

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021

Key Points:

- Implements President Biden's American Rescue Plan, which he unveiled on January 20. The legislation is designed to address the unprecedented coronavirus health and economic crisis.
- The American Rescue Plan Act is intended to crush the virus, return children safely to the classroom, get vaccines to the people, put dollars into families' pockets and put people back to work.
 - Beat the virus and safely reopen schools – the legislation supports a national vaccination plan that includes setting up community vaccination sites nationwide. It includes complementary measures to combat the virus, including scaling up testing and tracing, addressing shortages of personal protective equipment and other critical supplies, investing in high-quality treatments and addressing health inequities. The plan also makes investments necessary to safely reopen schools.
 - Deliver immediate relief to working families bearing the brunt of the crisis –The legislation completes the President's promise to provide \$2,000 per person in direct assistance to households across America with checks of \$1,400 per person, following the \$600 down payment enacted in December. It also provides direct housing assistance, nutrition assistance for 40 million Americans, expands access to safe and reliable child-care and affordable health care, extends unemployment insurance so that 18 million American workers can pay their bills and supports 27 million children with an expanded Child Tax Credit and more than 17 million low-wage childless workers through an improved Earned Income Tax Credit.
 - Support communities struggling with the economic fallout –The legislation provides crucial support for the hardest-hit small businesses, especially those owned by entrepreneurs from racial and ethnic backgrounds that have experienced systemic discrimination, with EIDL grants, expanded PPP eligibility and more. The bill also provides crucial resources to protect the jobs of first responders, frontline public health workers, and other essential workers.

Estimated Direct Payment Amounts to City of Richmond and Richmond Public Schools

	Weldon Cooper July 1, 2020 Population Estimate	Listed as Metro Cities	Listed as Counties	Total	Per Capita \$	Per Capita \$ W/O County distribution
City of Richmond	229,074	113.72 million	44.69 million	\$158,408,362	\$692	\$496
RPS				\$122,811,046		

The underlined sections in the highlighted sections below are the sources for these funds.

Overview of Some of the Various Key Provisions in the Act

Providing the Resources Needed to Allow Schools to Safely Re-Open

PROVIDING RESOURCES FOR OUR SCHOOLS

- **\$130 billion to Help K-12 Schools Re-Open Safely:** \$130 billion to states and school districts for immediate and long-term relief so they can work with public health experts to safely re-open schools and make up for lost time in the classroom. This includes:
 - Repairing ventilation systems, reducing class sizes and implementing social distancing guidelines, purchasing personal protective equipment, and hiring support staff to care for students' health and well-being.
 - Ensures 20 percent of the funding that schools receive must be reserved to address and remediate learning loss among students.

- **Includes several new provisions related to K-12 funding:**
 - Requires states to award K-12 funds to local school districts no later than 60 days after receipt and school districts to develop plans that ensure schools return to in-person learning.
 - Dedicates \$800 million to help meet the needs of homeless young people.
 - \$1.3 billion for evidence-based summer enrichment and afterschool support initiatives.
 - \$3 billion for Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA); and
 - 2.75 billion for states to award grants to private K-12 schools.

- **Expands Internet Connectivity to Students and Communities with:**
 - \$7.1 billion to reimburse schools and libraries – central points for connectivity in many communities – to reimburse schools and libraries for the purchase of equipment such

as hotspots, internet service, and computers on behalf of students and patrons. This equipment is essential for homework when in-person classes resume, as well as for hybrid and remote learning.

- Ensures schools and libraries can quickly access this critical funding by relying on the Federal Communications Commission and its E-rate program to administer the funds equitably.

- **Support for Colleges and Universities:** \$40 billion for institutions of higher education to help make up for lost revenue due to the pandemic. Requires institutions to dedicate at least half of their funding for emergency financial aid grants to students to help prevent hunger, homelessness and other hardships facing students as a result of the pandemic. Also includes a provision to close the 90-10 loophole abused by predatory for-profit institutions, but now delays implementation until Oct. 1 and applies in FY 2023.
- **Student Loans:** Makes any future student loan forgiveness passed between December 2020 and January 2026 not taxable income.

