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The title of the contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of Contents.

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Sec. 1002. Emergency rural development grants for USDA rural health care.

Sec. 1003. Pandemic program administration funds.

Sec. 1004. Funding for the USDA Office of Inspector General for individuals who have not attained the age of 25.

Sec. 1007. Use of the Commodity Credit Corporation for commodities and associated expenses.

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Sec. 1101. Supplemental nutrition assistance programs.

Sec. 1102. Additional assistance for SNAP online purchasing and technology improvements.

Sec. 1103. Additional funding for nutrition assistance programs.

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Sec. 1105. Improvements to WIC benefits.

Sec. 1106. WIC program modernization.

Sec. 1107. Meals and supplements reimbursements for proprietary institutions of higher education.

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Sec. 1002. Emergency rural development grants for USDA rural health care.

Sec. 1003. Pandemic program administration funds.

Sec. 1004. Funding for the USDA Office of Inspector General for individuals who have not attained the age of 25.

Sec. 1007. Use of the Commodity Credit Corporation for commodities and associated expenses.

Subtitle B—Nutrition

Sec. 1101. Supplemental nutrition assistance programs.

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Sec. 1105. Improvements to WIC benefits.

Sec. 1106. WIC program modernization.

Sec. 1107. Meals and supplements reimbursements for proprietary institutions of higher education.

Sec. 1108. Pandemic EBT program.

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March 10, 2021

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

Kelly (PA) Moore (AL) Smucker
Kosinski Mullin Spartz
Kustoff Newhouse Steel
LaHood Nunez Stein
LaMalfa Obernolte Steube
Lamborn Owens Stewart
Latta Palazzo Stivers
LaTurner Palmer Taylor
Lexko Perry Tenney
Londerholm Pfiffer Thompson (PA)
Lucas Reed Timmons
Luetkemeyer Rechtshauer Turner
Mann Rosendale Valadon
Massie Roy Van Dyne Wagner
McCain Salazar Walorski
McClintock Scalise Wahl
McHenry Schweikert Weber (TX)
McInerny Scott, Austin Wensup
Miller (IL) Sessions, William (TX)
Miller (WI) Smith (MO) Wilson (SC)
Moeoolenaar Smith (NE) Wittman
Mooney Smith (NJ) Zeldin

NAYS—235

Acland Frankel, Lois Maat
Adair Gallagher McCollum
Amedee Gallego McEachin
Anchisolos Gallego McDermott
Anselmo Garcia (IL) McKinley
Axe Garcia (TX) McNerney
Bank Gibson Mejia
Barragan Gonzalez (CA) Menendez
Bass Gonzalez (OH) Miller-Meeks
Beatty Gonzalez (NY) Moore (UT)
Bera Vicente Moore (WI)
Beyer Gottheimer Morelle
Bice Graner Moulli
Bishop (GA) Green, Al (TX) Mrvan
Bilhmaner Grijalva Murphy (FL)
Blunt Hazelwood Murphy (NC)
Bonamici Harder (CA) Nadler
Bourdeaux Hastings Newhouse
Bowman Boyle, Brendan F
Brownley Higgins (LA) Newman
Buchanan Brownley Higgins (NV)
Bush Himes O'Halleran
Butterfield Houlahan Padgett
Calvert Royer Pappas
Carbajal Huffman Pascrell
Carson Issa Payne
Cartizer (TX) Jackson, Lee Pence
Case Jacobs (CA) Perlmutter
Carter (NY) Jackson Lee Perry
Carter, J.(GA) Jacobs (CA) Perlmutter
Carter (AL) Jayapal Phillips
Castro (FL) Jeffries Pingree
Castro (TX) Johnson (GA) Pocan
Chu Johnson (IN) Porter
Clifford Johnson (TX) Peterson
Clarke (MA) Joyce (OH) Quigley
Clay Kaptur Reid
Clinton Kehoe Rogers (AL)
Cooper Kelly (IL) Ross
Correa Kelly (NY) Roybal-Allard
Courneyea Khanna Ruiz
Craig Kildee Ruppersberger
Crenshaw Kilmer Rush
Crow Kim (NJ) Rutherford
Cuellar Kind Ryan
Curts Kirkpatrick Sanchez
Davis (KS) Krishnamoorthi Scarnati
Davis, Danny K. Kuster Schakowsky
Dean Lamb Schneiter
DeFazio Lengiven Schnur
DeGette Larsen (WA) Schrader
DeLauro Lawrence (FL) Schrier
DeLauro, L. Lee (CA) Scott (VA)
Delgado Lee (NV) Scott, David
Demings Legger Fernandez Schuman
DeSaulnier Levin (CA) Sherrill
Deutch Levin (MI) Sherrill
Dingell Lithgow Sinens
Doggett Lofgren Smith (WA)
Escobar Long Spanberger
Eshkol Lowenthal Stanton
Espaillat Luisa Stauber
Evans Lynch Stevens
Fitzpatrick Mace Strickland
Fletcher Maloney, Susan Takuho
Fotenberg Carlsmith, B. Takanu
Foster Maloney, Sean Thompson (CA)
Fox Manning Thompson (MS)

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Messrs. COOPER, NORCROSS, and Mrs. LURIA changed their vote from "yea" to "nay." Messrs. LUCAS, BUDD, LA MALFA, MULLIN, SALAZAR, and DIAZ-BALART changed their vote from "nay" to "yea." So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 71.

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 71.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 104, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids) (KS) (Stanton) Langervin (NY) (Napolitano) (Correa)
Baird (Walorski) (Baker) (Baker) (Lynch) (Lawson) (Evans)
Buck (Ocasio-Cortez) (Baker) (Baker) (Lowgren) (Jeffries)
Cleaver (Davids) (KS) (Stanton) (Baker) (Baker) (Meadows) (Weston)
Cohen (DeFazio) (KS) (Stanton) (Baker) (Baker) (McGovern) (Weston)
Pugh (Kaptur) (Garcia) (IL) (Lowenthal) (McNerney) (Baker)
Hawkins (Moore) (MA) (Baker) (Baker) (Schulz) (Baker)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries) (Baker) (Baker) (Moore) (Rogers (WA)) (Baker)
Kirkpatrick Velazquez Wild (Williams (GA)) (Wilson (FL)) (Womack)

AmeriCARE Rescue Plan Act of 2021

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 198, I call upon the bill (H.R. 1319) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 5, with the Senate amendment thereto, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the Senate amendment.

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the first word and insert the following:

I. SHORT FORM.

This Act may be cited as the "AmeriCARE Rescue Plan Act of 2021".
Sec. 2206. Corporation for National and Community Service and the National Service Trust.

Sec. 2301. Funding for COVID-19 vaccine activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Sec. 2302. Funding for vaccine confidence activities.

Sec. 2303. Funding for supply chain for COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics, and medical supplies.

Sec. 2304. Funding for COVID-19 vaccine, therapeutics, and device activities at the Food and Drug Administration.

Sec. 2305. Reduced cost-sharing.

Sec. 2401. Funding for COVID-19 testing, contact tracing, and mitigation activities.

Sec. 2402. Funding for SARS-CoV-2 genomic sequencing and surveillance.

Sec. 2403. Funding for global health.

Sec. 2404. Funding for data modernization and forecasting center.

Subtitle F—Public Health Workforce

Sec. 2501. Funding for public health workforce.

Sec. 2502. Funding for Medical Reserve Corps.

Sec. 2601. Funding for community health centers and community care.

Sec. 2602. Funding for National Health Service Corps.

Sec. 2603. Funding for Nurse Corps.

Sec. 2604. Funding for teaching health centers that operate graduate medical education.

Sec. 2605. Funding for family planning.

Subtitle H—Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder

Sec. 2701. Funding for block grants for community mental health services.

Sec. 2702. Funding for block grants for prevention and treatment of substance use disorder.

Sec. 2703. Funding for mental health and substance use disorder training for health care professionals, para-professionals, and public safety officers.

Sec. 2704. Funding for education and awareness campaign encouraging healthy work conditions and use of mental health and substance use disorder services by health care professionals.

Sec. 2705. Funding for grants for health care providers to promote mental health among their health professional workforce.

Sec. 2706. Funding for community-based funding for local substance use disorder services.

Sec. 2707. Funding for community-based funding for local behavioral health needs.

Sec. 2708. Funding for the National Child Traumatic Stress Network.

Sec. 2709. Funding for Project AWARE.

Sec. 2710. Funding for youth suicide prevention.

Sec. 2711. Funding for behavioral health workforce education and training.

Sec. 2712. Funding for pediatric mental health care access.

Sec. 2713. Funding for expansion grants for certified community behavioral health clinics.

Subtitle I—Exchange Grant Program

Sec. 2801. Establishing a grant program for Exchange modernization.

Subtitle J—Continued Assistance to Rail Workers

Sec. 2901. Additional enhanced benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

Sec. 2902. Extended unemployment benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

Sec. 2903. Extension of waiver of the 7-day waiting period for benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.


Subtitle K—Ratepayer Protection

Sec. 2911. Funding for LIHEAP.

Sec. 2912. Funding for water assistance program.

Subtitle L—Assistance for Older Americans, Grandfamilies, and Kinship Families

Sec. 2921. Supporting older americans and their families.

Sec. 2922. National Technical Assistance Center on Grandfamilies and Kinship Families.

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Sec. 3001. COVID-19 emergency medical supplies enhancement.

Subtitle B—Housing Provisions

Sec. 3201. Emergency rental assistance.

Sec. 3202. Emergency housing vouchers.

Sec. 3203. Emergency assistance for rural housing.

Sec. 3204. Housing counseling.

Sec. 3205. Homelessness assistance and supportive housing services program.

Sec. 3206. Homeowner Assistance Fund.

Sec. 3207. Relief measures for section 502 and 514 direct loan borrowers.

Sec. 3208. Fair housing activities.

Subtitle C—Small Business (SBCI)

Sec. 3301. State Small Business Credit Initiative.

Subtitle D—Public Transportation

Sec. 3401. Federal Transit Administration grants.

TITLE IV—COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Sec. 4001. Emergency Federal Employee Leave Fund.

Sec. 4002. Funding for the Government Accountability Office.

Sec. 4003. Pandemic Response Accountability Committee funding availability.

Sec. 4004. Funding for the White House.


Sec. 4006. Funeral assistance.

Sec. 4007. Emergency food and shelter program funding.

Sec. 4008. Humanitarian relief.

Sec. 4009. Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

Sec. 4010. Appropriation for the United States Digital Service.

Sec. 4011. Appropriation for the Technology Modernization Fund.

Sec. 4012. Appropriation for the Federal Citizen Services Fund.

Sec. 4013. AFG and SAFER program funding.

Sec. 4014. Emergency management performance grant funding.

Sec. 4015. Extension of reimbursement authority for Federal contractors.


TITLE V—COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Sec. 5002. Targeted EIDL advance.

Sec. 5003. Support for restaurants, theaters, and other businesses.

Sec. 5004. Community navigator pilot program.

Sec. 5005. Shuttered venue operators.

Sec. 5006. Direct appropriations.

TITLE VI—COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

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Sec. 6002. Funding for pollution and disparate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sec. 6003. United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

TITLE VII—COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Subtitle A—Transportation and Infrastructure

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Sec. 7102. Relief for airports.

Sec. 7103. Emergency FAA Employee Leave Fund.

Sec. 7104. Emergency TSA Employee Leave Fund.

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Sec. 7201. Definitions.

Sec. 7202. Payroll support program.

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Sec. 7401. Funding for consumer product safety fund to protect consumers from potentially dangerous products related to COVID-19.

Sec. 7402. Funding for E-Rate support for emergency educational connections and devices.

Sec. 7403. Funding for Department of Commerce Inspector General.

Sec. 7404. Federal Trade Commission funding for COVID-19 related work.

Subtitle E—Science and Technology

Sec. 7501. National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Sec. 7502. National Science Foundation.

Subtitle F—Corporation for Public Broadcasting

Sec. 7601. Support for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

TITLE VIII—COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS

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Sec. 8002. Funding for availability of medical care and health needs.

Sec. 8003. Funding for supply chain modernization.

Sec. 8004. Funding for State homes.

Sec. 8005. Funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs Office of Inspector General.

Sec. 8006. COVID-19 veteran rapid retraining assistance program.

Sec. 8007. Prohibition on copayments and cost sharing for veterans during emergency relating to COVID-19.

Sec. 8008. Emergency Department of Veterans Affairs Employee Leave Fund.

TITLE IX—COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

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Sec. 9012. Extension of emergency unemployment relief for governmental entities and nonprofit organizations.

Sec. 9013. Extension of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation.

Sec. 9014. Extension of full Federal funding of the first week of compensable regular unemployment for States with no waiting week.

Sec. 9015. Extension of emergency State staffing flexibility.

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Sec. 9017. Extension of temporary financing of short-time compensation payments in States with programs in law.

Sec. 9018. Extension of temporary financing of short-time compensation agreements for States without programs in law.

PART 2—EXTENSION OF FFCA UNEMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS

Sec. 9021. Extension of temporary assistance for States with advances.
Sec. 9022. Extension of full Federal funding of extended unemployment compensation.

PART 3—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FUNDING FOR TIMELY, ACCURATE, AND EQUITABLE PAYMENT

Sec. 9031. Funding for administration.
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Subtitle B—Emergency Assistance to Families Through Home Visiting Programs

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Sec. 9301. Additional funding for aging and disability services programs.

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Sec. 9501. Preservation health benefits for workers.

Subtitle G—Promoting Economic Security

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Sec. 9601. 2021 recovery rebates to individuals.
Sec. 9611. Child tax credit improvements for 2021.
Sec. 9612. Application of child tax credit in possession.

PART 3—EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT

Sec. 9621. Strengthening the earned income tax credit for individuals with no qualifying children.
Sec. 9622. Taxpayer eligible for child tax credit in case of qualifying children who fail to meet certain identification requirements.
Sec. 9623. Credit allowed in case of certain separated spouses.
Sec. 9624. Modification of disqualified investment income test.
Sec. 9625. Application of earned income tax credit in possessions of the United States.
Sec. 9626. Temporary special rule for determining earned income for purposes of earned income tax credit.

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Sec. 9651. Extension of employee retention credit.
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Sec. 9661. Improving affordability by expanding premium assistance for consumers.
Sec. 9662. Temporary extension of limitations on reconciliation of tax credits for coverage under a qualified health plan with advance payments of such credit.
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Sec. 9672. Tax treatment of targeted EIDL advances.
Sec. 9673. Tax treatment of restaurant revitalization grants.
Sec. 9674. Modification of exceptions for reporting of third party network transactions.
Sec. 9675. Modification of treatment of student loan forgiveness.
Sec. 9701. Temporary delay in designation of multijob employers as in danger, critical, or declining status.
Sec. 9702. Temporary extension of the funding improvement and rehabilitation periods for multijob employer pension plans in critical and endangered status for 2020 or 2021.
Sec. 9703. Adjustments to funding standard account rules.
Sec. 9704. Special financial assistance program for financially troubled multimultiple employer plans.
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Sec. 9707. Modification of special rules for minimum funding standards for community newspaper plans.
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Subtitle I—Child Care for Workers

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Subtitle J—Medicaid
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Sec. 9815. Extension of 100 percent Federal medical assistance percentage to Urban Indian Health Organizations and Native Hawaiian Health Care Systems.
Sec. 9816. Sunset of limit on maximum rebate amount for single source drugs and innovator multiple source drugs.
Sec. 9817. Additional support for Medicaid home and community-based services during the COVID–19 emergency.
Sec. 9818. Funding for State strike teams for resident and employee safety in nursing facilities.
Sec. 9819. Special rule for the period of a declared public health emergency related to coronavirus.

Subtitle K—Children’s Health Insurance Program

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Sec. 10002. United States Agency for International Development operations.
Sec. 10003. Global response.
Sec. 10004. Humanitarian response.
Sec. 10005. Multilateral assistance.

TITLE X—COMMUNITY ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
Sec. 10001. Department of State operations.
Sec. 10002. United States Agency for International Development operations.
Sec. 10003. Global response.
Sec. 10004. Humanitarian response.
Sec. 10005. Multilateral assistance.

TITLE VII—COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS
related entities, as determined by the Secretary, that may receive, store, process, and distribute food items;

(3) to make grants and loans for small mid-sized processors or distributors, seafood processing facilities and processing vessels, farmers markets, producers, or other organizations to respond to COVID-19, including for measures to protect workers against COVID-19; and

(4) to make loans and grants and provide other assistance to maintain and improve food and agricultural supply chain resiliency.

(c) ANIMAL HEALTH.—

(1) COVID–19 ANIMAL SURVEILLANCE.—The Secretary shall conduct monitoring and surveillance of susceptible animals for incidence of SARS-CoV-2.

(2) FUNDING.—Out of the amounts made available under subsection (a), the Secretary shall use $300,000,000 to carry out this subsection.

(d) OVERTIME FEES.—

(1) SMALL ESTABLISHMENT; VERY SMALL ESTABLISHMENT DEFINITIONS.—The terms “small establishment” and “very small establishment” have the meaning given those terms in the final rule entitled “Pathogen Reduction; Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Systems” published in the Federal Register on July 25, 1996 (61 Fed. Reg. 38806).

(2) OVERTIME COST REDUCTION.—Notwithstanding section 10703 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 2219a), the Act of June 5, 1948 (21 U.S.C. 655), the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 456), and section 24 of the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1033), and any regulations promulgated by the Department of Agriculture implementing such provisions of law and subject to the availability of funds under paragraph (3), the Secretary of Agriculture shall reduce the amount of overtime inspection of federally inspected small establishments and very small establishments engaged in meat, poultry, or egg products processing and subject to the requirements of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 411 et seq.), or the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1031 et seq.), for inspection activities carried out during the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(3) FUNDING.—Out of the amounts made available under subsection (a), the Secretary shall use $300,000,000 to carry out this subsection.

SEC. 1002. EMERGENCY RURAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS FOR RURAL HEALTH CARE.

(a) GRANTS.—(A) The Secretary of Agriculture (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) shall—

(1) increase capacity for vaccine distribution;

(2) provide medical supplies to increase medical surge capacity;

(3) reimburse for revenue lost during the COVID–19 pandemic, including nutritional assistance to vulnerable individuals, as approved by the Secretary;

(4) increase telehealth capabilities, including underlying health care information systems;

(5) provide small grants and grants for large equipment structures to provide health care services, including vaccine administration or testing;

(6) support staffing needs for vaccine administration or testing; and

(7) engage in any other efforts to support rural development determined to be critical to addressing the COVID–19 pandemic, including—

(A) to provide outreach, mediation, financial training, capacity building training, cooperative development training and support, and other technical assistance on issues concerning food, agriculture, agricultural credit, agricultural extension, rural development, or nutrition to socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, or forest landowners, or other members of socially disadvantaged groups;

(B) to use not less than 5 percent of the total amount of funding provided under subsection (a) to provide grants and loans to improve land access for socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, or forest landowners, or to others having issues related to heirs’ property in a manner as determined by the Secretary; and

(C) to use not less than 0.5 percent of the total amount of funding provided under subsection (a) to—

(i) fund the activities of one or more equity commissions that will address racial equity issues within the Department of Agriculture and its programs;

(ii) use the amounts otherwise available under subsection (a) to—

(A) to provide financial assistance to socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, or forest landowners, or other members of socially disadvantaged groups;

(B) to use the amounts otherwise available under subsection (a) to support and supplement agricultural research, education, and extension, as well as scholarships and programs that provide internships and pathways to Federal employment, by—

(I) providing not less than 0.5 percent of the total amount of funding provided under subsection (a) at colleges or universities eligible to receive Federal grants under the Act commonly known as the “Second Morrill Act” (7 U.S.C. 321 et seq.), including Tuskegee University; and

(II) to use not less than 1 percent of the total amount of funding provided under subsection (a) at Alaska Native serving institutions and Native Hawaiian serving institutions eligible to receive grants under subsections (a) and (b), respectively, of section 1419B of the National Agric. Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3156);

(C) to use not less than 1 percent of the total amount of funding provided under subsection (a) at Hispanic-serving institutions eligible to receive grants under section 1455 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3161); and

(D) to use not less than 1 percent of the total amount of funding provided under subsection (a) at Black-serving institutions eligible to receive grants under section 1455 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3161); and

(E) to use not less than 1 percent of the total amount of funding provided under subsection (a) at Historically Black colleges and universities located in the United States, as referred to in section 1489 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3302).

