20 million to ensure continuity of operations of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather and Climate Operational Supercomputing System, which enables real-time operational modeling and forecasting of weather across the United States.

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.

Department of Justice—\$2.279 billion

U.S. Marshals Service – \$80 million. The bill provides \$80 million to the U.S. Marshals Service, Federal Prisoner Detention account, in support of United States prisoners and detainees as authorized by 18 U.S.C. 4013.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) – \$1.963 billion. The bill provides \$1.963 billion to the FBI, for personal protective equipment, cleaning supplies, testing capacity, the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS), and construction. Funds are also provided to bolster the capacity of CJIS' National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS).

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) – \$36.4 million. The bill provides \$36.4 million to ATF, for personal protective equipment, cleaning supplies, testing capacity, and remote workforce infrastructure. Funds are also provided to support ATF's responsibilities with respect to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and the transfer of firearms.

Bureau of Prisons – \$200 million. The bill provides \$200 million to the Federal Bureau of Prisons, for inmate medical services, personal protective equipment, quarantine expenses, residential reentry centers and home confinement expansion, and additional staff costs.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)—\$1.5 billion. The bill provides funding support to NASA to cover current funding claims, and submitted contractor claims yet to be finalized, based upon Section 3610 of the CARES Act.

- **Science - \$224 million**
- **Aeronautics - \$28.7 million**
- **Space Technology - \$29.8 million**
- **Exploration - \$818.2 million**
- **Space Operations - \$181.7 million**
- **Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement - \$4.9 million**
- **Safety, Security and Mission Services - \$91.7 million**
- **Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration - \$121.1 million**

Defense – \$29.400 Billion

Operation and Maintenance - \$2,607,275,000. The proposal provides funding to enable the construction and sustainment of temporary facilities intended to provide separation for individuals and units deploying to or returning from OCONUS locations; for the purchase of non-medical PPE to procure supplies for non-Defense Health Agency needs; for enhancements that maximize teleworking and distance learning and training capabilities; and to support necessary COVID-related investments in other on base facilities to ensure implementation of appropriate safety measures.

- **Army - \$882 million**
- **Navy - \$458 million**
- **Marine Corps - \$136 million**
- **Air Force - \$969 million**
- **Defense-Wide - \$112 million**
- **Army Reserve - \$8 million**
- **Army National Guard - \$30 million**
- **Air National Guard - \$12 million**

Procurement - \$83,807,000. The proposal provides funding to support enhancements that maximize teleworking, distance learning, and training capabilities, including the procurement of equipment to facilitate those efforts.

- **Army - \$49 million**
- **Navy - \$35 million**
- **Defense-Wide - \$484 million**

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.

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation - \$22,425,000. The proposal provides funding to support additional technological investments across the services including the evaluation of certain technologies to support digital training capabilities, solutions for classified services, and collection capture and transmission capabilities, among others.

- **Air Force - \$1.5 million**
- **Defense-Wide - \$21 million**

Revolving and Management Funds - \$1,783,500,000. The proposal provides funding for the Defense Working Capital Funds which require an infusion of cash in order to remain financially solvent and avoid furloughs during the operational slowdown associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

- **Army - \$600 million**
- **Navy - \$660 million**
- **Air Force - \$524 million**

Other Department of Defense Programs - \$705,000,000. The proposal funds the Defense Health Program to complete expansion efforts of manufacturing capability in order to maximize the number of doses of a variety of prophylactics and therapeutics in the minimum amount of time to protect the Warfighter population and for the Department to acquire medical PPE for the Defense Health Agency for medical personnel and patients in response to COVID-19.

General Provisions:

Provides **\$10.849 billion** to support claims for payments pursuant to Section 3610 of the CARES Act.

Extends the availability of funding provided in the CARES Act for an additional 12 months.

Provides **\$8.050 billion** for procurement and acquisition efforts to support the defense industrial base.

Energy and Water Development - \$307.3 Million

Department of Energy – \$307.3 million

Office of Science – \$306 million. The proposal provides funding to further support COVID-19-related research and development activities, including equipment, enabling technologies, and personnel at national laboratory scientific user facilities; and for related cybersecurity and information technology needs.