Support for Struggling Communities

SUPPORTING SMALL BUSINESSES AND NONPROFITS

- **Increases Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Funding:** \$7.25 billion in additional funding for PPP and expands eligibility of 501(c) nonprofits of all sizes and types, except for 501(c)4 lobbying organizations.
- **Restaurant Revitalization Fund:** Increased the funding allocation for a new program at the SBA to offer assistance to restaurants and bars hard hit by the pandemic from \$25 billion to \$28.66 billion. \$5 billion is set aside specifically for smaller establishments with less than \$500,000 in 2019 annual revenue. During the first 21 days, applications from restaurants owned and operated by women, veterans, or socially and economically disadvantaged individuals will receive priority.
- **\$15 Billion for Small Businesses COVID-19 Emergency Grants Through the Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) Program:** Includes an additional \$15 billion for targeted EIDL Advances to help those who applied for relief in 2020 but did not receive the full \$10,000 grant.
- **Community Navigator Pilot Program:** Establishes this program to increase the awareness of and participation in COVID-19 relief programs for business owners currently lacking access, with priority for businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans.
- **State Small Business Credit Initiative:** \$10 billion to support up to \$100 billion in small business financing through state, territorial, and tribal government programs. Of this amount,

\$2.5 billion is dedicated for support to business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, including minority- owned businesses.

PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR FIRST RESPONDERS AND OTHER ESSENTIAL WORKERS

- **\$350 billion To Keep First Responders, Frontline Health Care Workers, and Other Essential Workers on the Job:** \$350 billion for new Coronavirus Relief Funds for states, localities, the U.S. Territories, and the Tribal Governments, including to help keep critical workers on the job. These critical workers include frontline health care workers, police, firefighters, transit workers, teachers, EMS, and other vital workers who help keep us safe. Since the pandemic began, \$1.4 million of these types of workers have lost their jobs, due to the tight budgets caused by the high expenses and reduced revenues created by the pandemic.
- **Additional Purposes for This Funding:** Eligible categories for use of these funds include investing in water, sewer and broadband infrastructure, as well as premium pay up to \$13 an hour in additional wages for workers performing an essential function in the pandemic. The bill also specifies that the funds cannot be used for pensions or for tax cuts.
- **Requirement of Spending Funds by 2024:** Funds under this section must be spent by December 31, 2024.
- **Funding for Localities to Be Distributed in Two Tranches:** Requires that the funding for localities be distributed in two tranches (likely over two years).
- **The \$350 billion In Funding in the Bill Is Broken Down as Follows:**
 - States: Providing \$195.3 billion for the states.
 - Localities: Providing \$130.2 billion for local governments. Under the bill, local governments of every size would receive dedicated allotments.
 - Tribal Governments: Providing \$20 billion to federally recognized tribal governments.
 - U.S. Territories: Providing \$4.5 billion for the U.S. Territories.
- **Capital Project Fund:** \$10 billion “to carry out critical capital projects directly enabling work, education, and health monitoring, including remote options, in response to the public health emergency.”
- **Fund for Counties:** \$2 billion for counties, to be used for where “there is a negative revenue impact” from federal activities in a county.

PROVIDING CERTAINTY FOR FARM COMMUNITIES, GROWERS, AND PRODUCERS

- **Strengthens the Food Supply Chains:** \$3.6 billion for USDA to:
 - Increase food donations with commodity purchases from farmers for distribution to food banks, nonprofits, or restaurants, to help feed families and support farmers’ bottom lines.

- Improve worker safety with resources for food and agriculture businesses to purchase personal protective equipment, test kits, and other measures that keep essential food workers safe.
 - Invest in infrastructure that supports food processors, farmers markets, and producers to build resiliency in the food supply in the long term.
- **Debt Relief for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers:** \$4 billion in USDA farm loan assistance to help farmers and ranchers of color who have faced discrimination for decades and to help them respond to the economic impacts of the pandemic. Gives the Secretary of Agriculture the flexibility to provide “up to 120 percent” of the outstanding debt.
 - **Farmers of Color:** \$1 billion in assistance and support for community-based organizations and 1890 Land Grant and other minority-serving institutions that work with farmers of color on land access, financial training, property issues, and training the next generation of farmers, ranchers and forest landowners and operators. \$5 million of this funding must be allocated for equity commissions.
 - **Relief for Rural America’s Health Needs:** \$500 million in USDA rural initiatives to help hospitals expand vaccine distribution, purchase needed medical supplies, bolsters telehealth capacity and helps hospitals facing lost revenue and high costs.