(b) USES.—An eligible applicant to whom a grant is awarded under this section may use the funds made available by this section to—

(1) reimburse for revenue lost during the COVID–19 pandemic;

(2) construct temporary or permanent structures to make loans and grants and provide assistance for vaccine administration or testing;

(3) reimburse for revenue lost during the COVID–19 pandemic;

(4) support staffing needs for vaccine administration or testing; and

(5) engage in any other efforts to support rural development determined to be critical to addressing the COVID–19 pandemic, including—

(A) to provide outreach, mediation, financial training, capacity building training, cooperative development training and support, and other technical assistance on issues concerning food, agriculture, agricultural credit, agricultural extension, rural development, or nutrition to socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, or forest landowners, or other members of socially disadvantaged groups;

(B) to use the amounts otherwise available under subsection (a) to support and supplement agricultural research, education, and extension, as well as scholarships and programs that provide internships and pathways to Federal employment, by—

(I) providing not less than 0.5 percent of the total amount of funding provided under subsection (a) at colleges or universities eligible to receive Federal grants under the Act commonly known as the “Second Morrill Act” (7 U.S.C. 321 et seq.), including Tuskegee University; and

(II) to use not less than 1 percent of the total amount of funding provided under subsection (a) at Alaska Native serving institutions and Native Hawaiian serving institutions eligible to receive grants under subsections (a) and (b), respectively, of section 1419B of the National Agric. Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3156);

(C) to use not less than 1 percent of the total amount of funding provided under subsection (a) at Hispanic-serving institutions eligible to receive grants under section 1455 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3161); and

(D) to use not less than 1 percent of the total amount of funding provided under subsection (a) at Black-serving institutions eligible to receive grants under section 1455 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3161); and

(E) to use not less than 1 percent of the total amount of funding provided under subsection (a) at Historically Black colleges and universities located in the United States, as referred to in section 1489 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3302).
disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, or forest landowners that are former farm loan borrowers that suffered related adverse actions or past discrimination or bias in Department of Agriculture programs as determined by the Secretary.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NONINDUSTRIAL PRIVATE FOREST LAND.—The term “nonindustrial private forest land” has the meaning given the term in section 1201(a)(18) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3801(a)(18)).

(2) SOциально DISADVANTAGED FARMER, RANCHER, OR FOREST LANDOWNER.—The term “socially disadvantaged farmer, rancher, or forest landowner” means a farmer, rancher, or owner or operator of nonindustrial private forest land who is a member of a socially disadvantaged group.

(3) SOcially DISADVANTAGED GROUP.—The term “socially disadvantaged group” has the meaning given the term in section 251(a)(1) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 2279(a)).

SEC. 1007. USE OF THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR COMMODITIES AND COMMODITY-RELATED PROJECTS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there are appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $400,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for the Commodity Credit Corporation to acquire and make available commodities under sections 406(b) of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1736(b)) and for expenses under such section.

Subtitle B—Nutrition

SEC. 1101. SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) VALUE OF BENEFITS.—Section 702(a) of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) is amended by striking “June 30, 2021” and inserting “September 30, 2021”.

(b) SNAP ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is hereby appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $1,150,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, with amounts to be obligated for each of fiscal years 2021, 2022, and 2023, for the costs of State administrative expenses associated with carrying out this section and administering the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), of which—

(1) $15,000,000 shall be for necessary expenses of the Secretariat (as in this subsection referred to as the “Secretary”) for management and oversight of the program; and

(2) $1,135,000,000 shall be for the Secretary to make grants to each State agency for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2023 as follows:

(A) 75 percent of the amounts available shall be allocated to States based on the share of each State of households that participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program reported to the Department of Agriculture for the most recent 12-month period for which data are available, adjusted by the Secretary (as of the date of the enactment of this Act) for participation in disaster programs under section 5(h) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2014(h));

(B) 25 percent of the amounts available shall be allocated to States based on the increase in the number of households that participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program as reported to the Department of Agriculture for the most recent 12-month period for which data are available, adjusted by the Secretary (as of the date of the enactment of this Act) for participation in disaster programs under section 5(h) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2014(h)).

SEC. 1102. ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR SNAP ONLINE PURCHASING AND TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) FUNDING.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $25,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to carry out this section.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary of Agriculture may use the amounts made available pursuant to subsection (a) to—

(1) to make technological improvements to improve online purchasing in the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);

(2) to modernize electronic benefit transfer technology;

(3) to support the mobile technologies demonstration projects and the use of mobile technologies authorized under section 7(h)(14) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2016(h)(14)); and

(4) to provide technical assistance to educate retailers on the process and technical requirements for the online acceptance of the supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits, for mobile payments, and for electronic benefit transfer modernization initiatives.

SEC. 1103. NATIONAL PHYSICAL ACCESS IMPLICATIONS FOR NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

Section 704 of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) is amended by—

(1) by striking “In addition” and inserting the following:

(a) COVID-19 RESPONSE FUNDING.—In addition;

(2) by adding at the end the following—

“(b) ADDITIONAL FUNDING.—In addition to any other funds made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $1,000,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2021, for the Secretary of Agriculture to make grants to the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and American Samoa for nutrition assistance, of which $30,000,000 shall be available to provide grants to the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands for such assistance.”.

SEC. 1104. COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $37,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022.

(a) PROGRAM FOR AT-RISK SCHOOL CHILDREN.—Beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary may, to respond to challenges relating to that public health emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) on January 31, 2020, for the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), and in response to challenges relating to that public health emergency, the Secretary may, in carrying out the program, increase the amount of a cash-value voucher under a qualified food package to an amount that is less than or equal to $35.

(c) APPLICATION OF INCREASED AMOUNT OF CASH-VALUE VOUCHER TO STATE AGENCIES.—

(1) NOTIFICATION.—An increase to the amount of the cash-value voucher under subsection (b) shall apply to any State agency that notifies the Secretary of—

(A) the intent to use that increased amount, without further application; and

(B) the applicable period selected by the State agency during which that increased amount shall apply.

(2) USE OF INCREASED AMOUNT.—A State agency that makes a notification to the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall use the increased amount described in that paragraph—

(A) during the applicable period described in that notification; and

(B) only during a single applicable period.

(d) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary under subsection (b), and the authority of a State agency to increase the amount of a cash-value voucher under subsection (c), shall terminate on September 30, 2022.

SEC. 1105. MEALS AND SUPPLEMENTS REIMBURSEMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE NOT ATTAINED THE AGE OF 25.

(a) PROGRAM FOR AT-RISK SCHOOL CHILDREN.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this section, notwithstanding paragraph (1)(A) of section 17(r) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1766n), January 31, 2020, for the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) emergency declared under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d), the Secretary shall...
TITLE II—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Subtitle A—Education Matters

PART I—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SEC. 1200. PANDEMIC EBT PROGRAM.

Section 1161 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (7 U.S.C. 2021 note; Public Law 116-137) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “During fiscal years 2020 and 2021” and inserting “In any school year in which there is a public health emergency designation;”

(B) by inserting “or in a covered summer period following a school session” after “in session”;

(2) in subsection (g), by striking “During fiscal year 2020, the” and inserting “The”;

(3) in subsection (h)(1)—

(A) by inserting “either” after “at least 1 child enrolled in such a covered child care facility and”;

(B) by inserting “or a Department of Agriculture grant-funded nutrition assistance program in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, or American Samoa” before “shall be eligible to receive assistance”;

(4) by redesignating subsections (i) and (j) as subsections (j) and (k), respectively;

(5) by inserting after subsection (h) the following:

“(1) EMERGENCIES DURING SUMMER.—The Secretary of Agriculture may permit a State agency to extend a State agency plan approved under subsection (b) for not more than 90 days for the purpose of operating the plan during a covered summer period, during which time schools participating in the school lunch program under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act or the school breakfast program under section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773) and covered child care facilities shall be deemed closed for purposes of this section.”

(6) in subsection (i) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (6) as paragraphs (3) through (7), respectively;

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) COVERED SUMMER PERIOD.—The term ‘covered summer period’ means a summer period that follows a school year during which there was a public health emergency designation;”

and

(C) in paragraph (5) (as so redesignated), by striking “or another coronavirus with pandemic potential”; and

(D) by adding subsection (k) (as so redesignated), by inserting “Federal agencies” before “State agencies”.

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services in local educational agencies and continue to employ existing staff of the local educational agency. 

(f) STATE FUNDING.—With funds not otherwise available under section 2001 of this Act, a State—

(1) shall reserve not less than 5 percent of the total amount of grant funds awarded to the State under this section to carry out, directly or through grants or contracts, the implementation of evidence-based summer enrichment programs, and ensure such programs respond to students’ academic, social, and emotional needs and address the disproportionate impact of the coronavirus on the student populations described in section 1111(b)(2)(B)(xii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311(b)(2)(B)(xii)), students experiencing homelessness, and children and youth in foster care, including by providing additional support to local educational agencies to fully address such impacts; 

(2) shall reserve not less than 1 percent of the total amount of grant funds awarded to the State under this section to carry out, directly or through grants or contracts, the implementation of evidence-based summer enrichment programs, and ensure such programs respond to students’ academic, social, and emotional needs and address the disproportionate impact of the coronavirus on the student populations described in section 1111(b)(2)(B)(xii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311(b)(2)(B)(xii)), students experiencing homelessness, and children and youth in foster care; and

(3) shall reserve not less than 1 percent of the total amount of grant funds awarded to the State under this section to carry out, directly or through grants or contracts, the implementation of evidence-based summer enrichment programs, and ensure such programs respond to students’ academic, social, and emotional needs and address the disproportionate impact of the coronavirus on the student populations described in section 1111(b)(2)(B)(xii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311(b)(2)(B)(xii)), students experiencing homelessness, and children and youth in foster care; and

(4) may reserve not more than one-half of 1 percent of the total amount of grant funds awarded to the State under this section to carry out, directly or through grants or contracts, the implementation of evidence-based summer enrichment programs, and ensure such programs respond to students’ academic, social, and emotional needs and address the disproportionate impact of the coronavirus on the student populations described in section 1111(b)(2)(B)(xii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311(b)(2)(B)(xii)), students experiencing homelessness, and children and youth in foster care; and

(g) REALLOCATION.—A State shall return to the Secretary any funds received under this section that the State does not award within 30 days after receiving the allocation of funds described in paragraph (d)(1), a plan for the safe return to in-person instruction and continuity of services.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the terms “child”, “children with disabilities”, “distance education”, “elementary school districts”, “evidence-based”, “elementary school”, “secondary school”, “local educational agency”, “parent”, “Secretary”, “State educational agency”, and “technology” have the meanings given those terms in section 1101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7211); 

(2) the term “full-service community school” has the meaning given that term in section 4222(d)(3) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7272(d)(3)); and

(3) means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(i) SAFE RETURN TO IN-PERSON INSTRUCTION.—

(1) In addition to amounts otherwise available through the Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools Program, there is appropriated to the Department of Education for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $2,750,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, for making allocations to Governors under the Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools Program to provide services or assistance to non-public schools that enroll a significant percentage of low-income students and are most impacted by the qualifying emergency. 

(b) LIMITATIONS.—Funds provided under subsection (a) shall not be used to provide reimbursements to non-public schools.

(c) SEC. 2002. HIGHER EDUCATION EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Department of Education for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $39,584,570,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, for providing grants to eligible higher education institutions to address the disproportionate impact of the coronavirus, the Secretary of Education may, in the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (division M of Public Law 116–260), except that—

(1) subsection (a)(1) of such section 314 shall be applied by substituting “91 percent” for “89 percent”;

(2) subsection (a)(2) of such section 314 shall be applied—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by substituting “under the heading ‘Higher Education’ in the Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2020” for “in the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94)”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by substituting “under the heading ‘Higher Education’ in the Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2020” for “in the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94)”;

(3) an institution that receives an allocation apportioned in accordance with clause (ii) of section 314(a)(4) of such section 314 for “in the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94)”;

(4) subsection (a)(4) of such section 314 shall be applied by substituting “1 percent” for “3 percent”;

(5) except as provided in paragraphs (7) and (9) of subsection (d) of such section 314, an institution shall use a portion of funds received under this section to—

(A) implement evidence-based practices to monitor and suppress coronavirus in accordance with public health guidelines; and

(B) conduct outreach to financial aid applicants about the opportunity to receive a financial aid adjustment due to the recent unemployment of a family member or independent student, or other circumstances, described in section 479A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a).

(2) In making allocations under this section—

(A) subsection (b) of such section 314; 

(B) paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of such section 314; 

(C) paragraphs (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), and (8) of subsection (d) of such section 314; 

(D) subsections (e) and (f) of such section 314; and

(E) section 316 of the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (division M of Public Law 116–260); and

(3) an institution that receives an allocation under this section—

(A) shall maintain support for elementary and secondary education and for higher education (which shall include State funding to institutions of higher education and State need-based financial aid, and shall not include support for capital projects or debt service or interest and fees paid by students), in each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023 at least at the proportional levels of such State's support for elementary and secondary education and for higher education relative to such State's overall spending, averaged over fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

(b) WAIVER.—For the purpose of relieving fiscal burdens incurred by States in preventing, preparing for, and responding to the coronavirus, the Secretary of Education may waive any maintenance of effort requirements associated with the Education Stabilization Fund.

(c) STATE MAINTENANCE OF EQUITY.—

(1) HIGH-NEED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—As a condition of receiving funds under section 2001, a State educational agency shall not, in fiscal year 2022 or 2023, reduce State funding (as calculated on a per-pupil basis) for any high-need local educational agency in the State by an amount that exceeds the overall per-pupil reduction in State funds, if any, across all local educational agencies in such State in such fiscal year.

(2) HIGHEST POVERTY LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), as a condition of receiving funds under section 2001, a State educational agency shall not, in fiscal year 2022 or 2023, reduce State funding (as calculated on a per-pupil basis) for any high-poverty local educational agency in the State by an amount that exceeds the overall per-pupil reduction in State funds, if any, across all local educational agencies in such State in such fiscal year.

(d) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY MAINTENANCE OF EQUITY FOR HIGH-POVERTY SCHOOLS.—

(1) In General.—As a condition of receiving funds under section 2001, a local educational agency shall not, in fiscal year 2022 or 2023—

(A) reduce per-pupil funding (from combined State and local funding) for any high-poverty school served by such local educational agency by an amount that exceeds—

(i) the total reduction in local educational agency funding (from combined State and local funding) for all schools served by the local educational agency in such fiscal year (if any); and

(ii) the number of children enrolled in all schools served by the local educational agency in such fiscal year; or
(B) reduce per-pupil, full-time equivalent staff in any high-poverty school by an amount that exceeds—
(i) the total reduction in full-time equivalent staff by such local educational agency in fiscal year 2022 or 2023 that meets at least 1 of the following criteria in such fiscal year:
(A) such local educational agency has a total enrollment of less than 1,000 students;
(B) such local educational agency operates a single school;
(C) such local educational agency serves all students within each grade span with a single school;
(D) such local educational agency demonstrates an exceptional or uncontrollable circumstance, such as unpredictable changes in student enrollment or a precipitous decline in the financial resources of such agency, as determined by the Secretary of Education.
(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION; SECONDARY EDUCATION.—For purposes of this section, if a fiscal year is an academic school year, "primary education" and "secondary education" have the meaning given such terms under State law.
(2) HIGHEST POVERTY LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—"Highest poverty local educational agency" means a local educational agency that is among the group of local educational agencies in the State that—
(A) in rank order, have the highest percentages of economically disadvantaged students in the State, on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available from the Department of Commerce (or, for local educational agencies for which no such data are available, other data as the Secretary of Education determines are satisfactory); and
(B) collectively serve not less than 20 percent of the State’s total enrollment of students served by all local educational agencies in the State.
(3) HIGHEST-NEED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term "high-need local educational agency" means a local educational agency that is among the group of local educational agencies in the State that—
(A) in rank order, have the highest percentages of economically disadvantaged students in the State, on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available from the Department of Commerce (or, for local educational agencies for which no such data are available, other data as the Secretary of Education determines are satisfactory); and
(B) collectively serve not less than 50 percent of the State’s total enrollment of students served by all local educational agencies in the State.
(4) HIGH-POVERTY SCHOOL.—(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "high-poverty school" means, with respect to a school served by a local educational agency, a school that is in the highest quartile of schools served by such local educational agency based on the percentage of economically disadvantaged students served by such local educational agency.
(B) DETERMINATION.—In making the determination under subparagraph (A), a State shall—
(1) be subject to the master calendar requirements under section 482 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(d));
(2) be subject to the master calendar requirements under section 482 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(d)) and the Department of Education for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $35,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, for the Department of Education to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, and for the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Education to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, and for such purposes as determined by the Secretary, to be allocated not more than 30 calendar days after the date of enactment of this Act.
(3) National Technical Institute for the Deaf. In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Department of Education for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $15,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2024, for Program Administration within the Department of Education to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, and for salaries and expenses necessary to implement this part.
(c) FUNDING FOR THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.—(a) AMOUNTS FOR IDEA.—There is appropriated to the Secretary of Education for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $100,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, for the Institute of Education Sciences to carry out research related to addressing learning loss caused by the coronavirus among the student subgroups described in section 1111(b)(2)(B)(ii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (20 U.S.C. 6311(b)(2)(B)(ii)) and students experiencing homelessness and children and youth in foster care, and to disseminate such findings to State educational agencies and local educational agencies and other appropriate entities.
other amounts appropriated or made available for the applicable purpose.

PART 2—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 2021. NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $125,000,000, to remain available until expended, under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as follows:

(1) Forty percent shall be for grants, and relevant administrative expenses, to State agencies and regional arts organizations that support organizations’ programming and general operating expenses to cover up to 100 percent of the costs of the programs which the grants support, to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the coronavirus.

(2) Sixty percent shall be for direct grants, and relevant administrative expenses, that support organizations’ programming and general operating expenses to cover up to 100 percent of the costs of the programs which the grants support, to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the coronavirus.

SEC. 2022. NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $135,000,000, to remain available until expended, under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as follows:

(1) Forty percent shall be for grants, and relevant administrative expenses, to State humanities councils that support humanities organizations’ programming and general operating expenses to cover up to 100 percent of the costs of the programs which the grants support, to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the coronavirus.

(2) Sixty percent shall be for direct grants, and relevant administrative expenses, that support humanities organizations’ programming and general operating expenses to cover up to 100 percent of the costs of the programs which the grants support, to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the coronavirus.

SEC. 2023. INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Institute of Museum and Library Services for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $2,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, to carry out COVID–19 related worker protection activities, and for the Office of Inspector General for oversight of the Secretary’s activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID–19.

(2) ALLOCATION OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts appropriated under this subsection (a) shall be allocated as follows:

(a) Not less than $100,000,000 shall be for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to carry out Susan Harwood training grants and not less than $5,000,000 shall be for enforcement activities related to COVID–19 at high risk workplaces including inspections and penalty processing facilities, agricultural workplaces and correctional facilities.

(b) $12,500,000 shall be for the Office of Inspector General.

Subtitle C—Human Services and Community Supports

SEC. 2201. CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) CHILDCARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDING.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $14,990,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, to carry out the program authorized under section 658C of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858m), without regard to requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 658E(c)(3)(E) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 9858m(c)(3)(E), 9858e), Payments made to States, territories, Indian Tribes, and Tribal organizations are authorized to use such funds to provide child care assistance to help child care providers implement policies in line with guidance from the Secretary of Health and Human Services to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the coronavirus.

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $35,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, for the costs of technical assistance and conducting research and evaluation policies in line with guidance from the Secretary of Health and Human Services to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the coronavirus.

SEC. 2202. CHILD CARE STABILIZATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVID–19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY.—The term ‘‘COVID–19 public health emergency’’ means the public health emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242d), as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the COVID–19 public health emergency.

(2) ELIGIBLE CHILD CARE PROVIDER.—The term ‘‘eligible child care provider’’ means:

(A) an eligible child care provider as defined in section 658P of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858m); or

(B) a child care provider that is licensed, regulated, or registered in the State, territory, or Indian Tribe on the date of enactment of this Act and meets all of the requirements of section 658E(c)(3), and in section 658G, of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858c(c)(3), 9858e). Such grant shall be allotted in accordance with section 6580 of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858).

(3) STATE RESERVATIONS AND SUBGRANTS.—(A) RESERVATION.—A lead agency for a State that receives a child care stabilization grant pursuant to this section (c) shall reserve not more than 10 percent of such grant funds to administer subgrants, to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the coronavirus.

(b) GRANTS.—From the amounts appropriated to carry out this section, the Secretary shall make grants to lead agencies for child care stabilization grants, without regard to the requirements in paragraphs (c) and (d) of section 658E(c)(3), and in section 658G, of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858c(c)(3), 9858e). Such grant shall be allotted in accordance with section 6580 of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858).

(c) ELIGIBILITY.—(1) STATE RESERVATIONS AND SUBGRANTS.—(A) RESERVATION.—A lead agency for a State that receives a child care stabilization grant pursuant to this section (c) shall reserve not more than 10 percent of such grant funds to administer subgrants, to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the coronavirus.

(b) ALLOCATION OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts appropriated for this section and under the authority of section 6580 of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858m) and this section, the Secretary shall make grants to States, territories, Indian Tribes, and Tribal organizations from funds made available under this subsection to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the coronavirus.

(c)蝠 eived grants support, to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the coronavirus.

(d) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $35,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, for the costs of technical assistance and conducting research and for the administrative costs to carry out this section and section 2202 of this subtitle.

(e) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts made available under this section shall be used to supplement and not supplant other Federal, State, and local public funds expended to provide child care services for eligible individuals.

(b) ALLOCATION OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts appropriated for this section and under the authority of section 6580 of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858m) and this section, the Secretary shall make grants to States, territories, Indian Tribes, and Tribal organizations from funds made available under this subsection to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the coronavirus.

(c) ELIGIBLE CHILD CARE PROVIDER.—The term ‘‘eligible child care provider’’ means:

(A) an eligible child care provider as defined in section 658P of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858m); or

(B) a child care provider that is licensed, regulated, or registered in the State, territory, or Indian Tribe on the date of enactment of this Act and meets all of the requirements of section 658E(c)(3), and in section 658G, of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858c(c)(3), 9858e). Such grant shall be allotted in accordance with section 6580 of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858).