Departmental Administration – \$1.3 million. The proposal provides funding to replenish Personal Protective Equipment provided to other federal agencies at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and to ensure sufficient supplies are available at Department of Energy facilities and national laboratories.

Financial Services and General Government – \$2.469 Billion

Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service – \$2 billion

Business Systems Modernization – \$2 billion. The proposal provides \$2 billion to modernize information technology systems at the Internal Revenue Service to enhance taxpayer service and strengthen cybersecurity protections.

General Services Administration - \$377 million

Construction Activities – \$377 million. The proposal provides \$377 million for the West Wing 2 Modernization and Pennsylvania Screening Facility to provide a 21st century secure and reliable facility, inclusive of all U.S. Secret Service directed upgrades, and enhance the West Wing's future pandemic response capabilities and resiliencies.

National Archives and Records Administration – \$92 million

Records Center Revolving Fund – \$92 million. The proposal provides \$92 million to offset the loss to the Records Center Revolving Fund due to reduced user fees charges collected by the Fund resulting from COVID-19.

Federal Communications Commission - \$1 billion

The proposal provides \$1 billion for the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Reimbursement Program to provide small telecommunications providers funds to offset the cost of removing prohibited equipment that pose national security risks to their networks and replacing it with more secure technology. (**This provision scores as mandatory funding, and is therefore not included in discretionary funding totals in this summary.*)

General Provision:

Clarifies that the jurisdiction of the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee includes both divisions of the CARES Act and subsequent coronavirus relief packages.

Homeland Security – \$3.014 Billion

Transportation Security Administration – \$208 million. The proposal provides \$208 million for enhanced cleaning and investments in technology necessary to reduce physical contact with travelers.

Secret Service – \$73 million. The proposal provides \$73 million for construction and enhanced security screening and inspection equipment required to safely screen individuals for entrance to secure facilities.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency – \$53 million. The proposal provides funding to remediate vulnerabilities and enhance Federal network security as a result of increased attacks targeting Federal networks for agencies involved in coronavirus vaccine development.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – \$150 million. The proposal provides \$150 million to enhance operations and improve networks and facilities to respond to an unprecedented number of active disaster declarations, including those in all states and territories.

FEMA Grants – \$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.

General Provisions:

Ensures funding recommended within this title shall be used for purposes prescribed in this title.

Provides \$1.6 billion Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to account for fee shortfalls to continue immigration processing and customs-related activities normally funded by fees.

Authorizes \$1.222 billion in loan authority for United States Citizenship and Immigration Services to address its current revenue shortfall by borrowing funds from the United States Treasury. (**This provision scores as mandatory funding, and is therefore not included in discretionary funding totals in this summary.*)

Rescinds unnecessary funds provided to CBP for temporary facilities in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019.

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies – \$1.605 Billion

Indian Health Service - \$1.605 billion

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.

General Provision:

Requires the Department of the Interior and the Indian Health Service to provide a spend plan and subsequent reports regarding funding made available by the CARES Act and this Act, respectively.

Legislative Branch - \$77.676 Million

Senate – \$6.345 million. The proposal provides funding for the Senate Sergeant at Arms to cover technology costs associated with teleworking and remote hearing capabilities, and to support costs associated with emergency needs related to coronavirus.

Office of the Attending Physician (OAP) – \$400,000. The proposal includes \$400,000 for the OAP to purchase medical supplies and protective equipment.

U.S. Capitol Police (USCP) – \$1.26 million. The proposal includes \$1.26 million for the USCP to purchase personal protective equipment for USCP personnel and to cover increased costs associated with hiring a new officer recruit class.

Congressional Budget Office (CBO) – \$600,000. The proposal includes \$600,000 for CBO to pay for technology costs associated with increased teleworking and for access to critical commercial data to further support the analysis CBO provides to Congress of the pandemic's impact on the economy.

Architect of the Capitol (AOC) – \$43.9 million. The proposal includes funding and authority for the AOC to purchase in bulk and distribute cleaning supplies and personal protective equipment across the Capitol campus. Authority is also provided for the AOC to utilize its specialized cleaning contracts for facilities within the Capitol campus. The proposal also provides funding to continue contract payments, including contract costs for salaries of Senate and Capitol Visitor Center Restaurant Associates employees.