SUPPORTING TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS’ RESPONSE TO COVID-19

- **Guarantees Funding to Assist Tribal Governments:** \$20 billion in direct relief to federally recognized tribal governments to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, reduce health inequities, and improve economic opportunities.
- **Helps the Indian Health Service Meet Pandemic Health Needs and Address Disparities:** \$6 billion for the Indian Health Service, with a focus on equitable and urgent access to vaccines, testing, tracing, and mental health resources.
- **Invests in Native American Education and Language Preservation:** \$850 million for Bureau of Indian Education-operated elementary and secondary schools as well as Tribal Colleges and Universities. \$20 million for emergency grants to support Native American language preservation. This funding ensures elders can continue preserving the vitality of their sacred and diminishing languages during and after the coronavirus pandemic.
- **Additional Investments in Education:** \$190 million from unused outlays from the Indian Health Service to the Department of Education for grants to educational organizations devoted to Tribes, Native Hawaiians and Alaska Natives.
- **Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA):** \$900 million for essential tribal government services, tribal housing, child welfare assistance, public safety, potable water, and more.

- **Housing Assistance and Supportive Services for Native Americans:** \$750 million to support the Indian Housing Block Grant and Indian Community Development Block Grant.
- **Business Supports:** Emergency grants, lending, and investments to eligible tribally-owned businesses, with an additional \$500 million tribal set-aside within the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI).

IMPROVING WORKER SAFETY & WORKERS' COMPENSATION COVERAGE

- **Workplace Protections for Essential Workers:** \$200 million to the Department of Labor to continue UI oversight and OSHA enforcement.
- **Workers' Compensation Coverage for Frontline Federal Workers:** Establishes a presumption that COVID-19 is work-related and authorizes eligibility for medical benefits, lost wages and survivor benefits for federal and postal workers.

SUPPORTING VETERANS AND SERVICE MEMBERS

- **Veterans Impacted by the Coronavirus Pandemic:**
 - Ensures veterans will not have any copays or cost-sharing for preventative treatment or services related to COVID-19 going back to April 2020 and authorizes the VA to reimburse those veterans who already submitted payments for their care during this period.
 - \$14.5 billion for VA to provide health care services and other related supports – including suicide prevention, Women's health services, telehealth expansion, medical facility improvements – to eligible veterans and allows up to \$4 billion in spending for the Veterans Community Care Program.
 - \$400 million for up to 12 months of retraining assistance for veterans who are unemployed as a result of the pandemic and do not have access to other veteran education benefits. This funding covers the cost of the rapid retraining program as well as a housing allowance for enrolled veterans.
 - \$272 million for the VA to mitigate the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the benefits claims and appeals backlog.
 - Emergency paid sick leave for VA's frontline and essential health workers.

FEMA/ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

- **FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund:** \$50 billion for reimbursements to state, local, Tribal and territorial governments dealing with ongoing response and recovery activities from the coronavirus pandemic. This funding could be used for vaccination efforts, National Guard deployments, providing PPE to frontline workers, and other FEMA resources and activities necessary to assist communities with the pandemic. Also includes limited funeral assistance for families who lost a loved one due to COVID, at 100% federal cost share.

- **Additional FEMA Funding:** \$400 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, \$300 million for FEMA Firefighter grants, \$100 million for FEMA Emergency Managers Performance Grants, and \$110 million of humanitarian relief providing to support communities and organizations assisting with the humane, safe, and orderly reception of migrant families and individuals during COVID run through the Emergency Food and Shelter Program.
- **Economic Development Administration:** \$3 billion for the Economic Development Administration to provide support for communities and industries that have been disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

SUPPORTING TRANSIT/AIRLINE INDUSTRY & WORKERS

- **Transit Systems Hard Hit by the Coronavirus Pandemic:** Transit ridership plummeted 79 percent in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Includes \$30 billion for transit agencies across the country to prevent, prepare and respond to the continued threat of the pandemic.
- **Amtrak Fully Operational:** \$1.7 billion to keep Amtrak fully operational through the end of FY 2021, ending worker furloughs and restoring full service.
- **Emergency Assistance to Airports and Helps Protect Aviation Industry Jobs:** the bill includes:
 - \$8 billion to support airports across the country as well as airport concessions and their employees.
 - \$15 billion to extend the Payroll Support Program through September 30, 2021 stopping furloughs and layoffs for workers employed by passenger airlines and contractors servicing air carriers at airports.
 - \$3 billion in temporary payroll support for U.S. aerospace manufacturing companies to help cover the wages, salaries and benefits of manufacturing employees most at risk of being furloughed or laid off as a result of the pandemic.