Subpart D—Child Care Services

SEC. 2203. GRANT FUNDING FOR THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Labor for fiscal year 2021, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $135,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for the Wage and Hour Division, the Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs, the Office of the Solicitor, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to carry out COVID–19 related worker protection activities, and for the Office of Inspector General for oversight of the Secretary’s activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID–19.

(b) ALLOCATION OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts appropriated under this subsection (a) shall be allocated as follows:

(1) Not less than $100,000,000 shall be for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to carry out Susan Harwood training grants and not less than $5,000,000 shall be for enforcement activities related to COVID–19 at high risk workplaces including inspections and penalty processing facilities, agricultural workplaces and correctional facilities.

(2) $12,500,000 shall be for the Office of Inspector General.
In addition to amounts otherwise available, there are appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $1,000,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, to carry out the Head Start Program, including for Federal administrative expenses. After reserving funds for Federal administrative expenses, the Secretary shall allocate all remaining amounts to Head Start agencies for one-time grants, and shall allocate to each Head Start agency an amount that bears the same ratio to the portion available for allocation to each State or a recipient of funds from the Head Start Program that receives funds through such a grant under section 306(a) and obligated in a fiscal year to the amount of funds obligated in the preceding fiscal year for that Head Start agency.

(b) FUND ALLOCATIONS.—Amounts made available to carry out this title shall be used to support culturally specific community-based organizations to provide culturally specific activities to survivors of sexual assault and domestic violence, to address emergent needs resulting from the COVID–19 public health emergency and other public health concerns, and to support culturally specific community-based organizations that provide culturally specific activities to survivors of sexual assault and domestic violence.

(c) MANAGEMENT OF FUND ALLOCATIONS.—The Secretary shall carry out this title in a manner that ensures that the allocations provided under section 306(c)(4) and section 308(d)(3) shall apply; and—

(d) PROVISION OF GRANTS.—The Secretary shall make grants under subsection (a) to provide financial support to Head Start agencies to enhance services and meeting the emergency needs of Head Start children and families disproportionately impacted by COVID–19 and other public health concerns, including for expenses authorized under section 112(a)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 112(a)(2)) and on a priority basis.

(e) USE OF FUNDS.—From funds appropriated, the following amounts, to remain available until expended, shall be used—

(1) $852,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, to carry out the program authorized under section 203 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5116), which shall be allotted without regard to section 204(4) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5116d(4)) and shall be made available to States in accordance with section 203 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5116b), except that—

(A) in subsection (b)(1)(A) of such section 203, ‘‘100 percent’’ shall be deemed to be ‘‘70 percent’’; and

(B) subsection (b)(1)(B) and (c) of such section 203 shall not apply; and

(2) $100,000,000 for carrying out the State program authorized under section 106 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106a), which shall be allotted without regard to section 112(a)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 112(a)(2)).
(5) National Senior Service Corps—$30,000,000 shall be used for the purposes described in section 200 of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 21601).

(6) Indian Health Service—$75,000,000 shall be used for the Corporation for National and Community Service for administrative expenses to carry out programs and activities funded by subsection (a).

(7) Office of Inspector General—$99,000,000 shall be used for the Office of Inspector General of the Corporation for National and Community Service for salaries and expenses necessary for oversight and audit of programs and activities funded by subsection (a).

SEC. 2301. FUNTING FOR COVID–19 VACCINE ACTIVITIES AT THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION.

(a) In general.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $7,500,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the National Covid-19 Response Fund, for provision of supplemental funding to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (in this subsection referred to as the “Centers”) for activities that would receive under the alternative allocation.

(b) Alternative allocation.—The term “alternative allocation” means an allocation to each State, territory, or locality calculated using the percentage derived from the allocation formula described in subsection (a), providing supplemental funding to any State, locality, or territory that received less of the amounts that were appropriated under title III of division A or division B of this Act to be used for vaccination grants to be issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (as defined in section 505 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 248b–3a)), and for payment to the Trust for the provision of educational awards pursuant to section 145(a)(1)(A) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12601(a)(1)(A)).

Subtitle D—Public Health

SEC. 2302. FUNDING FOR COVID–19 VACCINE CONFIDENCE ACTIVITIES.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $500,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out activities to protect the public health through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—

(1) to strengthen vaccine confidence in the United States, including its territories and possessions;

(2) to provide further information and education with respect to vaccines licensed under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262) or authorized under section 364 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bb–3); and

(3) to improve rates of vaccination throughout the United States, including its territories and possessions, including through activities described in section 313 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by section 311 of division BB of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260).

SEC. 2303. FUNDING FOR SUPPLY CHAIN FOR COVID–19 VACCINES, THERAPEUTICS, AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $47,800,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses with respect to research, development, manufacturing, production, and the purchase of vaccines, therapeutics, and ancillary medical products and supplies to prevent, prepare, or respond to—

(1) SARS-CoV-2 or any viral variant mutating therefrom with pandemic potential; and

(2) COVID–19 and other diseases with potential for creating a pandemic.

SEC. 2304. FUNDING FOR COVID–19 VACCINE, THERAPEUTIC, AND DEVICE ACTIVITIES AT THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $47,800,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the evaluation of performance, safety, and effectiveness, including with respect to emerging COVID–19 variants, of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics approved, cleared, licensed, or authorized for the treatment, prevention, or diagnosis of COVID–19; facilitation of advanced continuous manufacturing activities related to production of vaccines and related materials; and conducting and inspecting of the manufacturing of vaccines, therapeutics, and devices delayed or canceled due to shortages of vaccines, therapeutics, and devices approved, cleared, licensed, or authorized for the treatment, prevention, or diagnosis of COVID–19 by the Food and Drug Administration.

SEC. 2305. REDUCED COST-SHARING.

(a) In general.—Section 1402 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is amended by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g) and by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection:

"(i) Special Rule for Individuals Who Receive Unemployment Compensation During 2021.—For purposes of this section, in the case of an individual who has received, or has been approved to receive, unemployment compensation for any week beginning during 2021, for the plan year in which such week begins—

"(1) such individual shall be treated as meeting the requirements of subsection (b)(2), and

"(2) for purposes of subsections (c) and (d), there shall not be taken into account any income of the individual in excess of 133 percent of the poverty line for a family of the size involved.",

(b) Effective date.—The amendment made by this section shall apply for plan years beginning after December 31, 2020.

Subtitle E—Testing

SEC. 2401. FUNDING FOR COVID–19 TESTING, CONTACT TRACING, AND MITIGATION ACTIVITIES.

(a) In general.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services in this subtitle referred to as the “Secretary”) for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $47,800,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out activities to detect, diagnose, trace, and monitor SARS-CoV-2 and COVID–19 infections and related strategies to mitigate the spread of COVID–19.

(b) Use of funds.—From amounts appropriated by subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) develop and implement a national, evidence-based strategy for testing, contact tracing, surveillance, and mitigation with respect to SARS-CoV-2 and COVID–19; and

(2) enter into agreements to State, local, and territorial public health departments for activities to detect, diagnose, trace, and monitor SARS-CoV-2 and COVID–19 infections and related strategies and activities to mitigate the spread of COVID–19; and

(3) support the development, manufacturing, procurement, distribution, and administration of tests to detect or diagnose SARS-CoV-2 and COVID–19, including through—

(A) the development, procurement, and distribution of tests to detect or diagnose SARS-CoV-2 and COVID–19 infections and related strategies and activities to mitigate the spread of COVID–19; and

(B) support for the construction, acquisition, alteration, or renovation of facilities for the production of diagnostics and ancillary medical products and supplies where the Secretary determines that such an investment is necessary for the production of sufficient amounts of such supplies; and

(C) establish and expand Federal, State, local, and territorial testing and contact tracing capabilities, including—

(i) through investments in laboratory capacities, and research and development, and academic and research laboratories, or other laboratories that could be used for processing of COVID-19 testing;
(ii) community-based testing sites and community-based organizations; or
(iii) mobile health units, particularly in medically underserved areas; and
(B) am to protect and isolate contacts.
(3) enhance information technology, data modernization, and reporting, including improving the support system for sharing of data related to public health capabilities;
(6) award grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with, State, local, and territorial public health departments to establish, expand, and sustain a public health workforce; and
(7) to cover administrative and program support costs necessary to conduct activities related to subparagraph (a).
SEC. 2402. FUNDING FOR SARS-CoV-2 GENOMIC SEQUENCING AND SURVEILLANCE.
(a) In General.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $500,000,000, to remain available until expended, to strengthen and expand activities and workforce related to genomic sequencing, analytics, and disease surveillance.
(b) Payments.—From amounts appropriated by subsection (a), the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall:
(1) expand, and improve activities to sequence genomes, identify mutations, and survey the circulation and transmission of viruses and other organisms, including strains of SARS-CoV-2;
(2) award grants or cooperative agreements to State, local, Tribal, or territorial public health departments or public health laboratories:
(A) to increase their capacity to sequence genomes of circulating strains of viruses and other organisms, including SARS-CoV-2;
(B) to identify mutations in viruses and other organisms, including SARS-CoV-2;
(C) to use genomic sequencing to identify outbreaks and clusters of diseases or infections, including COVID-19; and
(D) to develop effective disease response strategies based on genomic sequencing and surveillance data;
(3) enhance and expand the informatics capabilities of the public health workforce; and
(4) award grants for the construction, alteration, or renovation of facilities to improve genomic sequencing and surveillance capabilities at the State and local level.
SEC. 2403. FUNDING FOR GLOBAL HEALTH.
In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $7,600,000,000, to remain available until expended, for activities to be conducted acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to combat SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, and other emerging infectious disease threats globally, including efforts related to global health security, global health protection, global health promotion and response, global health protection, global immunization, and global coordination on public health.
SEC. 2404. FUNDING FOR DATA MODERNIZATION AND CRISIS RESPONSE CONTINUITY CENTER.
In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $50,000,000, to remain available until expended, for activities to be conducted acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to support public health data surveillance and analytics infrastructure modernization initiatives at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and establish, expand, and maintain efforts by the United States to develop a global early warning system to forecast and track hotspots for COVID-19, its variants, and emerging biological threats, including academic and workforce support for analytics and informatics infrastructure and data collection systems.
Subtitle F—Public Health Workforce
SEC. 2501. FUNDING FOR PUBLIC HEALTH WORKFORCE.
(a) In General.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services (in this subsection referred to as the ‘Secretary’) for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $7,600,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out activities related to establishing, and sustaining a public health workforce, including by making awards to State, local, and territorial public health departments.
(b) Use of Funds.—(1) The Secretary shall use amounts made available under subsection (a) to:
(A) serve as case investigators, contact tracers, social support specialists, community health workers, public health nurses, disease intervention specialists, epidemiologists, program managers, information technology personnel, informaticians, and policy experts, and any other positions as may be required to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19;
(B) award grants for the construction, alteration, or renovation of facilities to improve the capacity of local health departments to carry out the purposes of the activities funded under this section.
(2) Use of Funds.—(a) In General.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary the sums specified in section 338I of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254h–15).
of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $320,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for the program of payments to teaching health centers that operate graduate medical education programs under section 340H of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h) and for teaching health center development grants authorized under section 749A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293l–1).

(b) Use of Funds.—Amounts made available pursuant to subsection (a) shall be used for the following activities:

(1) For making payments to establish new approved graduate medical residency training programs pursuant to section 340H(a)(1)(C) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h(a)(1)(C)).

(2) To provide an increase to the per resident amount described in section 340(a)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h(a)(2)) of $10,000.

(3) For making payments under section 340H(a)(1)(A) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h(a)(1)(A)) to qualified teaching health centers for maintenance of filled positions at existing approved graduate medical residency training programs.

(4) For making awards under section 340H(a)(1)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h(a)(1)(B)) for the expansion of existing approved graduate medical residency training programs.

(5) For making awards under section 749A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293l–1) to teaching health centers for the purpose of establishing, expanding, or acquired primary care residency programs.

(6) To cover administrative costs and activities necessary for qualified teaching health centers receiving an increase in the amount of funds otherwise appropriated, $50,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses for making grants and contracts under title 1001 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 200).

Subtitle H—Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder

SEC. 2701. FUNDING FOR BLOCK GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $30,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the purpose described in subsection (b).

SEC. 2702. FUNDING FOR BLOCK GRANTS FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $30,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the purpose described in subsection (b).

SEC. 2703. FUNDING FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TRAINING, CARE PROVIDERS TO PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH AMONG THEIR HEALTH PROFESSIONAL WORKFORCE.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the purpose described in subsection (b).

SEC. 2704. FUNDING FOR EDUCATION AND AWARDS TO STRENGTHEN ENFORCEMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH LAW, PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH, AND SUBSTANCES OF SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER SERVICES BY HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the purpose described in subsection (b).

SEC. 2705. FUNDING FOR GRANTS FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS TO PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH AMONG THEIR HEALTH PROFESSIONAL WORKFORCE.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the purpose described in subsection (b).

SEC. 2706. FUNDING FOR LOCAL SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER SERVICES.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $30,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the purpose described in subsection (b).

SEC. 2707. FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY-BASED LOCAL BEHAVIORAL HEALTH NETWORKS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $30,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the purpose described in subsection (b).

SEC. 2708. FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL CHILD TRAUMATIC STRESS NETWORK.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the purpose described in subsection (b).
SEC. 2709. FUNDING FOR PROJECT AWARE.
In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $30,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out section 5204 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290b–33).

SEC. 2710. FUNDING FOR YOUTH SUICIDE PREVENTION.
In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $80,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out section 330M of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–19).

SEC. 2711. FUNDING FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH WORKFORCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING.
In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary, for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $100,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out section 756 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 294e–1).

SEC. 2712. FUNDING FOR PEDIATRIC MENTAL HEALTH CARE ACCESS.
In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $80,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out section 320M of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–19).

SEC. 2713. FUNDING FOR EXPANSION GRANTS FOR CERTIFIED COMMUNITY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CLINICS.
In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $420,000,000, to remain available until expended, for grants to communities and community organizations that meet the criteria for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics pursuant to section 223(a) of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note).

Subtitle I—Exchange Grant Program

SEC. 2801. ESTABLISHING A GRANT PROGRAM FOR EXCHANGE MODERNIZATION.
(a) In general.—Out of funds appropriated under subpart 2 of part B of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18011(b)) that submits to the Secretary an application at such time and in such manner, and containing such information, as specified by the Secretary, for purposes of enabling such Exchange, or any successor to such Exchange, to modernize or update any system, program, or technology utilized by such Exchange to ensure such Exchange is compliant with all applicable requirements.
(b) In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated, for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for carrying out this section.

Subtitle J—Continued Assistance to Rail Workers

SEC. 2901. ADDITION TO ENHANCED BENEFITS UNDER THE RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.
(a) In general.—Section 2(a)(5)(A) of the Railroad Retirement Act (45 U.S.C. 522(a)(5)(A)) is amended—
(1) in the first sentence—
(A) by striking ‘‘March 14, 2021’’ and inserting ‘‘September 6, 2021’’;
(B) by striking ‘‘or July 1, 2020’’ and inserting ‘‘or July 1, 2021’’;

SEC. 2902. EXTENSION OF WAIVER OF THE 7-DAY WAITING PERIOD FOR BENEFITS UNDER THE RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.
(a) In general.—Section 212(a) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9032(c)) is amended by striking ‘‘March 14, 2021’’ and inserting ‘‘September 6, 2021’’.
(b) Clarification on authority to use funds.—Funds appropriated under section 212(c) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9032(c)) shall be available to cover the cost of additional benefits provided under such section 212(a) by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a) as well as to cover the cost of such benefits payable under such section 212(a) as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.
fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $1,434,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out the Older Americans Act of 1965.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS. Amounts made available by subsection (a) shall be available as follows:

(1) $750,000,000 shall be available to carry out part C of title III of such Act.

(2) $25,000,000 shall be available to carry out title VI of such Act, including part C of such title.

(3) $460,000,000 shall be available to carry out part B of title III of such Act, including for—

(A) supportive services of the types made available under fiscal year 2020.

(B) efforts related to COVID–19 vaccination outreach, including education, communication, transportation, and other activities to facilitate vaccination.

(C) prevention and mitigation activities related to COVID–19 focused on addressing extended social isolation among older individuals, including activities for investments in technological equipment and solutions or other strategies aimed at alleviating negative health effects of social isolation due to long-term stay-at-home recommendations and restrictions related to the duration of the COVID–19 public health emergency.

(4) $44,000,000 shall be available to carry out part D of title III of such Act.

(5) $145,000,000 shall be available to carry out part E of title III of such Act.

(6) $80,000,000 shall be available to carry out the long-term care ombudsman program under title VII of such Act.

SEC. 2922. NATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTER ON GRANDFAMILIES AND KINSHIP FAMILIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Human Services for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $10,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, for the National Technical Assistance Center on Grandfamilies and Kinship Families established, directly or through grants or contracts, under section 103(c) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 and will use the funds in a manner consistent with such section.

(b) ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTER.—The Center shall—

(1) engage experts to stimulate the development of new and identify existing evidence-based, evidence-informed, and exemplary practices and programs identified under paragraph (1) to support grandfamilies and kinship families and to promote coordination of services for grandfamilies and kinship families across systems that support them;

(2) encourage and support the implementation of the evidence-based evidence-informed, and exemplary practices or programs identified under paragraph (1) to support grandfamilies and kinship families and to promote coordination of services for grandfamilies and kinship families across systems that support them;

(3) facilitate learning across States, territories, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and urban Indian organizations, serving grandfamilies and kinship families, to plan and coordinate responses to assist grandfamilies and kinship families during a national, local, territorial, and local emergencies and disasters; and

(5) assist government programs, and nonprofit and other community-based organizations, in promoting equity and implementing culturally and linguistically appropriate approaches as the programs and organizations serve grandfamilies and kinship families.

TITLE III—COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Subtitle A—Defense Production Act of 1950

SEC. 3101. COVID–19 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SUPPLIES ENHANCEMENT.

(a) SUPPORTING ENHANCED USE OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950.—In addition to funds otherwise available, there is appropriated, for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, to carry out titles I, III, and VII of such Act in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.—(1) TESTING AND DIAGNOSTIC MATERIALS.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), amounts appropriated in subsection (a) shall be used for the purchase, production (including the construction of government-owned or government-owned or government-occupied or private facilities as necessary), or distribution of medical supplies and equipment (including durable medical equipment) related to combating the COVID–19 pandemic, including—

(A) in vitro diagnostic products for the detection (including after the appearance of the virus that causes COVID–19, and the reagents and other materials necessary for producing, conducting, or administering such products, and the machinery, equipment, laboratory capacity, or other technology necessary to produce such products;

(B) face masks and personal protective equipment, including face shields, nitrile gloves, N95 filtering facepiece respirators, and any other masks or equipment (including durable medical equipment) needed to respond to the COVID–19 pandemic, technology, additional manufacturing lines or facilities, or other technology necessary to produce such equipment; and

(C) drugs, devices, and biological products that are approved, cleared, licensed, or authorized for use in treating or preventing COVID–19 and symptoms related to COVID–19, and any materials, manufacturing machinery, additional manufacturing or fill–finish lines or facilities, technology, or equipment (including durable medical equipment) necessary to produce or use such drugs, devices, and biological products (including syringes, vials, or other supplies or equipment related to delivery, distribution, or administration).

(2) RESPONSIBILITIES TO PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES.—After September 30, 2022, amounts appropriated in subsection (a) may be used for any activity authorized by paragraph (1), or any other activity necessary to respond to critical public health needs of the United States, with respect to any pathogen that the President has determined has the potential for creating a public health emergency.

Subtitle B—Housing Provisions

SEC. 2001. EMERGENCY RENTAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) FUNDING.—

(1) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated, in the case of the Secretary of the Treasury for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $21,550,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for making payments to eligible grantees under this section—

(2) RESERVATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amount appropriated under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) $305,000,000 for making payments under this section to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa;

(B) $30,000,000 for costs of the Secretary for the administration of emergency rental assistance programs and technical assistance to recipients of any grants made by the Secretary to provide financial and other assistance to renters;

(C) $3,000,000 for administrative expenses of the Inspector General relating to oversight of funds provided in this section; and

(D) $2,500,000,000 for grants to high–need grantees as provided in this section.

(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO ELIGIBLE GRANTEES.—

(1) ALLOCATION FOR STATES AND UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount appropriated under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) that remains otherwise available after the application of paragraph (2) of such subsection shall be allocated to eligible grantees described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 2001(b)(1)(A) of such Act, in the same manner as the amounts appropriated under section 501(b) of such title of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) is allocated to States and units of local government under such section, except that section 501(b) of such subtitle A shall be applied—

(i) without regard to clause (i) of paragraph (1)(A);

(ii) by deeming the amount appropriated under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Act and allocated under paragraph (2) of such subsection to be the amount deemed to apply for purposes of applying clause (ii) of section 501(b)(1)(A) of such subtitle A; and

(iii) by substituting “$525,000,000” for “$200,000,000” each place such term appears;

(2) ALLOCATION FOR TERRITORIES.—The amount reserved under subsection (a)(2)(A) shall be allocated to eligible grantees described in subsection (f)(1)(C) of such Act, in the same manner as the amount appropriated under section 501(a)(2)(A) of such title of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) is allocated under section 501(b)(3) of such subtitle A to eligible grantees described in subparagraph (C) of such section 501(b)(3), except that section 501(b)(3) of such subtitle A shall be applied—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “of section 501(b) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021” for “of section 501(b)” each place such term appears; and

(B) in subsection (f)(1), by substituting “local government elects to receive funds from the Secretary under section 501 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021” for “under section 501 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021” each place such term appears; and

(C) by deeming the amount otherwise available under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Act to be the amount deemed to apply for purposes of applying clause (ii) of section 501(b)(1)(A) of such subtitle A;
2021] after “the amount reserved under subsection (a)(2)(A)” and (B) in clause (i) of subparagraph (B), by substituting “the amount equal to 0.5 percent of the amount appropriated under subsection (a)(1)” with “the amount equal to 0.3 percent of the amount appropriated under subsection (a)(1) of section 3201 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021”.