Library of Congress (LOC) – \$6.98 million. The proposal provides funding for the Library's costs associated with increased teleworking and to help the LOC address collections backlogs as it resumes normal operations. Funding is also provided for salaries normally paid from several revolving funds, but which have experienced shortfalls in revenue due to coronavirus.

Government Publishing Office (GPO) – \$6.891 million. The proposal includes \$6.891 million to GPO for emergency pay costs incurred and other costs associated with emergency needs related to coronavirus.

Government Accountability Office (GAO) – \$11.3 million. The proposal provides funding for GAO to conduct monitoring and oversight over federal agency coronavirus response and recovery efforts, as well as federal agency management of coronavirus funds. Funding is also provided to support increased teleworking and to reimburse salaries of GAO's child care center staff.

***Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies –
\$226.202 Billion***

Department of Labor – \$2.5 billion

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 re-employment services, job search assistance, placement assistance for job seekers, and services offered to employers such as referral of job seekers and special recruitment services.

Program Management – \$10.6 million. The proposal provides \$10.6 million for the Department of Labor to implement the paid leave and emergency Unemployment Insurance stabilization activities.

Office of the Inspector General – \$5 million. The proposal provides \$5 million for oversight activities.

General Provision (Department of Labor):

The proposal extends the obligation period for VETS funding through September 30, 2022.

Department of Health and Human Services – \$118.4 billion

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.

National Institutes of Health – \$15.5 billion.

- \$290 million for National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
- \$200 million for National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases
- \$480.56 million for National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
- \$172.68 million for Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
- \$200 million for National Institute of Mental Health
- \$64.33 million for National Institute of Minority Health and Health Disparities
- \$1.22 billion for National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences
- \$12.91 billion for the Office of the Director:
 - \$10.1 billion to reopen NIH-funded research laboratories and reconstitute lost research
 - \$1.24 billion for the ACTIV public-private partnership to prioritize and speed the development of treatments and vaccines
 - \$240 million to provide resources targeted young researchers who need additional research time as post-doctoral candidates because of lost research/training due to COVID-19
 - \$1.33 billion for COVID-19 specific research to smaller ICs at the direction of the NIH Director

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 \$87.1 billion, including:

- **Provider Relief Fund** - \$25 billion
- **Testing** - \$16 billion for testing, contact tracing, and surveillance in states. 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

General Provisions (Department of Health and Human Services):

Waives certain hiring restrictions for coronavirus appointments.

Provides flexibility for contracts related to coronavirus work.

Exempts restrictions for premium and overtime pay for employees performing coronavirus-related work.

Makes a technical fix to supply service contracts.

Provides flexibility for the Secretary to transfer funds between agencies with the exception of the Provider Relief Fund and testing, contract tracing, and surveillance funds.

Provides \$6 million for the Office of the Inspector General.

Extends the obligation period for FY2015 National Institutes of Health grants through FY2021.

Makes a technical correction to the CARES Act to allow Community Services Block Grant funds to be allocated to all states as intended.

Department of Education – \$105.1 billion

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, as follows:

- \$1 billion for the Bureau of Indian Education and outlying areas;
- \$5 billion for the Governors Emergency Education Relief Fund;
- \$70 billion for the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund; and
- \$29 billion for the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund.

General Provisions (Education Stabilization Fund):

Authorizes funding for the Governors Emergency Education Relief Fund, which provides flexible funding to Governors to be used for early childhood education, elementary and secondary education, or higher education, based on the needs of the state.

Authorizes funding for the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund, which provides grants to states, including funding allocated to school districts based on existing formulas, and proportional funding for private schools based on the number of children attending private schools in the state. Of the funding allocated directly to school districts and private schools, one-third would be available to all school districts and private schools immediately. The remaining two-thirds would be available specifically to help schools with the additional costs to reopen for in-person instruction, with funding awarded based on certain minimum opening requirements and other criteria established by the state.

Authorizes funding for the Higher Education Emergency Relief (HEER) Fund, which provides grants directly to institutions of higher education, largely based on full-time equivalent enrollment of Pell grant recipients, to support both additional institutional expenses related to COVID-19 and additional student financial aid needs. Institutions that paid the endowment tax in 2019 would receive decreased allocations and could only use funding for student aid. Within the HEER fund, \$2.9 billion is for additional and dedicated funding for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority Serving Institutions.