Immediate Economic Relief for Americans Hit Hardest

HOUSING ASSISTANCE

- **\$27.5 Billion for Emergency Rental Assistance, to Help Ensure Struggling Families Continue to Have a Safe Place to Live During the Pandemic:** Provides robust funding for rental assistance:
 - \$22.5 billion for emergency rental and utility assistance to states, territories, counties, and cities to help stabilize renters during the pandemic, and help rental property owners of all sizes continue to cover their costs.
 - \$5 billion for emergency vouchers to transition those experiencing or at risk of homelessness, survivors of domestic violence, and victims of human trafficking to stable housing.
 - \$100 million for rural housing.

- \$750 million for Native American housing.
 - \$100 million for housing counseling; and
 - \$20 million for fair housing.
- **\$10 Billion to Help Homeowners Struggling to Afford Their Housing as a Result of the Coronavirus Pandemic:** \$10 billion for the Homeowner Assistance Fund that allocates funds to states, territories, and tribes to address the ongoing needs of homeowners struggling to afford their housing due directly or indirectly to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic by providing direct assistance with mortgage payments, property taxes, property insurance, utilities, and other housing related costs. The Homeowner Assistance Fund minimum state allocation is \$50 million.
 - **Americans Experiencing Homelessness:** \$4.75 billion for state and local governments – through the HOME Investment Partnership program – to finance supportive services, affordable housing and the acquisition of non- congregate shelter spaces for the hundreds of thousands of Americans experiencing homelessness during this pandemic.
 - **\$5 Billion to Those Most in Need to Help Pay Their Utility Bills,** including:
 - \$4.5 billion to HHS for home energy assistance through the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).
 - \$500 million in additional funds for HHS for the Low-Income Household Drinking Water and Wastewater Emergency Assistance Program established by Congress at the end of 2020. This brings the total amount of money available to assist families with their water and sewer bills to over \$1.1 billion.

FOOD SECURITY

- **Makes Key Investments in Food Security:** Combats increasing food insecurity with key investments in SNAP, WIC, Pandemic EBT and other critical nutrition assistance, including:
 - Extends SNAP maximum benefits by 15 percent (through September 30, 2021).
 - \$1.1 billion in additional SNAP administrative funds to states to help meet the demand of increased caseloads and \$25 million to improve the state SNAP online pilots; and
 - \$800 million for WIC – supporting low-income women and infants – and temporarily boosts the value of WIC Cash Value Vouchers for vulnerable mothers and their children. The Senate-passed bill added WIC recipients with special dietary needs to the list of vulnerable individuals eligible for the increase in Cash Value Vouchers; and
 - \$37 million to cover food shortfalls in the Commodity Supplemental Food Program which seeks to improve the health and nutrition of low-income Americans over 60 years old through access to nutritious food.
- **Maintains and Expands the Pandemic-EBT (P-EBT) Program:** \$5 billion in P-EBT so that low-income families have access to school meals and food assistance during both the school year and summer months.

- **Expands Access to the USDA's Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP):** Like the House bill, the Senate-passed bill temporarily expands the age of eligibility for CACFP at emergency homeless shelters to ensure more young adults can access needed nutrition support.

EXTENDING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

- **Federal Unemployment Benefits That Expire on March 14 Extension:** Extends the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC), the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance Program (PUA) program (which provides unemployment benefits to some self-employed and pandemic-affected individuals who do not qualify for regular state unemployment benefits), and the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program (which provides additional weeks for beneficiaries who have exhausted their normal benefits) expire on March 14.
 - **Extends the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC):** Extends the federal supplemental benefit unemployment benefit through September 6, while keeping the benefit at the current \$300 per week. It also exempts up to \$10,200 in unemployment benefits received in 2020 from federal income taxes for households making less than \$150,000.
 - **Extends the Critical Pandemic UI Programs:** Extends both the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) program and the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program through September 6.