(3) HIGH-NEED GRANTEES.—The Secretary shall allocate funds reserved under subsection (a)(2)(D) to eligible grantees with a high need for assistance under this section, with the number of very low-income renter households paying more than 50 percent of income on rent or living in substandard or overcrowded conditions, rental arrears, and administrative costs attributable to providing financial assistance provided under section 501 of subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) to amounts appropriated under subsection (a)(1) of section 3201.

(b) REreallocation of Funds.—

(1) in general.—Beginning March 31, 2022, the Secretary shall reallocate funds allocated to eligible grantees in accordance with subsection (b) but not yet paid in accordance with subsection (c)(2) according to a procedure established by the Secretary.

(2) Eligibility for reAllocated Funds.—The Secretary shall require an eligible grantee to have obligated not less than 50 percent of the total amount of funds allocated to the grantee in accordance with this section before the grantee shall be eligible to receive funds reallocated under paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(3) payment of reallocated Funds by the Secretary.—The Secretary shall pay to each eligible grantee for a payment of reallocated funds to be made under paragraph (1) of this subsection the amount allocated to such eligible grantee in accordance with the procedure established by the Secretary in accordance with paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(4) use of reallocated Funds.—Eligible grantees may use any funds received in accordance with this subsection only for purposes specified in paragraph (5) of section 3201.

(c) fundS SCHEDULE.—

(1) in General.—The Secretary shall pay to each eligible grantee not less than 40 percent of each such eligible grantee’s total allocation provided under subsection (b) within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

(2) Subsequent Payments.—The Secretary shall pay to eligible grantees additional amounts in tranches up to the full amount of the grantee’s total allocation in accordance with a procedure established by the Secretary, provided that any such procedure established by the Secretary shall be used to provide financial assistance to eligible households, not to exceed 18 months, including the payment of— (I) Rent; (II) rental arrears; (III) utilities and home energy costs; (IV) utilities and home energy costs arrears; and (V) other expenses related to housing, as defined by the Secretary.

(d) Use of Funds.—

(1) in General.—An eligible grantee shall only use the funds provided from payments made under this section as follows:

(A) Financial assistance.—(I) in General.—Subject to clause (ii) of this paragraph, the funds provided for an eligible grantee from payments made under this section shall be used to provide financial assistance to eligible households, not to exceed 18 months, including the payment of—

(II) Financial assistance to the extent necessary to—

(A) provide financial assistance to eligible households, in accordance with subsection (b)(1) of section 3201; and

(B) avoid financial distress to eligible households.

(II) isntitutional or community Services.—The funds provided for an eligible grantee from payments made under this section shall be used to provide institutional or community services to eligible households.

(ii) Prior to obligating any funds for such purposes, the eligible grantee has obligated not less than 75 percent of the total funds allocated to such eligible grantee in accordance with this section.

(d) use of funds.—

(1) Distribution of assistance.—Amounts appropriated under subsection (a)(1) of this section shall be subject to the same terms and conditions applicable to such amounts appropriated under section 501(c) of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) to amounts appropriated under subsection (a)(1) of section 3201.

(2) ReAllocation of Funds.—

(1) in general.—Beginning March 31, 2022, the Secretary shall reallocate funds allocated to eligible grantees in accordance with subsection (b) but not yet paid in accordance with subsection (c)(2) according to a procedure established by the Secretary.

(2) Eligibility for reallocated Funds.—The Secretary shall require an eligible grantee to have obligated not less than 50 percent of the total amount of funds allocated to the grantee in accordance with this section before the grantee shall be eligible to receive funds reallocated under paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(4) Use of reallocated Funds.—Eligible grantees may use any funds received in accordance with this subsection only for purposes specified in paragraph (5) of section 3201.

(e) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Eligible grantee.—The term "eligible grantee" means the following:

(A) The United States of America; (B) the District of Columbia.

(i) Such other purposes are affordable rental housing and eviction prevention activities, as defined by the Secretary, serving very low-income families (as such term is defined in section 3201), and for whom providing rental assistance will prevent the family’s homelessness or having high risk of housing instability.

(3) Allocation.—The Secretary shall notify public housing agencies under subsection (a) of the number of emergency vouchers provided under this section to be allocated to the agency not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, in a formula that accounts for a public housing agency’s capacity and ensures geographic diversity, including with respect to rural areas, among public housing agencies administering the Housing Choice Voucher program.

(4) Terms and Conditions.—(A) election to administer.—The Secretary shall establish a procedure for public housing agencies to accept or decline the emergency vouchers allocated under this section, and for which providing rental assistance will prevent the family’s homelessness or having high risk of housing instability.

(5) Waivers and Alternative requirements.—The Secretary may waive any unleased vouchers and associated funds, including administrative fees and costs referred to in subsection (b)(3)(B), to other public housing agencies according to the formula under paragraph (3).

(6) Waivers and Alternative requirements.—The Secretary may reallocate any unleased vouchers and associated funds, including administrative fees and costs referred to in subsection (b)(3)(B), to other public housing agencies according to the formula under paragraph (3).

(7) Funding.—Funds provided to an eligible grantee for a payment of reallocated funds to be made under this section shall remain available through September 30, 2022.
SEC. 3203. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL HOUSING.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for grants to housing counseling intermediaries approved by the Secretary to provide housing counseling services, as authorized under section 304 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302(a)), to homeowners suffering economic income loss but who are not currently receiving Federal rental assistance.

SEC. 3204. HOUSING COUNSELING.

(a) Appropriation.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (in this section referred to as the “Corporation”) for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for grants to housing counseling intermediaries approved by the Secretary to provide housing counseling services, as authorized under section 304 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302(a)), to homeowners suffering economic income loss but who are not currently receiving Federal rental assistance.

(b) Limitation.—The aggregate amount provided to NeighborWorks organizations under this section shall not exceed 15 percent of the total of grant funds made available by subsection (a).

(c) Administration and Oversight.—The Corporation may retain a portion of the amounts provided under this section, in a proportion consistent with its standard rate for program administration in order to cover its expenses related to program administration and oversight.

(d) Housing Counseling Services Defined.—For the purposes of this section, the term “housing counseling services” means—

(1) target housing counseling services to minority and low-income populations facing housing instability; or

(2) provide housing counseling services in neighborhood concentrations of minority and low-income populations.

(e) Limitation.—The aggregate amount provided to NeighborWorks organizations under this section shall not exceed 15 percent of the total of grant funds made available by subsection (a).

(f) Administration and Oversight.—The Corporation may retain a portion of the amounts provided under this section, in a proportion consistent with its standard rate for program administration in order to cover its expenses related to program administration and oversight.

(g) Housing Counseling Services Defined.—For the purposes of this section, the term “housing counseling services” means—

(1) housing counseling provided directly to households facing housing instability, such as eviction, default, foreclosure, loss of income, or homelessness;

(2) education, outreach, training, technology upgrades, and other program related support; and

(3) operational oversight funding for grantees and subgrantees that receive funds under this section.

SEC. 3205. HOMELESSNESS ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES PROGRAM.

(a) Appropriation.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $1,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, except that amounts authorized under subsection (d)(3) shall remain available until September 30, 2029, for assistance under title II of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12721 et seq.) for the following activities to primarily benefit qualifying individuals or families—

(1) Transitioning individuals;

(2) The development and support of affordable housing pursuant to section 212(a) of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12741(a)) (“the Act” herein); and

(3) Supportive services to qualifying individuals or families not already receiving such supportive services—

(A) activities listed in section 401(29) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360(29));

(B) housing counseling; and

(C) homeless prevention services.

(4) The acquisition and development of non-congregate shelter units, all or a portion of which may—

(A) be converted to permanent affordable housing;

(B) be used as emergency shelter under subtitle B of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11371-11378);

(C) be converted to permanent housing under subtitle II of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 11381-11389); or

(D) remain as non-congregate shelter units.

(b) Technical Assistance.—Up to $25,000,000 of the amounts made available under this section shall be used, without competition, to make new awards or increase prior awards to existing technical assistance providers to provide an increase in capacity building and technical assistance available to any grantees implementing activities or projects consistent with this section.

(c) Other Costs.—Up to $50,000,000 of the amounts made available under this section shall be used for the administrative costs to oversee and administer implementation of this section and the HOME program generally, including information technology, financial reporting, and other costs.

(d) Waivers or Alternative Requirements.—The Secretary may waive or specify alternative requirements for any provision of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11301 et seq., 11360 et seq.) or regulation governing the maximum original principal obligation of a mortgage secured by a single-family residence, a mortgage secured by a 2-family residence, a mortgage secured by a 3-family residence, or a mortgage secured by a 4-family residence, as determined and adjusted annually under section 302(b)(2) of the Federal National Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12744(b)).

(2) of this Act. The term ‘‘dwelling’’ means any building, structure, or portion thereof which is occupied as, or designed or intended for occupancy as, a residence by one or more individuals.

(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘‘eligible entity’’ means—

(A) a State; or

(B) any entity eligible for payment under subsection (f).

(4) MORTGAGE.—The term ‘‘mortgage’’ means any instrument or other document that evidence an obligation to pay money, including interest, with or without security, and to which the holder is liable, whether the obligation to pay money is evidenced by a note or other writing.

(A) that is secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other consensual security interest on a principal residence of a borrower that is (i) a 1- to 4-unit residential real property that includes a 1- to 4-unit dwelling; and

(B) the unpaid principal balance of which was, at the time of origination, not more than the conforming loan limit.

(F) MORTGAGE.—The term ‘‘mortgage’’ means—

(A) any credit transaction—

(i) having an original unpaid balance of an amount not to exceed $40,000,000 to administer costs described in subparagraph (A).

(ii) requiring payment of any successor regulation);

(B) any entity eligible for payment under subsection (d) or (f) shall be made to each eligible entity allocated thereunder.

(2) Homeowner Assistance Fund established under section 501(b)(2)(B) of subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) for the purposes described in subsection (c).

(3) ALLOCATION AND PAYMENT.—The Secretary shall allocate the funds set aside under paragraph (1) using the allocation formulas described in clauses (i) and (ii) of section 501(b)(2)(A) of subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260), and shall make payments of such amounts beginning no later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, which is determined by reference to—

(A) the average number of unemployed individuals measured over a period of time not fewer than 3 months and not more than 12 months; and

(B) the total number of mortgages among—

(i) mortgage payments that are more than 30 days past due; or

(ii) mortgages in foreclosure.

(4) TERRITORY SET-ASIDE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, of the amounts appropriated under subsection (c), the Secretary shall reserve $30,000,000 to the Secretary of the Interior, whichever is greater, and minority homeowners, and shall make payments of such amounts beginning no later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, which is determined by reference to—

(A) the average number of unemployed individuals measured over a period of time not fewer than 3 months and not more than 12 months; and

(B) the total number of mortgages among—

(i) mortgage payments that are more than 30 days past due; or

(ii) mortgages in foreclosure.

(5) SMALL STATE MINIMUM.—In general, each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall receive no less than $50,000,000 for the purposes established in this section.

(6) ALLOCATION AND PAYMENT.—The Secretary shall allocate the remaining funds available within the Homeowner Assistance Fund to each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico based on homeowner need, for each such State relative to all States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico determined under this section with respect to the requirements of subsection (d), except for the provisions described in subsection (c) and will use such payments in compliance with this section.

(7) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the amount of funds provided by section 501(b)(2)(A) of subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) for the purposes described in subsection (c).

(8) FUND.—The term ‘‘Fund’’ means the Homeowner Assistance Fund established under subsection (e).

(9) SECRETARY.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means the Secretary of the Treasury.

(10) TERRITORY.—The term ‘‘Territory’’ means any territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(11) WASHINGTON.—The term ‘‘Washington’’ means the District of Columbia.

(12) WITNESS.—The term ‘‘witness’’ means any person who is present or is present because of a request of the Secretary or the Inspector General.

(13) AGENCY.—The term ‘‘agency’’ means any agency, department, or instrumentality of the Federal Government.

(14) AUTHORITY.—The term ‘‘authority’’ means any authority, corporation, or other instrumentality of the United States.

(15) INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘‘individual’’ means any individual, whether of the United States or any other country.


(17) FUNDS.—The term ‘‘funds’’ means amounts that have been appropriated, or otherwise available, for use in this Act.
(C) S E C. 3301. S T A T E S MALL B U S I N E S S C R E D I T I N I T I A T E.—

In general.—The State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5701 (10)) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b),—

(i) by striking paragraph (3),—

(ii) by striking paragraph (4),—

(iii) by striking paragraph (5),—

(iv) by striking paragraph (6),—

(v) by striking paragraph (7),—

(B) in subsection (c),—

(i) by striking paragraph (3),—

(ii) by striking paragraph (4),—

(iii) by striking paragraph (5),—

(iv) by striking paragraph (6),—

(v) by striking paragraph (7),—

(C) in subsection (d),—

(i) by striking paragraph (3),—

(ii) by striking paragraph (4),—

(iii) by striking paragraph (5),—

(iv) by striking paragraph (6),—

(v) by striking paragraph (7),—

(D) in subsection (e),—

(i) by striking paragraph (3),—

(ii) by striking paragraph (4),—

(iii) by striking paragraph (5),—

(iv) by striking paragraph (6),—

(v) by striking paragraph (7),—

(E) in subsection (f),—

(i) by striking paragraph (3),—

(ii) by striking paragraph (4),—

(iii) by striking paragraph (5),—

(iv) by striking paragraph (6),—

(v) by striking paragraph (7),—

(F) in subsection (g),—

(i) by striking paragraph (3),—

(ii) by striking paragraph (4),—

(iii) by striking paragraph (5),—

(iv) by striking paragraph (6),—

(v) by striking paragraph (7),—

(G) in subsection (h),—

(i) by striking paragraph (3),—

(ii) by striking paragraph (4),—

(iii) by striking paragraph (5),—

(iv) by striking paragraph (6),—

(v) by striking paragraph (7),—

(H) in subsection (i),—

(i) by striking paragraph (3),—

(ii) by striking paragraph (4),—

(iii) by striking paragraph (5),—

(iv) by striking paragraph (6),—

(v) by striking paragraph (7),—

(I) in subsection (j),—

(i) by striking paragraph (3),—

(ii) by striking paragraph (4),—

(iii) by striking paragraph (5),—

(iv) by striking paragraph (6),—

(v) by striking paragraph (7),—

(J) in subsection (k),—

(i) by striking paragraph (3),—

(ii) by striking paragraph (4),—

(iii) by striking paragraph (5),—

(iv) by striking paragraph (6),—

(v) by striking paragraph (7),—

3. In general.—The State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5701 (10)) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

(A) S T A T E SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT INITIATIVE.—

(B) in subsection (a)(3),—

(i) by striking paragraph (B),—

(ii) by striking paragraph (C),—

(iii) by striking paragraph (D),—

(iv) by striking paragraph (E),—

(v) by striking paragraph (F),—

(C) SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY SOCIOECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUALS.—Section 3003 of the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5703) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(D) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 3009 of the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5709) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(E) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3002 of the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5702) is amended by adding at the end the following:
SEC. 3401. FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION GRANTS.

Subtitle D—Public Transportation

(a) FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION GRANTS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there are appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $30,461,353, to remain available until September 30, 2024, that shall—

(A) be for grants to eligible recipients under sections 5307, 5309, 5310, and 5311 of title 49, United States Code, for the operation of public transportation, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus; and

(B) not be subject to any prior restriction on the total amount of funds available for implementation of projects under sections 5307, 5310, or 5311 of such title.

(ii) Any State that does not receive an allocation under clause (i) that received an amount for similar activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus that is equal to or greater than 5 percent of the combined 2018 rural operating costs of the recipients and subrecipients in that State shall receive an amount equal to 10 percent of such State’s 2018 rural operating costs.

(2) FORMULA GRANTS FOR RURAL AREAS.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under subsection (a), $27,174,013 shall be for grants to recipients or subrecipients eligible under section 5311 of title 49, United States Code, and shall be apportioned proportionally based on the non-capital investment costs for which the percent of funds does not exceed 40 percent. Funds shall be provided proportionally based on the non-capital investment grant share of the amount allocated.

(ii) Allocation.—Amounts made available under paragraph (b) shall be apportioned in the same ratio as funds were provided under section 5311 of title 49, United States Code, for fiscal year 2020.

(3) FORMULA GRANTS FOR RURAL AREAS.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under subsection (a), $250,000,000 shall be for grants to recipients or subrecipients of funds under section 5311 of title 49, United States Code, funds under subsection (h) of section 5309 of title 49, United States Code.

(B) RULE OF APPLICATION.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to amounts made available under section 5311(f) of title 49, United States Code, for the planning of public transportation associated with
the restoration of services as the coronavirus public health emergency concludes and shall be available in accordance with such section.

(B) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR ROUTE PLANNING.—Amounts available under subparagraph (A) shall be available for public transportation service provided as of the date of receipt of funds to a transportation network company or other third-party contract provider, unless the existing provider of public transportation service is a third-party contract provider.

(7) RECIPIENTS AND SUBRECIPIENTS REQUIRING ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under subparagraph (A) shall be for grants to eligible recipients or subrecipients of funds under sections 5307 or 5311 of title 49, United States Code, that, as a result of COVID–19, recipients of Federal Transit Administration grants related to operations, personnel, cleaning, and sanitization combating the spread of pathogens on transit systems, and debt service payments incurred to maintain operations and avoid layoffs and furloughs.

(B) ADMINISTRATION.—Funds made available under subparagraph (A) shall, after allocation, be administered as if provided under paragraph (1) or (3), as applicable.

(C) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) General.—The Administrator of the Federal Transit Administration shall not allocate funds to an eligible recipient or subrecipient of funds under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, unless the recipient provides to the Administrator—

(1) estimates of financial need;  
(2) data on reductions in farebox or other sources of local revenue for sustained operations;  
(3) a spending plan for such funds;  
(4) a spending plan that is greater than 90 percent of funds available to the applicable fund made available for similar activities in fiscal year 2020.  
(ii) Application.—The Administrator of the Federal Transit Administration shall—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under this paragraph shall be for grants to eligible recipients or subrecipients of funds under sections 5307 or 5311 of title 49, United States Code, and shall be available for any purpose eligible under subsections (A) and (B) of section 12002 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Division A of P.L. 116–94); and

(B) ADMINISTRATION.—Funds made available under subparagraph (A) shall be available for reimbursement to an agency for the use of paid leave by any and all employees of the agency who are unable to work due to the economic conditions—

(1) subject to a Federal, State, or local quarantine or isolation due to COVID–19;  
(2) has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine due to concerns related to COVID–19;  
(3) is caring for an individual who is subject to such an order or has been so advised;  
(4) is experiencing symptoms of COVID–19 and seeking a medical diagnosis;  
(5) is caring for a son or daughter of such employee if the school or place of care of the son or daughter has closed, if the school of care does not maintain a virtual learning instruction model or requires or makes optional a hybrid of in-person and virtual learning instruction models, or the child care provider of such son or daughter is unavailable, due to COVID–19 precautions;  
(6) is experiencing any other substantially similar condition;  
(7) is caring for a family member with a mental or physical disability or who is 55 years of age or older and incapable of self-care, without regard to whether another individual other than the employee is responsible for caring for such family member, if the place of care for such family member is closed or the direct care provider is unavailable;  
(8) is obtaining immunization related to COVID–19 or is recovering from any injury, disability, illness, or condition related to such immunization;  
(9) is caring for an individual who is subject to such an order or has been so advised; and  
(10) is caring for a family member with a mental or physical disability or who is 55 years of age or older and incapable of self-care, without regard to whether another individual other than the employee is responsible for caring for such family member if the place of care for such family member is closed or the direct care provider is unavailable;  
(11) is caring for a spouse, son, daughter, parent, or in-law who is caring for an individual who is subject to such an order or has been so advised;  
(12) is caring for a son or daughter of such employee if the school or place of care of the son or daughter has closed, if the school of care does not maintain a virtual learning instruction model or requires or makes optional a hybrid of in-person and virtual learning instruction models, or the child care provider of such son or daughter is unavailable, due to COVID–19 precautions;  
(13) is caring for a family member with a mental or physical disability or who is 55 years of age or older and incapable of self-care, without regard to whether another individual other than the employee is responsible for caring for such family member, if the place of care for such family member is closed or the direct care provider is unavailable;  
(14) is obtaining immunization related to COVID–19 or is recovering from any injury, disability, illness, or condition related to such immunization;  
(15) is caring for an individual who is subject to such an order or has been so advised;  
(16) is caring for a family member with a mental or physical disability or who is 55 years of age or older and incapable of self-care, without regard to whether another individual other than the employee is responsible for caring for such family member, if the place of care for such family member is closed or the direct care provider is unavailable;  
(17) is caring for a family member who is a medical professional, student, or other individual who is working on the front lines providing health care services related to the COVID–19 public health emergency.

(II) RESTRICTION.—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall not be available for operation expenses.