Authorizes assistance to non-public schools.

Provides for the continued payment of school employees.

Establishes definitions related to the Education Stabilization Fund.

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.

Program Administration Costs – \$120 million. The proposal provides \$120 million for additional federal administrative costs, including additional costs associated with conducting the National Assessment of Educational Progress.

General Provisions (Department of Education):

The proposal extends the time the National Technical Institute for the Deaf has to expend prior year funding.

The proposal extends the time Gallaudet University has to expend prior year funding.

The proposal extends the time certain grantees under the Investing in Innovation program have to expend prior year funding.

The proposal extends the time certain grantees under the Rehabilitation Services program have to expend prior year funding.

Related Agencies – \$175 million

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.

General Provisions:

The proposal requires a spend plan for all Departments within 30 days of enactment and details on any contracts that exceed \$5 million.

The proposal modifies authority provided in the CARES Act regarding extending the availability of fiscal year 2020 funding for the Corporation for National and Community Service.

Military Construction and Veterans Affairs

Department of Veterans Affairs – No new funding.

General Provisions:

Allows transfers of previously appropriated CARES funds to the Veterans Benefits Administration, the National Cemetery Administration, and the Board of Veterans Appeals to address the increased backlog due to the coronavirus response.

Allows transfers of previously appropriated CARES funds to the Canteen Service Revolving Fund to offset losses incurred through reduced collections due to the coronavirus response.

Allows transfers of previously appropriated CARES funds to the Veterans Benefits Administration and Information Technology Systems accounts to support necessary updates in the administration of education benefits due to the coronavirus response.

Directs the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct new grant competitions to support state efforts to modify or alter existing facilities due to the coronavirus response utilizing previously appropriated CARES funds.

Clarifies the Secretary of Veterans Affairs' ability to increase grants and per diem payments to support homeless veterans during a public health emergency utilizing previously appropriated CARES funds.

Ensures the eligibility of National Guard members who respond to the coronavirus emergency and later die from COVID-19 for veterans' survivors benefits.

State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs – \$4.435 Billion

Department of State – \$425 million. The proposal provides \$425 million for Consular and Border Security Programs to mitigate the impact of declining visa and passport revenue.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID) – \$4.01 billion

Operating Expenses – \$10 million. The proposal provides \$10 million to support emergency response capabilities and other surge support associated with responding to coronavirus domestically and abroad.

Global Health Programs – \$3 billion. The proposal provides \$3 billion to provide the United States contribution to GAVI, The Vaccine Alliance.

International Disaster Assistance – \$1 billion. The proposal provides \$1 billion to support vaccine distribution abroad, including through the World Food Programme.

General Provisions:

Enables the Department of State and USAID to address the adverse impacts of the coronavirus pandemic globally as well as notification and reporting requirements for the expenditure of emergency funds.

For the Department of State: raises the loan cap for the Repatriation Loans Program Account, as requested by the Department; addresses the loss of Department of State visa and passport fees by extending the use of visa and passport security fees already collected to fund consular affairs through FY 2021; provides temporary authority to pay education allowances of dependents of employees who are on ordered or authorized departure until employees can return to diplomatic posts; and extends authority to continue to pay allowances and other expenses beyond the 180 statutory time limit up to September 30, 2021.

For the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC): extends MCC compacts for up to an additional year.

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies – \$13.351 Billion

Department of Transportation – \$10.151 billion

Office of the Secretary – \$26.2 million. The proposal provides \$26.2 million for the Office of the Secretary’s increased administrative expenses to implement activities related to coronavirus, including telework and cybersecurity needs, CARES Act oversight, improving the transportation operations center and purchasing PPE.

Essential Air Service (EAS) – \$75 million. The proposal provides \$75 million to maintain existing EAS service to rural communities, which is necessary to offset the reduction in overflight fees that help pay for the EAS program.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Operations – \$50 million. The proposal provides \$50 million for the FAA’s administrative costs related to air traffic control tower cleanings, janitorial services and supplies, and IT costs resulting from employees working from home.

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.

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Motor Carrier Safety Operations and Programs – \$238,500. The proposal provides additional funding for increased administrative expenses to implement activities related to coronavirus.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) – \$3.2 billion

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.

General Provisions:

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

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