EXPANDING HEALTH COVERAGE AND LOWERING AMERICANS' HEALTH CARE COSTS

- **Expands Subsidies in ACA Marketplaces:** Significantly expands the subsidies in the ACA Marketplaces to cover more middle class families and to be more generous for those already receiving them, for 2021 and 2022. Specifically, it removes the current cap that makes any family with income above 400% of the poverty level ineligible for any subsidies. Under the bill, no one will have to pay more than 8.5 percent of their income for a silver plan in the ACA marketplaces. It also provides that individuals below 150% of the poverty level pay no premiums at all compared to 4% of their income currently. The Urban Institute estimates that these provisions could lead to 4.5 million more Americans gaining coverage.
- **ACA Subsidies for Those on Unemployment:** Any individual who receives unemployment at any point in 2021 is treated as if their income were 133% of the poverty level for the purposes of the ACA marketplace subsidy. As a result, they can purchase an ACA silver plan for zero premium.
- **Incentives for Medicaid Expansion:** Creates a new incentive for the 12 states that have not expanded Medicaid to do so by temporarily increasing the base Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) by five percentage points for two years for any state that newly expands. If all 12 remaining states expanded Medicaid, more than 2 million uninsured people would gain access to Medicaid.

- **COBRA Subsidies:** 100% subsidy for individuals who lose their job and choose to use COBRA to continue their existing employer-sponsored health coverage. Currently, those who would like to choose COBRA are required to pay the full cost of their coverage, including the employer contribution, making the cost prohibitive and preventing many from doing so.

ENSURING ACCESSIBLE AND AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE AND EARLY LEARNING FOR FAMILIES

- **Rescues the Child Care System from the Brink of Collapse:** \$39 billion through the Child Care and Development Block Grant for child-care providers as the country reopens and provides financial relief for families struggling to cover tuition.
- **Improvements in the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, for 2021:** Makes several improvements to the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit for 2021, including increasing the amount of child and dependent care expenses that are eligible for the credit to \$8,000 for one qualifying individual and \$16,000 for two or more qualifying individuals (such that the maximum credits would now be \$4,000 and \$8,000).
- **Increases the Annual Funding Level for the Child Care Entitlement to States:** Increases the annual funding level for the Child Care Entitlement to States, from \$2.917 billion per year to \$3.550 billion per year. Also waives the state match requirement for funds for fiscal years 2021 and 2022.
- **Critical Funding for Head Start:** \$1 billion for Head Start to equip facilities with the resources to safely stay open, buy PPE, technology and hire more staff and ensure families can continue to access quality early learning opportunities.

CREATING TANF PANDEMIC EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FUND TO HELP LOW-INCOME FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

- **TANF Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund:** Establishes a \$1 billion TANF Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund, with the fund to be distributed to the states for providing emergency assistance to low-income families with children.

IMPROVING PENSION SECURITY

- **Stabilizing Multiemployer Pension Plans:** The economic crisis caused by the pandemic has undermined many pension plans. The bill stabilizes Multiemployer Pension Plans by creating a special financial assistance program under which cash payments would be made by the PBGC to financially troubled Multiemployer Pension Plans to ensure the plans can continue paying retirees' benefits, thereby protecting retirees who worked for decades to earn their benefits.
- **Stabilizing Single Employer Pension Plans:** Provides single employer pension plans with certain pension funding relief.

EXTENDING AND IMPROVING VARIOUS OTHER TAX CREDITS

- **Improvements to the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, for 2021:** Makes several improvements to the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit for 2021, including increasing the amount of child and dependent care expenses that are eligible for the credit to \$8,000 for one qualifying individual and \$16,000 for two or more qualifying individuals (such that the maximum credits would now be \$4,000 and \$8,000).
- **Strengthens the Earned Income Tax Credit for Childless Adults, for 2021:** Raises the maximum Earned Income Tax Credit for childless adults from roughly \$530 to close to \$1,500, raises the income limit for the credit from about \$16,000 to about \$21,000, and eliminates the age cap for older workers, for 2021. This step will benefit more than 17 million low-income workers like cashiers and delivery drivers.
- **Extends the Employee Retention Credit:** Extends through December 31, 2021, the Employee Retention Credit, created by the CARES Act, which expired on December 31, 2020. The bill added certain improvements to the credit including better helping start-up businesses and expanding the credit to include employees who are working but whose businesses have suffered a significant revenue loss.
- **Extends Payroll Tax Credits for Paid Sick Leave and Paid Family and Medical Leave:** Extends, from March 31, 2021 to September 30, 2021, the payroll tax credit for employers created by the Families First Coronavirus Response Act for use to help employers defray the costs of the paid sick leave and paid family and medical leave required for employees impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic under that Act.