(11) STATE APPLICANTS.—A State shall be eligible to receive funds if the State has implemented a strategy to—

(1) reduce or remove transit service at peak hours;  
(2) reduce or eliminate some transit service routes;  
(3) maintain service for essential riders and reduce travel times, while maintaining or expanding the total level of vehicle revenue miles of service provided in the planning period; or  
(4) take steps to ensure that the quality of service provided to low-income riders and disadvantaged neighborhoods or communities is maintained.

(II) RESTRICTION.—Amounts made available under paragraph (A) shall not be used for route planning related to transitioning public transportation service provided as of the date of receipt of funds to a transportation network company or other third-party contract provider, unless the existing provider of public transportation service is a third-party contract provider.

(3) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LEAVE.—Paid leave under this section shall reduce the total service used to calculate any Federal civilian retirement benefit.

(4) EMPLOYEE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘employee’ means—

(1) an individual in the executive branch for whom annual and sick leave is provided under 5 U.S.C. 6302;  
(2) an individual employed by the United States Postal Service;  
(3) an individual employed by the Postal Regulatory Commission; and  
(4) an employee of the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia Courts.

SEC. 4001. EMERGENCY FEDERAL EMPLOYEE LEAVE FUND.

(A) ESTABLISHMENT; APPROPRIATION.—There is established in the Treasury the Emergency Federal Employee Leave Fund (in this section referred to as the ‘Fund’), to be administered by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, for the purposes set forth in subsection (B).

(B) ADMINISTRATION.—Funds made available under the Fund shall be available for—

(1) making available—  
(A) an eligible recipient or subrecipient of funds under sections 5307 or 5311 of title 49, United States Code, and shall be available for any purpose eligible under sections 5307 or 5311 of title 49, United States Code;  
(TITLE IV)—COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND TRANSPORTATION AFFAIRS

SEC. 4001. EMERGENCY FEDERAL EMPLOYEE LEAVE FUND.

(A) ESTABLISHMENT; APPROPRIATION.—There is established in the Treasury the Emergency Federal Employee Leave Fund (in this section referred to as the ‘Fund’), to be administered by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, for the purposes set forth in subsection (B).

(B) ADMINISTRATION.—Funds made available under the Fund shall be available for—

(1) making available—  
(A) an eligible recipient or subrecipient of funds under sections 5307 or 5311 of title 49, United States Code, and shall be available for any purpose eligible under sections 5307 or 5311 of title 49, United States Code;  
(II) R ESTRICTION.—Amounts made available under paragraph (A) shall not be used for route planning related to transitioning public transportation service provided as of the date of receipt of funds to a transportation network company or other third-party contract provider, unless the existing provider of public transportation service is a third-party contract provider.

(II) RESTRICTION.—Amounts made available under paragraph (A) shall not be used for route planning related to transitioning public transportation service provided as of the date of receipt of funds to a transportation network company or other third-party contract provider, unless the existing provider of public transportation service is a third-party contract provider.

(II) RESTRICTION.—Amounts made available under paragraph (A) shall not be used for route planning related to transitioning public transportation service provided as of the date of receipt of funds to a transportation network company or other third-party contract provider, unless the existing provider of public transportation service is a third-party contract provider.
out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $400,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for the emergency food and shelter program.

SEC. 4009. CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $150,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency for cybersecurity risk mitigation.

SEC. 4010. APPROPRIATION FOR THE UNITED STATES DIGITAL SERVICE.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $200,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for the United States Digital Service.

SEC. 4011. APPROPRIATION FOR THE TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION FUND.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated to the General Services Administration for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $1,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to carry out the purposes of the Technology Modernization Fund.

SEC. 4012. APPROPRIATION FOR THE FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the General Services Administration for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $150,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to carry out the purposes of the Federal Citizen Services Fund.

SEC. 4013. AFG AND SAFER PROGRAM FUNDING.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $300,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, of which $100,000,000 shall be available for emergency preparedness and prevention and $200,000,000 shall be for staffing for adequate fire and emergency response grants.

SEC. 4014. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANT FUNDING.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for emergency management performance grants.

SEC. 4015. ELIGIBILITY OF REIMBURSEMENT AUTHORITY FOR FEDERAL CONTRACTORS.


SEC. 4016. ELIGIBILITY FOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES DIAGNOSED WITH COVID-19.

(a) In General.—Subject to subsection (c), a covered employee shall, with respect to any claim made by or on behalf of the covered employee for benefits under subchapter I of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, be deemed to have an injury proximately caused by exposure to the novel coronavirus arising out of the nature of the covered employee's employment. Such covered employee, or a beneficiary of such an employee, shall be entitled to such benefits for such claim, including disability compensation, medical expenses, and survivor benefits.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(i) Covered employee.—(A) In general.—The term “covered employee” means an individual—

(I) who is an employee under section 8101(1) of title 5, United States Code, employed in the Federal Government at a date preceding the period beginning on January 27, 2020, and ending on January 27, 2023; and

(ii) who is diagnosed with COVID–19 during such period; and

(ii) who, during a covered exposure period prior to such diagnosis, carries out duties that—

(I) require contact with patients, members of the public, or other individuals encountered by the Department of Homeland Security.

(ii) include a risk of exposure to the novel coronavirus.

(ii) Teleworking exception.—The term “covered employee” does not include any employee otherwise covered by subparagraph (A) who is exclusively teleworking during a covered exposure period, regardless of whether such employment is full time or part time.

(2) Covered exposure period.—The term “covered exposure period” means, with respect to a covered loan, the period beginning on a date to be determined by the Secretary of Labor.

(iii) Novel coronavirus.—The term “novel coronavirus” means SARS–CoV–2 or another coronavirus declared to be a pandemic by public health authorities.

(iv) Limitation.—(1) Determinations made on or before the date of enactment.—This section shall not apply with respect to a covered employee who is determined to be entitled to benefits under subchapter I of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, for a claim described in subsection (a) if such determination is made on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) Limitation on duration of benefits.—No funds are authorized to be appropriated to pay, and no benefits may be paid for, claims approved on the basis of subsection (a) after September 30, 2030. No administrative costs related to any such claim may be paid after such date.

(d) Employees’ Compensation Fund.—

(i) In general.—Benefits for claims approved on the basis of subsection (a) shall not be included in the annual statement of the cost of benefits and other payments of an agency or instrumentality under section 8147(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(ii) Fair share provision.—Costs of administration for claims described in paragraph (i)—

(A) may be paid from the Employees’ Compensation Fund; and

(B) shall not be subject to the fair share provision in section 8147(c) of title 5, United States Code.

Title V—Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship

Sec. 5001. Modifications to Paycheck Protection Program.

(a) Eligibility of Additional Nonprofit Entities for Covered Loans Under the Paycheck Protection Program.

(1) In general.—Section 7(a)(36) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)), as added by the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260), is amended—

(I) by striking “(xvii)” and inserting “(xvii) the term ‘additional covered nonprofit entity’ means an entity described in paragraph (37)(A)(i) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)), as added by the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260), is assigned a North American Industry Classification System code that supports local or regional news.’’;

(bb) the business concern or organization that was not eligible to receive a covered loan the day before the date of enactment of this subclause, is assigned a North American Industry Classification System code of 519130, certifies in good faith as an Internet-only news publisher or Internet-only periodical publisher, and is engaged in the collection and distribution of local or regional and national news and information shall be eligible to receive a covered loan for the continued provision of news, information, content, or emergency information if—

(bb) the business concern or organization employs not more than 500 employees, or the size standard established by the Administrator for that North American Industry Classification System code per physical location of the business concern or organization; and

(bb) makes a good faith certification that proceeds of the covered loan shall be used to retain at least 20 percent of the national total of the activities of the organization involved in—

(bb) the eligible entity of additional covered nonprofit entities.—An additional covered nonprofit entity shall be eligible to receive a covered loan if—

(bb) the additional covered nonprofit entity does not receive more than 15 percent of its receipts from lobbying activities; and

(bb) the lobbying activities of the additional covered nonprofit entity do not comprise more than 15 percent of the total activities of the organization involved in—

(bb) the eligible entity of additional covered nonprofit entities.;;
SEC. 5002. TARGETED EIDL ADVANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) COMMITTEE AUTHORITY.—Section 1102(b)(1) of the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136) is amended by striking "$806,450,000,000" and inserting "$133,700,000,000".

(2) DIRECTORS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury, such sums as may be necessary to increase the reserve fund by $7,250,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out this section.

(b) APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Administrator for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury, such sums as may be necessary to increase the reserve fund by $15,000,000,000—

(1) to remain available until expended; and

(2) of which—

(A) $10,000,000,000 to make payments to covered entities that have not received the full amount of which the covered entities are entitled under section 331(a) of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260); and

(B) $5,000,000,000 to make payments under section 1110(e) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9099(e)), each of which shall—

(i) have suffered an economic loss of greater than 50 percent; and

(ii) employ not more than 10 employees.

(3) COVERED PERIOD.—The term "covered period" means the period—

(A) beginning on February 15, 2020; and

(B) ending on December 31, 2020, or a date to be determined by the Administrator that is not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section.

(c) COORDINATION WITH CONTINUATION COVERAGE.—(1) PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM.—Section 7(a)(1)(2)(C) of the Small Business Act (116–260), is amended—

(B) in clause (iv)—

(i) in subclause (III), by striking "and" at the end;

(ii) in subclause (IV), by striking the period after the date before the date of enactment of this subsection, is assigned a North American Industry Classification System code of 519130, certifies in good faith as an Internet-only news publisher or Internet-only periodical publisher, and is engaged in the collection and distribution of local or regional and national news and information, if the business concern or organization—

"(aa) employs not more than 500 employees, or the size standard established by the Administrator for that North American Industry Classification code, per physical location of the business concern or organization; and

(bb) is majority owned or controlled by a business concern or organization that is assigned a North American Industry Classification System code of 519130;";

(C) in clause (v), by striking "clause (iii)(II), (iii)(IV), or (vi)") or clause (vi) of (ii) clause (iv) or (v) clause (ii) of this subparagraph" and inserting "business concern made eligible by clause (iii)(II) or clause (iv) of this subparagraph" and inserting "business concern made eligible by clause (ii) of (iv) of (v) of (vi) clause (ii) of this subparagraph"; and

(ii) by striking "or organization" after "business concern or organization each place it appears.

(2) PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM SECOND DRAW.—Section 7(a)(3)(A)(iv)(II) of the Small Business Act, as amended by the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260), is amended by striking "clause (iii)(II), (iii)(IV), or (vi)" and inserting "clause (ii), (III), (IV) of clause (iii), clause (IV) or (V) of clause (ii), clause (vii), or clause (ix)".

(c) COORDINATION WITH CONTINUATION COVERAGE.—

(1) PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM.—Section 7(a)(12) of the Small Business Act (as redesignated, transferred, and amended by section 304(b) of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (Public Law 116–260)) is amended—

(A) by striking "CARES Act" or "; and

(B) before the period at the end of paragraph (a)".

(2) PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM SECOND DRAW.—Section 7(a)(37)(A)(iv)(II) of the Small Business Act, as amended by the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260), is amended by striking "clause (iii)(II), (iii)(IV), or (vi)" and inserting "clause (ii), (III), (IV) of clause (iii), clause (IV) or (V) of clause (ii), clause (vii), or clause (ix)".

(d) COMMITMENT AUTHORITY AND APPROPRIATIONS.—(1) COMMITTEE AUTHORITY.—Section 1102(b)(1) of the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136) is amended by striking "$806,450,000,000" and inserting "$133,700,000,000".

(2) DIRECTORS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury, such sums as may be necessary to increase the reserve fund by $7,250,000,000, to remain available until expended, for carrying out this section.

SEC. 5003. SUPPORT FOR RESTAURANTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

(2) AFFILIATED BUSINESS.—The term "affiliated business" means a business in which an eligible entity has an equity interest or right to profit distribution, or in which an eligible entity has the contractual authority to control the direction of the business, provided that such affiliation shall be determined as of any arrangements or agreements in existence as of March 13, 2020.

(3) COVERED PERIOD.—The term "covered period" means the period—

(A) beginning on February 15, 2020; and

(B) ending on December 31, 2020, or a date to be determined by the Administrator that is not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section.

(4) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term "eligible entity" means—

(A) a restaurant, food stand, food truck, caterer, saloon, inn, tavern, bar, lounge, brewpub, tasting room, taproom, licensed facility or premise of a beverage alcohol producer where the public may taste, sample, or purchase products, or other similar place of business in which the public or patrons assemble for the primary purpose of being served food or drink;

(B) includes an entity described in subparagraph (A) that is located in an airport terminal or that is a Tribal-owned concern; and

(C) does not include—

(i) an entity described in subparagraph (A) that—

(II) is a State or local government-operated business;

(II) as of March 13, 2020, owns or operates (together with any affiliated business) more than 25 percent of the business's equity, regardless of whether those locations do business under the same or multiple names; or

(II) in the case of a pending application for or has received a grant under section 324 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260); or

(ii) a publicly-traded company.


(b) APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Administrator for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury, such sums as may be necessary to—

(A) make payments to the covered entity under section 1110(e) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9099(e)), each of which shall—

(i) have suffered an economic loss of greater than 50 percent; and

(ii) employ not more than 10 employees; and

(C) in clause (iii), by striking "related to the covered entity to which the payment is made, in addition to any payment made to the covered entity under section 1110(e) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9099(e)) or section 331 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260); and

(D) an amount based on a formula determined by the Administrator.

(c) USE OF PROCEEDS.—(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of this paragraph, the pandemic-related revenue losses for an eligible entity shall be reduced by any amounts received from a covered loan made under paragraph (3) or (37) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) in 2020 or 2021.

(2) PAYROLL COSTS.—The term "payroll costs" has the meaning given the term in section 7(a)(36)(A) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)(A)), except that such term shall not include—

(A) qualified wages (as defined in subsection (c)(5)(A) of the CARES Act) taken into account in determining the credit allowed under section 6422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(B) qualified health insurance expenses required to be included in gross income of an eligible employee by reason of section 1396c of the Social Security Act.

(d) DISTRIBUTION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(A) make awards under this section—

(i) in an amount that is $5,000; and

(ii) in an amount based on a formula determined by the Administrator;

(B) make payments under this section—

(i) in an amount based on a formula determined by the Administrator; and

(D) in an amount based on a formula determined by the Administrator.

(2) Manner of Payment.—In addition to the payment made under paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Administrator shall—

(A) make payments under this section—

(i) in an amount based on a formula determined by the Administrator; and

(C) shall be reduced by any amounts received from a covered loan made under paragraph (3) or (37) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) in 2020 or 2021.

(3) PAYROLL COSTS.—The term "payroll costs" has the meaning given the term in section 7(a)(36)(A) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)(A)), except that such term shall not include—

(A) qualified wages (as defined in subsection (c)(5)(A) of the CARES Act) taken into account in determining the credit allowed under section 6422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(4) PUBLICLY-TRADED COMPANY.—The term "publicly-traded company" has the meaning given the term in section 122(3) of title 13, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.
(b) RESTAURANT REVITALIZATION FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the Restaurant Revitalization Fund.

(2) PROCEEDS.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, there are appropriated to the Restaurant Revitalization Fund for fiscal year 2021, and for such fiscal years thereafter, the following amounts:

(i) $65,000,000,000 of the amounts made available under subparagraph (A) shall be available to eligible entities that received grants under the program established under Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395tt), for the purpose described in section 1906 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x–6).

(ii) $23,600,000,000 shall be available to the Administrator to award grants under subsection (c) in a scholarship grant program to eligible entities of different sizes based on annual gross receipts.

(B) DISTRIBUTION.—(i) In general.—Of the amounts made available under subparagraph (A)—

(ii) $5,000,000,000 shall be available to eligible entities that received grants during 2019 of not more than $500,000; and

(ii) $23,600,000,000 shall be available to the Administrator to award grants under subsection (c) in a scholarship grant program to eligible entities of different sizes based on annual gross receipts.

(3) USE OF FUNDS.—The Administrator shall—

(A) use the amounts in the Fund to make grants determined by the Administrator to award grants under subsection (c) to eligible entities of different sizes based on annual gross receipts.

(B) DISTRIBUTION.—(i) Of the amounts made available under subparagraph (A)—

(ii) $5,000,000,000 shall be available to eligible entities that received grants during 2019 of not more than $500,000; and

(ii) $23,600,000,000 shall be available to the Administrator to award grants under subsection (c) in a scholarship grant program to eligible entities of different sizes based on annual gross receipts.

(ii) ADJUSTMENTS.—The Administrator may make adjustments as necessary to the distribution of funds under clause (ii) based on demand and the relative local costs in the markets in which eligible entities operate.

(4) ELIGIBLE BUSINESS.—The term 'eligible business' means—

(A) any business that

(B) received a loan under section 1102 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(g)).

(ii) a small business development center (as defined in section 324 of the Economic Development, Community Assistance, and Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(h))).

(iii) a community development financial institution (as defined in section 195(b)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 634));

(iv) a small business investment company (as defined in section 314 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 633(a))).

(v) a_font of_Business (as defined in section 315(a)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 633));

(B)伸びる Marked amount.—The aggregate amount of funds made available to an eligible business and any affiliated businesses of the eligible business under this subsection—

(i) shall be limited to $10,000,000; and

(i) shall be limited to $5,000,000 per physical location of the eligible business.

(5) ELIGIBLE EXPENSES.—The term ‘eligible expenses’ means—

(A) payroll costs.

(B) Payments of principal or interest on any mortgage obligation (which shall not include any prepayment of principal on a mortgage obligation).

(C) Rent payments, including rent under a lease agreement (which shall not include any prepayment of rent).

(D) Utilities.

(E) Maintenance expenses, including—

(i) construction to accommodate outdoor seating; and

(ii) walls, floors, deck surfaces, furniture, fixtures, and equipment.

(F) Supplies, including protective equipment and cleaning materials.

(G) Food and beverage expenses that are within the scope of the normal business practice of the eligible entity before the covered period.

(H) Covered loss, as defined in section 7(a)(25) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(25)), to the extent that such loss was not otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Treasury any funds that the eligible entity did not use otherwise and has been returned.

(I) Operational expenses.

(J) Paid sick leave.

(K) Any other expenses that the Administrator determines to be essential to maintaining the eligible business.

(6) RETURNING FUNDS.—If an eligible business that receives a grant under this subsection fails to use all grant funds or permanently ceases operations on or before the last day of the covered period, the unused portion of the Treasury any funds that the eligible entity did not use otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Treasury any funds that the eligible entity did not use otherwise available, there is appropriated to the eligible entity.

(7) RESOURCE PARTNER.—The term ‘resource partner’ means—

(A) a small business development center (as defined in section 324 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(h)));

(B) a women’s business center (as described in section 29 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636)); and

(C) a chapter of the Service Corps of Retired Executives (as defined in section 8(b)(1)(B) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 637(b)(1)(B))).

(8) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term ‘small business concern’ has the meaning given under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

(9) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam, or an agency, instrumentality, or fiscal agent thereof.

(10) UNIT OF GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ‘unit of general local government’ means a county, city, town, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.

(11) COMMUNITY NAVIGATOR PILOT PROGRAM.—(A) In general.—The Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall establish a Community Navigator pilot program to make grants to, or enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with, private nonprofit organizations, community partners, and units of local government to ensure the delivery of free community navigator services to current or prospective owners of eligible businesses in order to improve access to assistance programs and resources made available because of the COVID–19 pandemic by Federal, State, Tribal, and local entities.

(C) OUTREACH AND EDUCATION.—(1) PROMOTION.—The Administrator shall develop and implement a program to promote community navigator services to current or prospective owners of eligible businesses.

(2) CALL CENTER.—The Administrator shall establish a telephone hotline to offer information about Federal programs to assist eligible businesses and offer referral services to resource partners, community navigators, potential lenders, and other persons that the Administrator determines appropriate for current or prospective owners of eligible businesses.

(3) OUTREACH.—The Administrator shall—

(A) conduct outreach and education, in the 10 most commonly spoken languages in the United States, to current or prospective owners of eligible businesses on community navigator services and other Federal programs to assist eligible businesses;

(B) improve the website of the Administration to describe such community navigator services and other Federal programs; and

(C) implement an education campaign by advertising in media targeted to current or prospective owners of eligible businesses.

(4) APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Administrator for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $75,000,000, to remain available until
September 30, 2021, for carrying out this sub-section.

(d) SUNSET.—The authority of the Administrator to make grants under this section shall terminate on September 30, 2023.

SEC. 5005. SHUTTERED VENUE OPERATORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $11,250,000,000, for expenses related to paragraphs (36) and (37) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Administration. These funds shall be used to provide technical assistance to businesses in any industry, and to assist applicants with an alternative grant application system.

(b) REDUCTION OF SHUTTERED VENUES ASSISTANCE.—For fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $1,250,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out section 324 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (title III of division N of Public Law 116–260), as amended.

(c) OF THE FUNDS PROVIDED UNDER THIS SECTION.—Of the funds provided by this section, up to 25 percent shall be used for Federal costs to administer such assistance utilizing temporary Federal personnel as may be necessary consistent with the requirements applicable to such administrative funding in fiscal year 2020 to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus and which shall remain available until September 30, 2021.

(d) UNSET.—The authority of the Administrator for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $10,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out the provisions of section 43(a) of title 18, United States Code, and the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3371–3374).

TITLe VII—COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Subtitle A—Transportation and Infrastructure

SEC. 7101. GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION.

(a) NORTHEAST CORRIDOR APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $970,386,120, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for grants as authorized under section 1110(a) of the FAST Act (Public Law 114–94) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(b) NATIONAL NETWORK APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $729,611,840, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for grants as authorized under section 1110(b) of the FAST Act (Public Law 114–94) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(c) LONG-DISTANCE SERVICE RESTORATION AND EMPLOYEE RECALLS.—Not less than $156,626,000 of the aggregate amounts made available under subsections (a) and (b) shall be for use by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation to—

(1) recover, not later than the date of enactment of this Act, the frequency of rail service on long-distance routes (as defined in section 24102 of title 49, United States Code) that the National Railroad Passenger Corporation reduced the frequency of on or after July 1, 2020, and continue to operate such service at such frequency;

(2) recall and manage employees furloughed on or after October 1, 2020, as a result of efforts to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus;

(d) USE OF FUNDS IN LIEU OF CAPITAL PAYMENTS.—Not less than $109,865,000 of the aggregate amounts made available under subsections (a) and (b) shall be for use by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation in lieu of capital payments from States and commuter rail passenger transportation providers that are subject to the cost allocation policy under section 24102(c) of title 49, United States Code; and

(e) OF THE FUNDS PROVIDED BY THIS SECTION.—Notwithstanding paragraphs 24319(b) and 24953(c)(1)(A) of title 49, United States Code, such amounts do not constitute constituting cross-subsidization of commuter rail passenger transportation.

SEC. 7002. FUNDING FOR POLLUTION AND DISASTER RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address disproportionate ecological and environmental disparities from pollution and the COVID–19 pandemic, of which—

(1) $50,000,000, shall be for grants, contracts, and other agreements or arrangements that permit the Administrator to provide assistance to States and local governments to address disproportionate ecological and environmental disparities from pollution and the COVID–19 pandemic, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(2) $50,000,000 shall be for grants and activities authorized under subsections (a) through (c) of section 103 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(3) $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out the provisions of section 165 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 7405).

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS.—

(1) In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $10,000,000,000, for expenses related to paragraphs (36) and (37) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Administration, to remain available until expended, to carry out the provisions of section 209 and 703 of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.); and

(2) $50,000,000 shall be for the care of captive species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, for the care of fish, wildlife, and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation to offset amounts required to be paid to States for covered State-supported routes.
(2) FUNDING SHARE.—The share of funding provided under paragraph (1) with respect to a covered State-supported route shall be distributed as follows:

(A) Not more than $608,000,000 shall be apportioned to each covered State-supported route in proportion to the passenger revenue of such route in fiscal year 2019 divided by the total passenger enplanements of all such primary airports in calendar year 2019.

(B) The Federal share of development projects described in subparagraph (A) shall be apportioned as follows:

(1) To each covered State-supported route, as such term is defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code, but does not include a State-supported route for which service was terminated on or before February 1, 2020.

(2) To each airport that was allocated in excess of 4 years of operating grants in fiscal year 2020.

(3) To each airport for which service was suspended or inadmissibility required pursuant to section 47102 of title 49, United States Code, but does not include an airport for which service was terminated on or before February 1, 2020.

(C) REMAINING AMOUNTS.—Any amount remaining after distribution under subparagraph (B) shall be distributed to the sponsor of each primary airport (as such term is defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code) based on the percentage of the total passenger enplanements of such primary airports in calendar year 2019.

(2) FEDERAL SHARE FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than $608,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2024, for assistance in accordance with section 47102 of title 49, United States Code.

(B) REMAINING AMOUNTS.—Any amount remaining under this paragraph shall be distributed as described in paragraph (1)(C).

(3) NONPRIMARY AIRPORTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than $160,000,000 shall be made available for general aviation and commercial service airports that are not primary airports (as such terms are defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code) for costs related to operations, personnel, cleaning, sanitization, sanitary services, combating the spread of pathogens at the airport, and debt service payments.

(B) DISTRIBUTION.—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be apportioned among the eligible airports in each category of nonprimary airports as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

(3) NONPRIMARY AIRPORTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than $160,000,000 shall be made available for general aviation and commercial service airports that are not primary airports (as such terms are defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code) for costs related to operations, personnel, cleaning, sanitization, sanitary services, combating the spread of pathogens at the airport, and debt service payments.

(B) DISTRIBUTION.—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be apportioned among the eligible airports in each category of nonprimary airports as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

(4) AIRPORT CONCESSIONS.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT; APPROPRIATION.—There is established in the Federal Aviation Administration the Emergency FAA Employee Leave Fund (in this section referred to as the “Fund”), to be administered by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, for the purposes set forth in subsection (b).

(B) PURPOSE.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available for the purposes set forth in subsection (b).

(5) TEMPORARY FUNDING .—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than $608,000,000 shall be made available for general aviation and commercial service airports that are not primary airports (as such terms are defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code) for costs related to operations, personnel, cleaning, sanitization, sanitary services, combating the spread of pathogens at the airport, and debt service payments.

(B) DISTRIBUTION.—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be apportioned among the eligible airports in each category of nonprimary airports as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

(2) FEDERAL SHARE FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than $608,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2024, for assistance in accordance with section 47102 of title 49, United States Code.

(B) REMAINING AMOUNTS.—Any amount remaining under this paragraph shall be distributed as described in paragraph (1)(C).

(3) NONPRIMARY AIRPORTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than $160,000,000 shall be made available for general aviation and commercial service airports that are not primary airports (as such terms are defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code) for costs related to operations, personnel, cleaning, sanitization, sanitary services, combating the spread of pathogens at the airport, and debt service payments.

(B) DISTRIBUTION.—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be apportioned among the eligible airports in each category of nonprimary airports as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

(4) AIRPORT CONCESSIONS.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT; APPROPRIATION.—There is established in the Federal Aviation Administration the Emergency FAA Employee Leave Fund (in this section referred to as the “Fund”), to be administered by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, for the purposes set forth in subsection (b).

(B) PURPOSE.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available for the purposes set forth in subsection (b).

(5) TEMPORARY FUNDING .—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than $608,000,000 shall be made available for general aviation and commercial service airports that are not primary airports (as such terms are defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code) for costs related to operations, personnel, cleaning, sanitization, sanitary services, combating the spread of pathogens at the airport, and debt service payments.

(B) DISTRIBUTION.—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be apportioned among the eligible airports in each category of nonprimary airports as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

(2) FEDERAL SHARE FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than $608,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2024, for assistance in accordance with section 47102 of title 49, United States Code.

(B) REMAINING AMOUNTS.—Any amount remaining under this paragraph shall be distributed as described in paragraph (1)(C).

(3) NONPRIMARY AIRPORTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than $160,000,000 shall be made available for general aviation and commercial service airports that are not primary airports (as such terms are defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code) for costs related to operations, personnel, cleaning, sanitization, sanitary services, combating the spread of pathogens at the airport, and debt service payments.

(B) DISTRIBUTION.—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be apportioned among the eligible airports in each category of nonprimary airports as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

(4) AIRPORT CONCESSIONS.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT; APPROPRIATION.—There is established in the Federal Aviation Administration the Emergency FAA Employee Leave Fund (in this section referred to as the “Fund”), to be administered by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, for the purposes set forth in subsection (b).

(B) PURPOSE.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available for the purposes set forth in subsection (b).

(5) TEMPORARY FUNDING .—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than $608,000,000 shall be made available for general aviation and commercial service airports that are not primary airports (as such terms are defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code) for costs related to operations, personnel, cleaning, sanitization, sanitary services, combating the spread of pathogens at the airport, and debt service payments.

(B) DISTRIBUTION.—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be apportioned among the eligible airports in each category of nonprimary airports as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

(2) FEDERAL SHARE FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than $608,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2024, for assistance in accordance with section 47102 of title 49, United States Code.

(B) REMAINING AMOUNTS.—Any amount remaining under this paragraph shall be distributed as described in paragraph (1)(C).

(3) NONPRIMARY AIRPORTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not more than $160,000,000 shall be made available for general aviation and commercial service airports that are not primary airports (as such terms are defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code) for costs related to operations, personnel, cleaning, sanitization, sanitary services, combating the spread of pathogens at the airport, and debt service payments.

(B) DISTRIBUTION.—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be apportioned among the eligible airports in each category of nonprimary airports as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.
member is closed or the direct care provider is unavailable due to COVID–19; or

(b) is obtaining immunization related to COVID–19 or is recovering from any injury, disability, illness, or condition related to such immunization.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) TOTAL HOURS; AMOUNT.—Paid leave under this section may only be provided to and used by an employee of the Administration during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this section and ending on September 30, 2021.

(2) TOTAL HOURS; AMOUNT.—Paid leave under this section—

(A) may only be provided to and used by an employee of the Administration in an amount not to exceed 600 hours of paid leave for each full-time employee, and in the case of a part-time employee, employee on an uncommon tour of duty, or employee with a seasonal work schedule, in an amount not to exceed the proportional equivalent of 600 hours to the extent amounts in the Fund remain available for reimbursement;

(B) shall be paid at the same hourly rate as other leave payments; and

(C) may not be provided to an employee if the leave would result in payments greater than $2,800 in aggregate for any biweekly pay period for a full-time employee, or a proportionally equivalent biweekly limit for a part-time employee.

(3) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LEAVE.—Paid leave under this section—

(A) in addition to any other leave provided to an employee of the Administration; and

(B) may not be used by an employee of the Administration concurrently with any other paid leave.

(4) CALCULATION OF RETIREMENT BENEFIT.—Any paid leave provided to an employee of the Administration under this section shall reduce the total service used to calculate any Federal civilian retirement benefit.

SEC. 7104. EMERGENCY TSA EMPLOYEE LEAVE FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT; APPROPRIATION.—There is established in the Transportation Security Administration (in this section referred to as the “Fund”), to be administered by the Administrator of the Administration, for the purposes set forth in subsection (b), an amount appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $13,000,000, which shall be deposited into the Fund and remain available through September 30, 2022.

(b) PURPOSE.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available to the Administration for the use of paid leave under this section by any employee of the Administration who is unable to work because the employee—

(1) is subject to a Federal, State, or local quarantine or isolation related to COVID–19;

(2) has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine due to concerns related to COVID–19;

(3) is caring for an individual who is subject to such an order or has been so advised;

(4) is experiencing symptoms of COVID–19 and seeking a medical diagnosis;

(5) is caring for a son or daughter of such employee if the school or place of care of the son or daughter has been closed, if the school of such son or daughter requires or makes optional a hybrid of in-person and virtual learning instruction models, or the child care program, if any, for the child of such employee is unavailable, due to COVID–19 precautions;

(6) is experiencing any other substantially similar condition;

(7) is a family member with a mental or physical disability or who is 55 years of age or older and incapable of self-care, without regard to whether another individual other than the employee is available to care for such family member, if the place of care for such family member is closed or the direct care provider is unavailable due to COVID–19;

(8) is obtaining immunization related to COVID–19 or is recovering from any injury, disability, illness, or condition related to such immunization.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Paid leave under this section may only be provided to and used by an employee of the Administration during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this section and ending on September 30, 2021.

(2) TOTAL HOURS; AMOUNT.—Paid leave under this section—

(A) shall be provided to an employee of the Administration in an amount not to exceed 600 hours of paid leave for each full-time employee, and in the case of a part-time employee, employee on an uncommon tour of duty, or employee with a seasonal work schedule, in an amount not to exceed the proportional equivalent of 600 hours to the extent amounts in the Fund remain available for reimbursement;

(B) shall be paid at the same hourly rate as other leave payments; and

(C) may not be provided to an employee if the leave would result in payments greater than $2,800 in aggregate for any biweekly pay period for a full-time employee, or a proportionally equivalent biweekly limit for a part-time employee.

(3) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LEAVE.—Paid leave under this section—

(A) is in addition to any other leave provided to an employee of the Administration; and

(B) may not be used by an employee of the Administration concurrently with any other paid leave.

(4) CALCULATION OF RETIREMENT BENEFIT.—Any paid leave provided to an employee of the Administration under this section shall reduce the total service used to calculate any Federal civilian retirement benefit.

Subtitle B—Aviation Manufacturing Jobs Protection

SEC. 7201. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEE GROUP.—The term “eligible employee group” means the portion of an employer’s United States workforce that—

(A) does not exceed 25 percent of the employer’s total United States workforce as of April 1, 2020; and

(B) contains only employees who—

(i) are employed by an aviation manufacturing company; and

(ii) in the case of corporation, firm, or other business entity, that holds any type or production certificate or similar authorization issued under section 4704 of title 49, United States Code, with respect to a large-cargo category airplane covered under part 25 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, certificated with a passenger seating capacity of 50 or more, agrees to maintain the total compensation level for the eligible employee group as of April 1, 2020, and combined with the public contribution under this subtitle, is sufficient to maintain the total compensation level for the eligible employee group; and

(2) ELIGIBLE AIRCRAFT.—The term “eligible aircraft” means an aircraft that is—

(A) actively manufactures an aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, or a component, part, or system of an aircraft or aircraft engine under a Federal Aviation Administration production approval effective until April 1, 2020; and

(B) which—

(i) is established, created, or organized in the United States; or

(ii) in the case of corporation, firm, or other business entity as of April 1, 2020, and combined with the public contribution, is sufficient to maintain the total compensation level for the eligible employee group; and

(3) TOTAL COMPENSATION LEVEL.—The term “total compensation level” means the level of total base compensation and benefits being provided to an eligible employee group,
excluding overtime and premium pay, and excluding any Federal, State, or local payroll taxes paid, as of April 1, 2020.

SEC. 7202. PAYROLL SUPPORT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a payroll support program and enter into agreements with employers who meet the eligibility criteria specified in subsection (b) and are not under an existing collective bargaining agreement, to provide public contributions to supplement compensation of an eligible employee group. There is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $3,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for the Secretary to carry out the payroll support program authorized under the preceding sentence for which 1 percent of the funds may be used for implementation costs and administrative expenses.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary shall enter into an agreement and provide public contributions, for a term no longer than 6 months, solely with an employer that agrees to use the funds received under an agreement exclusively for the continuation of employee wages, salaries, and benefits, to maintain the total compensation level for the eligible employee group as of April 1, 2020 for the duration of the agreement, and to facilitate the recall, rehire, or recall of employees of the employer, except that such funds may not be used for back pay of returning rehired or recalled employees.

(c) ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary may not enter into any agreement under this section with an employer who was allowed a credit under section 2301 of the CARES Act (26 U.S.C. 3111 note) for the immediately preceding calendar quarter ending before such agreement is entered into, who received financial assistance under section 4113 of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 6306(a)(36)), as of the date the employer submits an application under the payroll support program established under subsection (a).

(d) REDUCTIONS.—To apply any shortfall in assistance that would otherwise be provided under this subtitle, the Secretary shall reduce, on a pro rata basis, the financial assistance provided under this subtitle.

(e) AGREEMENT DEADLINE.—No agreement may be entered into by the Secretary under the payroll support program established under subsection (a) after the last day of the 6 month period that begins on the effective date of the first agreement entered into under such program.

Subtitle C—Airlines

SEC. 7301. AIR TRANSPORTATION PAYROLL SUPPORT PROGRAM EXTENSION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—The definitions in section 40102(a) of title 49, United States Code, shall apply with respect to terms used in this section, except that—

(1) the term "catering functions" means preparation, assembly, or both, of food, beverages, provisions and related supplies for delivery, and the delivery of such items, directly to aircraft or to a person on near airport property for subsequent delivery to aircraft;

(2) the term "contractor" means—

(A) a person that performs, under contract with a passenger air carrier conducting operations under part 121 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations—

(i) catering functions; or

(ii) functions on the property of an airport that are directly related to the air transportation of persons, property, or mail, including the loading and unloading of property on aircraft, assistance to passengers under part 382 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, security, airport ticketing and check-in functions, ground handling of property on aircraft, baggage handling, and sanitization and waste removal; or

(B) a subcontractor that performs such functions;

(3) the term "employee" means an individual, other than a corporate officer, who is employed by an air carrier;

(4) the term "eligible air carrier" means an air carrier that—

(A) received financial assistance pursuant section 403(b)(1)(A) of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260);

(B) provides air transportation as of March 31, 2021;

(C) has not conducted involuntary furloughs or reduced pay rates or benefits between March 31, 2021, and the date on which the air carrier makes a certification to the Secretary pursuant to subparagraph (D); and

(D) certifies to the Secretary that such air carrier will—

(i) refrain from conducting involuntary furloughs or reducing pay rates or benefits until September 30, 2021, or the date on which assistance provided under this section is exhausted, whichever is later;

(ii) refrain from purchasing an equity security of the contractor or the parent company of the contractor that is listed on a national securities exchange through September 30, 2022;

(iii) refrain from paying dividends, or making other capital distributions, with respect to common stock (or equivalent interest) of the contractor through September 30, 2022; (iv) during the 2-year period beginning April 1, 2021, and ending April 1, 2023, refrain from paying—

(I) any officer or employee of the air carrier whose total compensation exceeded $425,000 in calendar year 2019 (other than an employee whose compensation is determined through an existing collective bargaining agreement entered into prior to the date of enactment of this Act)—

(aa) $3,000,000; and

(bb) 50 percent of the excess over $3,000,000 of the total compensation received by the officer or employee from the contractor in calendar year 2019; and

(bb) severance pay or other benefits upon termination of employment with the air carrier which exceeds twice the maximum total compensation received by the officer or employee from the air carrier in calendar year 2019;

(b) PAYROLL SUPPORT GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make available to an eligible air carrier or eligible contractor, financial assistance exclusively for the continuation of payment of employee wages, salaries, and benefits to—

(A) a corporate officer, in an aggregate amount of $1,000,000,000; and

(B) eligible contractors, in an aggregate amount of $9,000,000,000.

(2) APPOINTMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall apportion funds to eligible air carriers and eligible contractors in accordance with the requirements of this section not later than April 15, 2021.

(B) ELIGIBLE AIR CARRIERS.—The Secretary shall apportion funds made available under paragraph (1)(A) to each eligible air carrier in the ratio that—

(i) the amount received by the air carrier pursuant to section 403(a) of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) bears to

(ii) $15,000,000,000.

(C) ELIGIBLE CONTRACTORS.—The Secretary shall apportion to each eligible contractor, an amount equal to the total amount such contractor received pursuant to section 403(a) of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260).

(3) IN GENERAL.—

(A) FORMS; TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary shall provide financial assistance to an eligible air carrier or eligible contractor under this section in the same form and on the same terms and conditions as determined by pursuant to section 403(b)(1)(A) and section 403(b)(1)(A) of title IV of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. No. 116–260).

(B) PROCEDURES.—The Secretary shall publish streamlined and expedited procedures not later than 5 days after the date of enactment of this section for eligible air carriers and eligible contractors to submit requests for financial assistance under this section.

(C) DEADLINE FOR IMMEDIATE PAYROLL ASSISTANCE.—Not later than 10 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall establish policies and procedures for eligible air carriers and eligible contractors that submit requests for financial assistance approved by the Secretary.

(TAXPAYER PROTECTION.—The Secretary shall ensure that the financial assistance is issued in accordance with the requirements of this section in the same form and amount, and under

the same terms and conditions, as determined by the Secretary under section 408 of subtitle A of title IV of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. No. 116–260).

(5) General Trade Commission.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1)(A), $10,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary for costs and administrative expenses associated with the review of applications for the purchase of equipment under paragraphs (1)(A) in the case of schools, patrons of the library at locations that include locations other than the school; and (2) in the case of a library, patrons of the library at locations that include locations other than the library.

(b) SUPPORT AMOUNT.—In providing support under the covered regulations, the Commission shall reimburse 100 percent of the costs associated with the eligible equipment, advanced telecommunications and information services, or eligible equipment and information services, except that any reimbursement of a school or library for the costs associated with any eligible equipment may not exceed an amount that the Commission determines, with respect to the request by the school or library for the reimbursement, is reasonable.

(c) EMERGENCY CONNECTIVITY FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury the Emergency Connectivity Fund.

(2) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Commission to support the Emergency Connectivity Fund.

(d) USE OF FUND.—In providing support under the covered regulations, the Commission shall conduct oversight of activities supported with funds appropriated to the Commission in subsection (c).

(e) PRIORITY.—In providing support under the covered regulations, the Commission shall provide support in accordance with the priority established by the Federal Communications Commission under section 254(d) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 254(d)).

(f) EMERGENCY CONNECTIVITY FUND.—The term "Emergency Connectivity Fund" means the fund established under subsection (c).

(g) LIBRARY.—The term "library" includes a library consortium.

(1) Wi-Fi.—The term "Wi-Fi" means a wireless networking protocol based on Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers standard 802.11 (or any successor standard).

(2) Wi-Fi HOTSPOT.—The term "Wi-Fi hotspot" means a device that is capable of—

(A) receiving advanced telecommunications and information services; and

(B) sharing such services with a connected device through the use of Wi-Fi.

SEC. 7403. FUNDING FOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Inspector General of the Department of Commerce for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for oversight of activities supported with funds appropriated to the Department of Commerce to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID–19.

SEC. 7404. FEDERAL TRUSTEE MONITORING FOR COVID–19 RELATED WORK.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Federal Trustee for fiscal year 2021, $2,000,000 to fund or support activities related to COVID–19.

(2) $2,000,000 for consumer-related education, including in connection with unfair or deceptive acts or practices related to COVID–19; and

(3) $2,000,000 to fund or support activities of the Federal Trustee to address unfair or deceptive acts or practices, including those related to COVID–19.