Direct Payments to Working Families & Expanding Child Tax Credit

INCREASING THE DIRECT PAYMENTS TO WORKING FAMILIES

- **Additional Direct Payment of \$1,400 Per Person** – Bringing the Total Relief Payment to \$2,000 Per Person: In December, Congress enacted a Covid relief package that provided a direct payment of \$600 per person. The American Rescue Plan Act builds on that down payment, providing another \$1,400 per person. Individuals who received the Full \$600 down payment in December will receive the full \$1,400 payment now, keeping President Biden’s promise of a total relief payment of \$2,000.
- **Uses the same income threshold as the December legislation to determine which individuals receive the full \$1,400 payment**, before the phase-out begins. Under the bill, single filers with incomes up to \$75,000, head of household filers with incomes up to \$112,500, and joint filers with incomes up to \$150,000 will receive the full payment of \$1,400.

- **Makes the Phase-Out of the Direct Payment Faster:** Ensures that the payment was completely phased out for single filers making \$80,000, head of household filers making \$120,000, and joint filers making \$160,000.

EXPANDING CHILD TAX CREDIT, THEREBY CUTTING CHILD POVERTY IN HALF

- **Makes the Child Tax Credit Fully Refundable and Increasing Its Size for 2021:** Makes the child tax credit fully refundable for 2021 and increases the annual amount from the current \$2,000 per child to \$3,000 per child (\$3,600 for a child under age 6). Currently, because the child tax credit is not fully refundable, there are 27 million American children who do not receive the full value of the current \$2,000 tax credit because their parents do not earn enough money.
- **Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to Issue Advance Payments of the Child Tax Credit:** Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue advance payments of the child tax credit, based on the parents' 2019 or 2020 tax returns. Parents could receive regular periodic monthly advance payment of the tax credit to ensure families have access to assistance throughout the year, rather than just at tax time. The advance payments would begin on July 1, 2021.
- **Phases Out the Advance Payments for Upper-Income Households:** Those receiving the full advance payment of the child tax credit would be single filers earning up to \$75,000, head of household filers earning up to \$112,500, and joint filers earning up to \$150,000. Above these thresholds, the advance payments are phased down.
- **Experts Estimate This Policy Would Cut the Child Poverty Rate in Half:** A study by Columbia University found that such a proposal would cut the child poverty rate in the United States in half.

Aggressive Action to Speed Up COVID-19 Vaccinations and Contain the Virus

ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL COVID-19 VACCINATION PROGRAM AND INCREASING VACCINATIONS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

- **\$20 Billion to Establish A National COVID-19 Vaccination Program and Improve the Administration and Distribution of Vaccinations, Including:**
 - \$7.5 billion for the CDC to prepare, promote, distribute, administer, monitor, and track COVID-19 vaccines.
 - \$7.5 billion for FEMA to establish vaccination sites across the country.
 - \$600 million to be directed to the Indian Health Service for vaccine-related activities.
 - \$5.2 billion to the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) to support advanced research, development, manufacturing, production, and purchase of vaccines, therapeutics, and ancillary medical products for COVID-19.
 - \$1 billion for the CDC to undertake a vaccine awareness and engagement campaign.
 - Require coverage of COVID-19 vaccines and treatments in the Medicaid program at zero cost-sharing and increase the FMAP to 100 percent for vaccine administration

through one year after the end of the PHE. It also would create a state option to provide the same coverage for the uninsured through the PHE.