Subtitle E—Science and Technology

SEC. 7501. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there are appropriated to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $150,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to fund research, development, and testbeds to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. None of the funds provided by this section shall be subject to cost share requirements.

SEC. 7502. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there are appropriated to the National Science Foundation for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $600,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to fund or extend new and existing research grants, cooperative agreements, scholarships, fellowships, and apprenticeships, and related administrative expenses to
prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

**Subtitle F—Corporation for Public Broadcasting**

SEC. 7601. SUPPORT FOR THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $175,000,000, to remain available until expended, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, including for fiscal stabilization grants to public telecommunications entities described in section 3307(a)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 397), with no deduction for administrative or other costs of the Corporation, to maintain programming and services, and preserve small and rural stations threatened by declines in non-Federal revenues.

**TITLE VIII—COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS**

SEC. 8001. FUNDING FOR CLAIMS AND APPEALS PROCESSING.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $272,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, pursuant to section 308, 310, 7161 through 7172, 7701, and 7703 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 8002. FUNDING AVAILABILITY FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HEALTH NEEDS.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $14,482,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for a one-time only obligation in support of veterans, there is appropriated to the Office of Integrated Care and Health Needs.

SEC. 8003. FUNDING FOR SUPPLY CHAIN MODERNIZATION.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $14,482,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for the supply chain modernization initiative under sections 308, 310, and 7161 through 7172 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 8004. FUNDING FOR STATE HOMES.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there are appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $500,000,000, to remain available until December 30, 2022, for the construction of Veterans Home facilities, and to make grants to States to provide care facilities for veterans in proportion to each State’s veteran population.

SEC. 8005. FUNDING FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OFFICE OF INTEGRATED CARE AND HEALTH NEEDS.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2021, out of any money appropriated in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, for audits, investigations, and other oversight of programs and activities carried out or made available to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SEC. 8006. COVID–19 VETERAN RAPID RETRAINING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall carry out a program under which the Secretary shall award up to 12 months of retraining assistance to an eligible veteran for the pursuit of a covered program of education.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term ‘‘eligible veteran’’ means a veteran who—

(A) as of the date of the receipt by the Secretary of a retraining assistance application for assistance under this section, is at least 22 years of age but not more than 66 years of age;

(B) as of such date, is unemployed by reason of the veteran’s inability to work, or for the health emergency, as certified by the veteran;

(C) as of such date, is not eligible to receive educational assistance under chapter 30, 31, 32, 33, or 35 of title 38, United States Code; and

(D) is not enrolled in any Federal or State job program;

(E) is not in receipt of compensation for a service-connected disability rated totally disabling by reason of unemployability; and

(F) will not receive unemployment compensation (as defined in section 85(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), including any cash benefit received pursuant to subparagraph A of title 11 of the Unemployment Compensation Act of 1956 of title 26, United States Code, as of the first day on which the veteran would receive a housing stipend payment under this section.

(2) TREATMENT OF VETERANS WHO TRANSFER ENTITLEMENT.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(C), a veteran who has transferred all of the veteran’s entitlement to educational assistance under chapter 30 of title 38, United States Code, shall be considered to be a veteran who is not eligible to receive educational assistance under chapter 33 of such title.

(3) FAILURE TO COMPLETE.—A veteran who receives retraining assistance under this section to pursue a program of education and who fails to complete the program of education shall not be eligible to receive additional assistance under this section.

(c) COVERED PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, a covered program of education (as such term is defined in section 3321 of title 38, United States Code) means education offered by a qualified provider, under the Harry W. Colmery Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–48; 38 U.S.C. 3001 note).

(2) ACCREDITED PROGRAMS.—In the case of an accredited program of education (as such term is defined in section 3321 of title 38, United States Code), the educational institution a pro-rated amount shall be paid when the eligible veteran finds employment during such 180-day period.

(3) HOUSING STIPEND.—For each month that a veteran who pursues a covered program of education not leading to a degree, at an institution leading to a degree, or a covered program of education under the retraining assistance program under this section an amount equal to the amount of educational assistance payable under section 3313(c)(1)(A) of title 38, United States Code, for each month the veteran pursues the covered program of education. Such amount shall be payable directly to the educational institution offering the covered program of education pursuant to this paragraph.

(4) FULL-TIME DEFINED.—For purposes of this subparagraph, full-time shall mean given such term under section 3688 of title 38, United States Code.

(d) AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE.—

(1) RETRAINING ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall provide to an eligible veteran pursuing a covered program of education retraining assistance under this section an amount equal to the amount of educational assistance payable under section 3313(c)(1)(A) of title 38, United States Code, for each month the veteran pursues a covered program of education. Such amount shall be payable directly to the educational institution offering the covered program of education pursuant to this paragraph.

(2) FAILURE TO COMPLETE.—

(A) PRO-RATED PAYMENTS.—In the case of a veteran who pursues a covered program of education under the retraining assistance program under this section, but who does not complete the program of education, the Secretary shall pay to the educational institution offering such program of education a pro-rated amount based on the number of months the veteran pursued the program of education in accordance with this paragraph.

(B) PAYMENT OTHERWISE DUE UPON COMPLETION OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall pay to the educational institution a pro-rated amount under paragraph (1)(B) when the veteran provides notice to the educational institution that the veteran no longer intends to pursue the program of education.

(C) NONRECOVERY FROM VETERAN.—In the case of a veteran referred to in subparagraph (A), the educational institution may not seek payment from the veteran that would have been payable under paragraph (1)(B) had the veteran completed the program of education.

(3) PAYMENT DUE UPON EMPLOYMENT.—

(i) VETERANS WHO FIND EMPLOYMENT.—In the case of a veteran referred to in subparagraph (A) who finds employment in a field related to the occupation of education not leading to a degree, the Secretary shall pay to the educational institution a pro-rated amount beginning on the date on which the veteran withdraws from the program of education, unless the Secretary determines otherwise.

(ii) VETERANS WHO DO NOT FIND EMPLOYMENT.—In the case of a veteran referred to in paragraph (A) whose employment in a field related to the program of education during the 180-day period preceding the date on which the veteran withdraws from the program of education—

(A) the Secretary shall not make a payment to the educational institution under paragraph (1)(C); and

(B) the educational institution may not seek payment from the veteran for any amount that would have been payable under paragraph (1)(C) had the veteran found employment during such 180-day period.

(4) HOUSING STIPEND.—For each month that an eligible veteran pursues a covered program of education under the retraining assistance program under this section, the Secretary shall pay to the veteran a monthly housing stipend in an amount equal to—

(A) in the case of a covered program of education leading to a degree, or a covered program of education not leading to a degree, at an institution of higher learning (as that term is defined in section 3312(a)(1)(A) of title 38, United States Code, where the veteran is enrolled on more than a half-time basis, the amount specified under subsection (c)(1)(B) of section 3313 of title 38, United States Code;
(B) in the case of a covered program of edu-
cation other than a program of education lead-
ing to a degree at an institution other than an
institution of higher learning pursued on more
than a half-time basis, or a covered program
pursued on less than a half-time basis, the
amount specified under subsection (g)(3)(A)(ii) of
such section; or
(C) in the case of a covered program of edu-
cation pursued on less than a half-time basis, or
a covered program pursued on less than
a half-time basis, the amount specified under
subsection (c)(1)(B)(iii) of such section.
(4) PUBLICATION TO FIND EMPLOYMENT.—The
Secretary shall not make a payment under para-
graph (1)(C) with respect to an eligible veteran
who completes or fails to complete a program of
education under the retraining assistance
program under this section if the veteran fails to
find employment in a field related to the pro-
gram of education within the 180-period begin-
ing on the date on which the veteran with-
draws from or completes the program.
(e) NO TRANSFERABILITY.—Retraining as-
sistance provided under this section may not be
transferred to another individual.
(f) LIMITATION.—Not more than 17,250 eligible
veterans may receive retraining assistance
under this section.
(g) TERMINATION.—No retraining assistance
may be paid under this section after the date
that is 21 months after the date of the enact-
ment of this Act.
(h) FUNDING.—In addition to amounts other-
wise available there is appropriated to the De-
partment of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year
2021, out of any money in the Treasury not oth-
wise available, $386,000,000, to remain
available until expended, to carry out this sec-

SEC. 9007. PROHIBITION ON COPAYMENTS AND
COST SHARING FOR VETERANS DURING
EMERGENCY RELATING TO COVID–19.
(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans
Affairs—
(1) shall provide for any copayment or other
cost sharing for health care under the laws
administered by the Secretary received by
a veteran during the period specified in sub-
section (b); and
(2) shall reimburse any veteran who paid a
copayment or other cost sharing for health care
under the laws administered by the Secretary
received by a veteran during such period the
amount paid by the veteran.
(b) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—The period specified
in this subsection is the period beginning on
April 6, 2020, and ending on September 30, 2021.
(c) IN ADDITION TO AMOUNTS OTHERWISE
AVAILABLE.—In addition to amounts other-
wise available there is appropriated to the Sec-
retary of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2021,
out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise
available, $366,000,000, to remain available
until expended, to carry out this sec-

SEC. 9008. EMERGENCY HURDLE DATE OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS EMPLOYEE LEAVE
FUND.
(a) ESTABLISHMENT; APPROPRIATION.—There
is established in the Treasury the Emergency
Department of Veterans Affairs Employee Leave
Fund (in this section referred to as the “Fund”),

SEC. 9011. EXTENSION OF PANDEMIC UNEMPLOY-
MENT ASSISTANCE.
(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2102(c) of the CARES
Act (15 U.S.C. 9021(c)) is amended—
(1) by striking ‘‘50 weeks’’ and inserting ‘‘79 weeks’’;
(2) by striking ‘‘50-week period’’ and inserting
‘‘79-week period’’; and
(b) HOLD HARMLESS FOR PROPER ADMINIST-
RATION.—In the case of an individual who is eli-
gable to receive pandemic unemployment assist-
ance under section 2102 of the CARES Act (15
U.S.C. 9021) as of the day before the date of the
enactment of this Act and on the date of enact-
ment of this Act becomes eligible for pandemic
emergency unemployment compensation under
section 2107 of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9025)
by virtue of the amendments made by section
9016 of this title, any payment of pandemic
unemployment assistance under such section
2102 made after the date of enactment of this
Act to such individual during an appropriate
period of time, as determined by the Secretary
of Labor, that should have been made under such
section 2102 shall not be considered to be an
overpayment of assistance under such section
2102, except that an individual may not receive
payment for assistance under section 2102 and a
payment for assistance under section 2107 for the
same week of unemployment.

SEC. 9012. EXTENSION OF FEDERAL PANDEMIC
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.
(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2104(c)(2) of the
CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9023(c)(2)) is amended
by striking “March 14, 2021” and inserting “Sep-
tember 6, 2021.”
(b) AMOUNT.—Section 2104(b)(1)(D)(i) of such
Act (15 U.S.C. 9023(b)(1)(D)(i)) is amended by
striking “39 weeks” and inserting “50 weeks”;
(c) CIRCUMSTANCES.—In the case of an individu-
al receiving benefits under subsection (b) of
such Act as of the day before the date of the
enactment of this Act and on the date of enact-
ment of this Act is deemed eligible for unem-
ployment compensation under section 2102 of the
CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9021), and is deemed not
eligible for benefits under this section by virtue of
the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor
may upon application of such individual by the
date otherwise later than 30 days after the date
of enactment of this Act, extend the period of
eligibility for amounts under this section by
29 weeks.

SEC. 9014. EXTENSION OF FULL FEDERAL FUND-
ING OF THE FIRST WEEK OF COM-
PENSABLE REGULAR UNEMPLOY-
MENT FOR STATES WITH NO WAIT-
ING WEEK.
(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2105(e)(2) of the
CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9024(e)(2)) is amended
by striking “March 14, 2021” and inserting “Sep-
tember 6, 2021.”
(b) AMOUNT.—Section 2105(b)(1)(D)(ii) of such
Act (15 U.S.C. 9024(b)(1)(D)(ii)) is amended by
striking “39 weeks” and inserting “50 weeks.”
(c) CIRCUMSTANCES.—In the case of an individu-
al receiving benefits under subsection (b) of
such Act as of the day before the date of the
enactment of this Act and on the date of enact-
ment of this Act is deemed eligible for unem-
ployment compensation under section 2102 of the
CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9021), and is deemed not
eligible for benefits under this section by virtue of
the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor
may upon application of such individual by the
date otherwise later than 30 days after the date
of enactment of this Act, extend the period of
eligibility for amounts under this section by
29 weeks.

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with State law (including a waiver of State law) and receive full reimbursement for weeks of unemployment that ended after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 9015. EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY STATE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS.

If a State modifies its unemployment compensation law and policies, subject to the succeeding sentence, with respect to personnel standards, eligibility criteria, and other temporary actions required to ensure that the United States meets the conditions set out in section 2107(b)(2) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9025(b)(2)) is amended by striking "24" and inserting "53".

SEC. 9016. EXTENSION OF ECONOMIC EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2107(g) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9025(g)) is amended to read as follows:

"(g) APPLICABILITY.—An agreement entered into under this section shall apply to weeks of unemployment beginning on or after March 14, 2021.

"(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 9017. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY FINANCING OF SHORT-TIME COMPENSATION PAYMENTS IN STATES WITH PROGRAMS.

Section 2106(b)(2) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9025(b)(2)) is amended by striking "March 14, 2021" and inserting "September 6, 2021".

SEC. 9018. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY FINANCING OF SHORT-TIME COMPENSATION AGREEMENTS FOR STATES WITHOUT PROGRAMS IN LAW.

Section 2106(d)(2) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9025(d)(2)) is amended by striking "March 14, 2021" and inserting "September 6, 2021".

PART 2—EXTENSION OF FFCA UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PROVISIONS

SEC. 9021. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR STATES WITH ADVANCES.

Section 1202(b)(10)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 12202(b)(10)(A)) is amended by striking "March 14, 2021" and inserting "September 6, 2021".

SEC. 9022. EXTENSION OF FULL FEDERAL FUNDING OF EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4105 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking "March 14, 2021" and each place it appears and inserting "September 6, 2021".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply as if included in the enactment of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127).

Reaffirm that, in conducting the program, the entity will focus on priority populations (as defined in section 511(d)(4)).

"(4) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity to which funds are provided under this section shall use the funds—

"(B) in a manner consistent with such funds being used to serve families with home visits or with other virtual visits, that may be conducted by the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies, in a service delivery model described in section 511(d)(3)(A); and

"(c) USES OF FUNDS.—An entity to which funds are provided under this section shall use the funds—

"(1) to serve families with home visits or with virtual visits, that may be conducted by the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies, in a service delivery model described in section 511(d)(3)(A); and

"(2) for the administration of such program, including—

"(B) when using funds to provide emergency supplies to eligible families receiving grant services under section 511, ensure coordination with local banks to the extent practicable; and

"(3) reaffirm that, in conducting the program, the entity will focus on priority populations (as defined in section 511(d)(4)).

"(4) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity to which funds are provided under this section shall use the funds—

"(1) to serve families with home visits or with virtual visits, that may be conducted by the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies, in a service delivery model described in section 511(d)(3)(A); and

"(B) when using funds to provide emergency supplies to eligible families receiving grant services under section 511, ensure coordination with local banks to the extent practicable; and

"(3) reaffirm that, in conducting the program, the entity will focus on priority populations (as defined in section 511(d)(4)).

"(4) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity to which funds are provided under this section shall use the funds—

"(1) to serve families with home visits or with virtual visits, that may be conducted by the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies, in a service delivery model described in section 511(d)(3)(A); and

"(B) when using funds to provide emergency supplies to eligible families receiving grant services under section 511, ensure coordination with local banks to the extent practicable; and

"(3) reaffirm that, in conducting the program, the entity will focus on priority populations (as defined in section 511(d)(4)).

"(4) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity to which funds are provided under this section shall use the funds—

"(1) to serve families with home visits or with virtual visits, that may be conducted by the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies, in a service delivery model described in section 511(d)(3)(A); and

"(B) when using funds to provide emergency supplies to eligible families receiving grant services under section 511, ensure coordination with local banks to the extent practicable; and

"(3) reaffirm that, in conducting the program, the entity will focus on priority populations (as defined in section 511(d)(4)).

"(4) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity to which funds are provided under this section shall use the funds—

"(1) to serve families with home visits or with virtual visits, that may be conducted by the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies, in a service delivery model described in section 511(d)(3)(A); and

"(B) when using funds to provide emergency supplies to eligible families receiving grant services under section 511, ensure coordination with local banks to the extent practicable; and

"(3) reaffirm that, in conducting the program, the entity will focus on priority populations (as defined in section 511(d)(4)).

"(4) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity to which funds are provided under this section shall use the funds—

"(1) to serve families with home visits or with virtual visits, that may be conducted by the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies, in a service delivery model described in section 511(d)(3)(A); and

"(B) when using funds to provide emergency supplies to eligible families receiving grant services under section 511, ensure coordination with local banks to the extent practicable; and

"(3) reaffirm that, in conducting the program, the entity will focus on priority populations (as defined in section 511(d)(4)).

"(4) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity to which funds are provided under this section shall use the funds—

"(1) to serve families with home visits or with virtual visits, that may be conducted by the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies, in a service delivery model described in section 511(d)(3)(A); and

"(B) when using funds to provide emergency supplies to eligible families receiving grant services under section 511, ensure coordination with local banks to the extent practicable; and

"(3) reaffirm that, in conducting the program, the entity will focus on priority populations (as defined in section 511(d)(4)).

"(4) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity to which funds are provided under this section shall use the funds—

"(1) to serve families with home visits or with virtual visits, that may be conducted by the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies, in a service delivery model described in section 511(d)(3)(A); and

"(B) when using funds to provide emergency supplies to eligible families receiving grant services under section 511, ensure coordination with local banks to the extent practicable; and

"(3) reaffirm that, in conducting the program, the entity will focus on priority populations (as defined in section 511(d)(4)).

"(4) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity to which funds are provided under this section shall use the funds—

"(1) to serve families with home visits or with virtual visits, that may be conducted by the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies, in a service delivery model described in section 511(d)(3)(A); and

"(B) when using funds to provide emergency supplies to eligible families receiving grant services under section 511, ensure coordination with local banks to the extent practicable; and

"(3) reaffirm that, in conducting the program, the entity will focus on priority populations (as defined in section 511(d)(4)).

"(4) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity to which funds are provided under this section shall use the funds—

"(1) to serve families with home visits or with virtual visits, that may be conducted by the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies, in a service delivery model described in section 511(d)(3)(A); and

"(B) when using funds to provide emergency supplies to eligible families receiving grant services under section 511, ensure coordination with local banks to the extent practicable; and

"(3) reaffirm that, in conducting the program, the entity will focus on priority populations (as defined in section 511(d)(4)).

"(4) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity to which funds are provided under this section shall use the funds—

"(1) to serve families with home visits or with virtual visits, that may be conducted by the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies, in a service delivery model described in section 511(d)(3)(A); and

"(B) when using funds to provide emergency supplies to eligible families receiving grant services under section 511, ensure coordination with local banks to the extent practicable; and

"(3) reaffirm that, in conducting the program, the entity will focus on priority populations (as defined in section 511(d)(4)).
for families served, and may include training on how to safely conduct intimate partner violence screenings, and training on safety and planning for families served to support the family outcome improvement strategy listed in section 311(d)(2)(B);

“(4) for the acquisition by families served by programs under section 311 of such technological means as are needed to conduct and support virtual visits; and

“(5) to provide emergency supplies (such as diapers and diapering supplies including diaper wipes and diaper cream, necessary to ensure that a diaper is properly cleaned and protected from diaper rash, formula, food, water, hand soap and hand sanitizer) to an eligible family (as defined in section 311(k)(2)).

“(6) to provide reimbursement for supplies to diaper banks when using such entities to provide emergency supplies specified in paragraph (5); or

“(7) to provide prepaid grocery cards to an eligible family (as defined in section 311(k)(2)) participating in the maternal, infant, and early childhood home visiting program under section 311 for the purpose of enabling the family to meet the emergency needs of the family.”.

**Subtitle C—Emergency Assistance to Children and Families**

**SEC. 9201. PANDEMIC EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.**

Section 1108 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) PANDEMIC EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, $1,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out this subsection.

“(2) RESERVATION OF FUNDS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Of the amount specified in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall reserve $2,000,000 for administrative expenses and the provision of technical assistance to States and Indian tribes with respect to the use of funds provided under this subsection.

“(3) ALLOTMENTS.—

“(A) 50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—

“(i) TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE ALLOTTED.—The Secretary shall allot a total of 92.5 percent of the amount specified in paragraph (1) that is not reserved under paragraph (2) among the States that are using a diaperer that is properly cleaned and protected by a diaperer program funded under this part, in accordance with clause (ii) of this subparagraph.

“(ii) ALLOTMENT FORMULA.—The Secretary shall allot to each State the sum of the following percentages of the total amount described in clause (i):

“(aa) the population of children in the State, determined on the basis of the most recent population estimates as determined by the Bureau of the Census, divided by

“(bb) the total population of children in the States that are not territories, as so determined; plus

“(dd) 50 percent, multiplied by—

“(aa) the total amount expended by the State for basic assistance, non-recurrent short term benefits, and emergency assistance in fiscal year 2019, as reported by the State under section 411; or

“(bb) the total amount expended by the States that are not territories for basic assistance, non-recurrent short term benefits, and emergency assistance in fiscal year 2019, as so reported by the States.