SCALING UP COVID-19 TESTING, CONTACT TRACING, AND MITIGATION, IN ORDER TO STOP THE SPREAD OF THE VIRUS

- \$51 Billion to Expand Testing, Contact Tracing, and Mitigation and Related Activities, Including:
 - \$47.8 billion for testing, contact tracing, and mitigation. These activities include implementing a national strategy for testing, contact tracing, surveillance, and mitigation; and the manufacturing, procurement, distribution, and administration of tests, including personal protective equipment (PPE) and supplies necessary for administration of the tests. Additionally, these funds can be used to help mitigate COVID-19 in congregate settings by improving infection control and providing needed supplies.
 - \$10 billion to fund the Defense Production Act to close the gap in domestic manufacturing to fulfill U.S. public health needs. Specifically to boost domestic production of critical PPE, secure supply chains and increased capacity for vital vaccine production and to help onshore production of rapid COVID-19 tests.
 - \$1.5 billion to the Indian Health Service (IHS) for meeting IHS's testing, tracing, and mitigation needs.
 - \$1.75 billion for genomic surveillance so that the U.S. can begin to adequately detect and respond to emerging and potentially more dangerous strains of SARS-COV-2 throughout the world. This infrastructure will also be critical to responding to future viral outbreaks.
 - \$500 million to allow CDC to establish, expand, and maintain data surveillance and analytics, including to modernize the United States' disease warning system to forecast and track hotspots for COVID-19.

Other Provisions

OTHER CRITICAL HEALTH-RELATED PROVISIONS

- **Health Disparities:** Addresses health disparities and protecting vulnerable populations with:
 - \$7.6 billion in funding to support COVID-19 response at Community Health Centers.
 - \$3.5 billion for the Indian Health Service.
 - \$1.4 billion for Older Americans Act funding to support community-based and in-house services for older adults struggling during the pandemic.
 - \$800 million to the National Health Service Corps to support primary care health and diversify our nation's clinician workforce.
 - \$240 million to support the Nurse Corps Loan Repayment Program, which helps support nurses working in critical shortage and underserved areas.

- \$330 million for Teaching Health Centers that train the medical professionals who serve our most vulnerable populations.
- \$150 million for the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program to improve the development, health and well-being of at-risk families with young children.
- A provision allowing states, for five years, to extend Medicaid eligibility to women for 12 months postpartum.
- **Behavioral and Mental Health Services** with:
 - \$1.5 billion for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment block grant program.
 - \$1.5 billion for the Community Mental Health block grant program.
 - \$420 million for certified community behavioral health clinics.
 - \$280 million for programs that support mental and behavioral health and prevent burnout among health care providers and public safety officers.
 - \$120 million for Indian Health Service mental and behavioral health prevention and treatment programs.
 - Provides \$100 million for Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) mental health services.
 - \$80 million specifically for the Pediatric Mental Health Care Access Program at HRSA.
- **Public Health Jobs Program to Support the COVID-19 Response:** Additional funding to expand the public health workforce, including:
 - \$7.6 billion in funding to public health departments to hire 100,000 additional full-time employees into the public health workforce.
 - \$240 million for meeting the public health workforce needs of the Indian Health Service.
 - \$100 million to support the Medical Reserve Corps, which consists of a network of volunteer medical and public health professionals that support emergency response efforts and community health activities.
- **Helping Skilled Nursing Facilities Better Cope with COVID-19:** Takes steps to help skilled nursing facilities better cope with the challenges posed by COVID-19, including:
 - \$500 million to deploy strike teams to help nursing home facilities manage outbreaks of COVID-19 when they occur.
 - \$200 million to the Secretary of HHS for the purpose of carrying out infection control support related to COVID-19 in skilled nursing facilities through quality improvement organizations.
- **Addressing the Global COVID-19 Pandemic, With Assistance:** Addresses the global nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, including:
 - \$8.7 billion for Global Health Funding for both bilateral and multilateral efforts to directly combat the virus and slow the threat of mutations by addressing immediate needs such as vaccine development, delivery, and distribution, and supporting health systems.

- \$580 million for the United Nations Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID- 19.
- \$800 million for the Food for Peace program.
- \$750 million for CDC global health programs.

PROMOTING COVID-19 RELATED RESEARCH

- \$750 Million for COVID-Related Research, including:
 - \$150 million for COVID-19 related research at the National Institute of Standards and Technology.
 - \$600 million for COVID-19 related research at the National Science Foundation.