“(B) TERRITORIES AND INDIAN TRIBES.—The Secretary shall allot among the territories and Indian tribes otherwise eligible for a grant under this part such portions of 7.5 percent of the amount specified in paragraph (1) that are not reserved under paragraph (2) as the Secretary deems appropriate based on the needs of the territory or Indian tribe involved.

“(C) EXPENDITURE COMMITMENT REQUIREMENT.—To receive the full amount of funding payable under this subsection, a State or Indian tribe shall inform the Secretary as to whether it intends to carry out the programs described in this paragraph and provide that information—

“(i) in the case of a State that is not a territory, within 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

“(ii) in the case of a territory or an Indian tribe, within 90 days after such date of enactment.

“(D) GRANTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide funds to each State and Indian tribe to which an amount is allotted under paragraph (3), from the amount so allotted.

“(B) TREATMENT OF UNEXHAUSTED FUNDS.—A State or Indian tribe shall reallocate in accordance with paragraph (3) all funds provided to any State or Indian tribe under this subsection that are unused, among the other States and Indian tribes eligible for funds under this subsection. For purposes of paragraph (3), the Secretary shall treat the funds as if included in the amount specified in paragraph (1) for the purposes of this part.

“(E) PROVISION.—The Secretary shall provide funds to each other State or Indian tribe in an amount equal to the amount so reallocated.

“(F) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A State or Indian tribe to which funds are provided under this subsection may use the funds only for non-recurrent short term benefits, whether in the form of cash or in other forms.

“(B) LIMITATION ON USE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—A State or Indian tribe shall use the funds provided under this subsection shall not exceed more than 15 percent of the funds for administrative purposes.

“(G) NONSUPPLANTATION.—Funds provided under this subsection shall be used to supplement and not supplant other Federal, State, or tribal funds for services and activities that promote the purposes of this part.

“(H) EXPENDITURE DEADLINE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Secretary shall expend the funds not later than the end of fiscal year 2023.

“(ii) EXCEPTION FOR REALLOCATED FUNDS.—A State or Indian tribe to which funds are provided under paragraph (4) shall expend the funds within 12 months after receipt.

“(I) SUSPENSION OF TERRITORIAL SPENDING CAP.—Section 1108 shall not apply with respect to any funds provided under this subsection.

“(J) APPLICABLE PERIOD.—The term ‘applicable period’ means the period that begins on March 27, 2020, and ends on September 30, 2022.

“(K) NON-RECURRENT SHORT TERM BENEFITS.—The term ‘non-recurrent short term benefits’ has the meaning given the term in OMB approved Form ACF–196R, published on July 31, 2014.

“(L) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $276,000,000, to be available until expended, to carry out the programs described in subtitle B.

“(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available by subsection (A), $88,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the programs described in sub subtitle B in fiscal year 2021, of which not less than an amount equal to $100,000,000, an amount previously provided in fiscal year 2021 to carry out section 2042(b) shall be made available to carry out such section; and

“(C) EXPENDITURE DEADLINE.—Of the amounts made available by subsection (A), $88,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the programs described in sub subtitle B in fiscal year 2022, of which not less than $100,000,000 shall be for activities described in section 2042(b).

**Subtitle E—Support to Skilled Nursing Facilities in Response to COVID–19**

**SEC. 9401. PROVIDING FOR INFECTION CONTROL SUPPORT TO SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES THROUGH CONTRACTS WITH QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ORGANIZATIONS.**

Section 1862(g) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395u–3) is amended—

“(1) by striking ‘‘The Secretary’’ and inserting—

“(1) ‘‘The Secretary’’; and

“(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) IN ADDITION TO ANY FUNDS OTHERWISE AVAILABLE, THERE ARE APPROPRIATED TO THE SECRETARY, OUT OF ANY MONIES IN THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES NOT OTHERWISE APPROPRIATED, $290,000,000, TO REMAIN AVAILABLE UNTIL EXPENDED, FOR PURPOSES OF REASSURING MULTIPLE ORGANIZATIONS DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPH (1) TO PROVIDE TO SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES AS DESIGNED IN SECTION 1819(A) INFECTION CONTROL AND VACCINATION UPTAKE SUPPORT RELATING TO THE PREVENTION OR MITIGATION OF COVID–19, AS DETERMINED APPROPRIATE BY THE SECRETARY.

**SEC. 9402. FUNDING FOR STRIKE TEAMS FOR RESIDENT AND EMPLOYER SAFETY IN SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES.**

Section 1819 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395l–3) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(k) FUNDING FOR STRIKE TEAMS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there are appropriated to the Secretary, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $290,000,000, to remain available until expended, for purposes of requiring multiple organizations described in paragraph (1) to provide to skilled nursing facilities (as defined in section 1819(A)) infection control and vaccination uptake support relating to the prevention or mitigation of COVID–19, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

**SEC. 9501. PRESERVING HEALTH BENEFITS FOR WORKERS.**

(a) PREMIUM ASSISTANCE FOR COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE FOR INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR FAMILIES.—

“(1) PROVISION OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—In the case of any premium for a period of coverage during the period beginning on the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, and ending on September 30, 2021, for COBRA continuation coverage with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3), such individual shall be treated for purposes of any COBRA continuation provision as having paid in full the amount of such premium.

(b) REDUCTION OF PREMIUM.—In the case of any premium for a period of coverage during the period beginning on the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, and ending on September 30, 2021, for COBRA continuation coverage with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3), such individual shall be treated for purposes of any COBRA continuation provision as having paid in full the amount of such premium.
(B) PLAN ENROLLMENT OPTION.—

(i) In general.—So long as the applicable requirements under subparagraph (A) are met, the employee, and any other eligible beneficiary of such plan, may be entitled to elect continuation coverage under the plan for the period beginning on the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, and ending 60 days after the date on which the notice required under paragraph (3)(C) is provided.

(ii) Requirements.—Any assistance eligible individual may elect to enroll in such coverage as provided under this subparagraph, subject to the requirements of subparagraph (A).

(iii) Form.—The requirement of the additional notification required under subparagraph (A) may be met by amendment of existing notice forms or by inclusion of a separate document with the notice otherwise required.

(iv) Specific requirements.—Each additional notification under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(A) a description of the forms necessary for establishing eligibility for premium assistance under this subsection;

(B) a description of the obligation of the qualified beneficiary's right to a subsidized premium and any conditions on entitlement to the subsidized premium; and

(C) a description of the option of the qualified beneficiary to enroll in different coverage if the employer permits such beneficiary to elect to enroll in such different coverage under paragraph (1)(B).

(2) LIMITATION OF PERIOD OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) Eligibility for additional coverage.—Paragraph (1)(A) shall not apply with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3) for months of coverage beginning on or after the earlier of—

(i) the first date that such individual is eligible for coverage under any other group health plan (other than coverage consisting of only excepted benefits (as defined in section 9832(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 733(c) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and section 2791(c) of the Public Health Service Act); or

(ii) the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) Commencement of COBRA coverage.—Any COBRA continuation coverage elected by a qualified beneficiary during an extended election period under subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall commence (including for purposes of applying the treatment of premium payments under paragraph (1)(A) and any cost-sharing requirements for services under a group health plan) with the first period of coverage beginning on or after the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act;

(ii) shall not extend beyond the period of COBRA continuation coverage that would have been required under the applicable COBRA coverage had the COBRA coverage had not been enrolled under such provision or had not been discontinued.

(3) NOTICES TO INDIVIDUALS.—

(A) General notice.—

(i) In general.—In the case of notices provided under section 606(a)(4) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1166(a)(4)), section 4980B(b)(1)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or section 2206(c)(1)(A) of the Public Health Service Act, in any other case, the notice shall be provided (within 60 days after such first day of such first month) in a prominent, manner, of the qualified beneficiary's right to a subsidized premium; and

(ii) Notification of additional notice required under this paragraph.—The notice required pursuant to this subparagraph shall be provided in a prominent manner, of the qualified beneficiary's right to a subsidized premium; and

(B) Notification requirement.—Any assistance eligible individual shall notify the group health plan with respect to which paragraph (1)(A) applies if such paragraph ceases to apply by reason of clause (i) of subparagraph (A) (as applicable). Such notice shall be provided to the employer at the time at which such individual is notified of the COBRA continuation coverage provision if the coverage had not been discontinued.

(C) Model notices.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, provide model notices required under this paragraph.

(D) Notice of expiration of period of premium assistance.—

(A) In general.—With respect to any assistance eligible individual, subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), the requirements of sections 606(a)(4) and 5000B(a)(4) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1166(a)(4), section 4980B(b)(1)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or section 2206(c)(1)(A) of the Public Health Service Act, in any other case, the notice shall be provided in such a manner, of the qualified beneficiary's right to a subsidized premium; and

(B) Notification requirement.—Any assistance eligible individual shall notify the group health plan with respect to which paragraph (1)(A) applies if such paragraph ceases to apply by reason of clause (i) of subparagraph (A) (as applicable). Such notice shall be provided to the employer at the time at which such individual is notified of the COBRA continuation coverage provision if the coverage had not been discontinued.
(C), provides to such individual a written notice in clear and understandable language—

(i) that the premium assistance for such individual will expire soon and the prominent identification and explanation of the implications for such individual.

(ii) that such individual may be eligible for coverage without any premium assistance through—

(I) COBRA continuation coverage; or

(II) coverage under a group health plan.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirement for the group health plan administrator to provide the written notice under subparagraph (A) shall be waived if the premium assistance for such individual expires pursuant to clause (i) of paragraph (1).

(C) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the period specified in this subparagraph is, with respect to the date of expiration of the premium assistance for any assistance eligible individual pursuant to a limitation requiring a notice under this paragraph, the period beginning on the day that is 45 days before the date of such expiration and ending on the day that is 15 days before the date of such expiration.

(D) MODEL NOTICES.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to any assistance eligible individual, the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall provide models for the notification required under this paragraph.

(7) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor may jointly prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this subsection, including the prevention of fraud and abuse under this subsection, the Secretary of Labor for fiscal year 2021, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the Employee Benefits Security Administration to carry out the provisions of this subtitle.

(b) COBRA PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(1) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter B of chapter 65 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section: SEC. 6422. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT COBRA CONTINUATION PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The person to whom premiums are payable for continuation coverage under a group health plan or a group health plan with respect to which such credit is allowed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to such calendar quarter.

(b) PERSON TO WHOM PREMIUMS ARE PAYABLE.—For purposes of subsection (a), except as otherwise provided by law, any failure to make a deposit of the tax imposed by section 3111(b), or so much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(b), if the Secretary determines that such failure was due to the nondischarge of the credit allowed under this section.

(c) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of this section and any amount paid by the Secretary or the Internal Revenue Service (and any amount which is taken into account as qualified health plan expenses under section 7001(d) or 7003(d) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act or section 3131 or 3132 of this title.

(d) DISCLAIMER OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—For purposes of chapter 1, the gross income of any person allowed a credit under this section shall be increased for the taxable year which includes the last day of any calendar quarter with respect to which such credit is allowed by the amount of such credit. No credit shall be allowed under this section with respect to any tax imposed under section 3221(a) or 3221(b) with respect to any amount attributable to a credit claimed under this section which includes the calendar quarter with respect to which such credit is determined to be filed, or

(2) the date on which such return is treated as filed under section 6401(b)(2).
Plan of Cessation of Eligibility for Premium Assistance

SEC. 643. Plan of Cessation of Eligibility for Premium Assistance.

(a) In General.—Except in the case of a failure described in subsection (b) or (c), any person required to notify a group health plan under section 9501(a)(2)(B) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 who fails to make such a notification at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of Labor may require shall pay a penalty of $250 for such failure.

(b) Failure to Pay.—In the case of any such failure that is fraudulent, such person shall pay a penalty equal to the greater of—

(1) $250, or

(2) 10 percent of the amount of the premium assistance provided under section 9501(a)(1)(A) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 after termination of eligibility under such section.

(c) No Penalty.—No penalty shall be imposed under this section with respect to any failure if it is shown that such failure was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

(B) clerical amendment.—the table of sections and subparts of chapter 65 of the internal revenue code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"Sec. 6290C. Penalty for failure to notify health plan of cessation of eligibility for continuation coverage premium assistance.

(a) in general.—in the case of an individual who pays, with respect to any taxpayer for any taxable year, any amount which bears the same ratio to such credit as the amount of the premium assistance provided under such section to the individual bears to the premium paid under such section to the individual not as described in subsection (a)(1) of such section.

(b) effective date.—the amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this act."
(1) REDUCTION OF REFUNDABLE CREDIT.—The amount of the credit which would (but for this paragraph) be allowable under subsection (a) shall be reduced by the amount of any overpayment attributable to this subsection as rapidly as possible, consistent with a rapid effort to make payments under this subsection as rapidly as possible, and (2) unless the Secretary has reason to know that it is not possible, consistent with a rapid effort to make payments under this subsection as rapidly as possible, to determine the amount of any overpayment attributable to this subsection as rapidly as possible, consistent with a rapid effort to make payments under this subsection as rapidly as possible.

(3) TIMING AND MANNER OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the provisions of this title and consistent with rules similar to the rules of subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 6221(b)(4), refund or credit any overpayment attributable to this subsection as rapidly as possible, consistent with a rapid effort to make payments attributable to such overpayments electronically if appropriate. No refund or credit shall be made or allowed under this subsection after December 31, 2021.

(4) NO INTEREST.—No interest shall be allowed on any overpayment attributable to this subsection.

(5) APPLICATION TO INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE FILED A RETURN FOR 2020.—(A) IN GENERAL.—A refund or credit under paragraph (1) shall be applied against the amount of any tax payable by the individual on the return for the taxable year to which the refund or credit is attributable.

(6) APPLICABILITY TO MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEMS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each possession of the United States which has a mirror code tax system under subsection (h)(1) learned of their eligibility for the advance refund and credits provided under subsection (b) after the calendar year filing deadline for such year.

(7) AGGREGATION OF REFUNDS AND CREDITS.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (5) and (6), each individual who was an eligible individual for such individual’s first taxable year before January 1, 2021, shall be treated as having been made or allowed to each individual filing such return.

(8) ADVANCE REFUNDS AND CREDITS.—(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of determining the advance refund amount with respect to such taxable year, paragraph (1) shall be applied as included on the return of tax for such taxable year in an amount equal to the advance refund amount for such taxable year.

(2) ADJUSTMENT OF ADVANCE REFUND AMOUNT.—(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the advance refund amount is the amount that would be allowable as a credit if applied as a credit to any overpayment attributable to this subsection as rapidly as possible, consistent with a rapid effort to make payments under this subsection as rapidly as possible, consistent with rules similar to the rules of paragraph (1), for purposes of this subsection.

(3) REDUCTION OF REFUNDABLE CREDIT.—The amount of any credit which would (but for this paragraph) be allowable under paragraph (1), after the application of subparagraph (A), is reducible by the additional payment determination date.

(4) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT ALLOWED AGAINST UNITED STATES INCOME TAXES.—No credit shall be allowed against United States income taxes under section 6221(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as added by this section.

(5) MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEM.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “mirror code tax system” means, with respect to any possession of the United States, the income tax system of such possession.

(6) TREATMENT OF TREATMENT OF CERTAIN POSSESSIONS.—(1) PAYMENTS TO POSSESSIONS WITH MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEMS.—For purposes of this subsection, the Secretary shall pay to each possession of the United States which has a mirror code tax system amounts equal to the loss (if any) to that possession by reason of the amendments made by this section. Such amounts shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury based on information provided by the government of the respective possession.

(7) ADDITIONAL PAYMENT DETERMINATION DATE.—The term “additional payment determination date” means the earlier of—

(i) the date the Secretary learns after the calendar year filing deadline for such year (II) September 1, 2021.

(8) APPLICATION TO CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE NOT FILED A RETURN OF TAX FOR 2019 OR 2020 AT TIME OF DETERMINATION.—In the case of an individual who has not filed a return of tax for such taxable year that is required to be filed under section 6072(a) with respect to calendar year 2020, such person shall be treated as if a return of tax for such taxable year was filed.

(9) REDUCTION OF REFUNDABLE CREDIT.—The amount of any credit which would (but for this paragraph) be allowable under this subsection as rapidly as possible, consistent with a rapid effort to make payments under this subsection as rapidly as possible, consistent with rules similar to the rules of paragraph (1), for purposes of this subsection.

(10) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT ALLOWED AGAINST UNITED STATES INCOME TAXES.—No credit shall be allowed against United States income taxes under section 6221(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as added by this section.

(11) MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEM.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “mirror code tax system” means, with respect to any possession of the United States, the income tax system of such possession.

(12) TREATMENT OF TREATMENT OF CERTAIN POSSESSIONS.—(1) PAYMENTS TO POSSESSIONS WITH MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEMS.—For purposes of this subsection, the Secretary shall pay to each possession of the United States which has a mirror code tax system amounts equal to the loss (if any) to that possession by reason of the amendments made by this section. Such amounts shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury based on information provided by the government of the respective possession.

(13) ADDITIONAL PAYMENT DETERMINATION DATE.—The term “additional payment determination date” means the earlier of—

(i) the date the Secretary learns after the calendar year filing deadline (II) September 1, 2021.

(14) APPLICATION TO CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE NOT FILED A RETURN OF TAX FOR 2019 OR 2020 AT TIME OF DETERMINATION.—In the case of an individual who has not filed a return of tax for such taxable year that is required to be filed under section 6072(a) with respect to calendar year 2020, such person shall be treated as if a return of tax for such taxable year was filed.

(15) REDUCTION OF REFUNDABLE CREDIT.—The amount of any credit which would (but for this paragraph) be allowable under this subsection as rapidly as possible, consistent with a rapid effort to make payments under this subsection as rapidly as possible, consistent with rules similar to the rules of paragraph (1), for purposes of this subsection.

(16) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT ALLOWED AGAINST UNITED STATES INCOME TAXES.—No credit shall be allowed against United States income taxes under section 6221(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as added by this section.

(17) MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEM.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “mirror code tax system” means, with respect to any possession of the United States, the income tax system of such possession.

(18) TREATMENT OF TREATMENT OF CERTAIN POSSESSIONS.—(1) PAYMENTS TO POSSESSIONS WITH MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEMS.—For purposes of this subsection, the Secretary shall pay to each possession of the United States which has a mirror code tax system amounts equal to the loss (if any) to that possession by reason of the amendments made by this section. Such amounts shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury based on information provided by the government of the respective possession.

(19) ADDITIONAL PAYMENT DETERMINATION DATE.—The term “additional payment determination date” means the earlier of—

(i) the date the Secretary learns after the calendar year filing deadline (II) September 1, 2021.
(A) subject to reduction or offset pursuant to subsection (c), (d), (e), or (f) of section 6402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any similar authority permitting offset, or
(B) that would be subject to any other assessed Federal taxes that would otherwise be subject to levy or collection.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—
(A) Section 6621 of title 26, United States Code, is amended by inserting ‘‘6428B.’’ after ‘‘6428A.’’.

(B) The table of sections for subchapter B of chapter 65 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 6428A the following new item:

‘‘Sec. 6428B. 2021 recovery rebates to individuals.’’

(d) APPROPRIATIONS.—Immediately upon the enactment of this Act, in addition to amounts otherwise available, there are appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:

(1) $1,464,500,000 to remain available until September 30, 2023 for necessary expenses for the Internal Revenue Service for the administration of the advance payments, the provision of taxpayer assistance, and the furtherance of integrated, modernized, and secure Internal Revenue Service systems which use Section 6628B is available for premium pay for services related to the development of information technology as determined by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service occurring between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2022, and all of which shall supplement and not supplant any other appropriations that may be available for this purpose.

(2) $8,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses for the Bureau of the Fiscal Service to carry out this section (and the amendments made by this section), which shall supplement and not supplant any other appropriations that may be available for this purpose, and

(3) $8,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2023, for the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration for the purposes of overseeing activities related to the administration of this section (and the amendments made by this section), which shall supplement and not supplant any other appropriations that may be available for this purpose.

PART 2—CHILD TAX CREDIT

SEC. 7521A. ADVANCE PAYMENT OF CHILD TAX CREDIT

(a) In general.—Section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

‘‘Sec. 24A. Advance payment of tax credit for child.

‘‘(a) In general.—Chapter 77 of such Code is amended by inserting after section 7527 the following new section:

‘‘Sec. 7527A. Advance payment of child tax credit.''

(b) Advance payment of credit.—

(1) In general.—Chapter 77 of such Code is amended by inserting after section 7527 the following new section:

‘‘Sec. 7527A. Advance payment of child tax credit.

‘‘(a) In general.—The Secretary shall establish a program for making periodic payments to taxpayers which, in the aggregate during any calendar year, equal the annual advance amount determined with respect to each taxpayer for such calendar year. Except as provided in subsection (b)(3)(B), the periodic payments made to any taxpayer for any calendar year shall be determined by subtracting from the annual advance amount the payments made to such taxpayer during any taxable year of such taxpayer.

(b) Annual advance amount.—For purposes of this subsection—

(1) ELECT NOT TO RECEIVE PAYMENTS.—In the case of any taxpayer who has not attained age 6 as of the close of the calendar year in which the taxable year of the taxpayer begins, for ‘‘$1,000.’’

(2) REDUCTION OF INCREASED CREDIT AMOUNT ON MARRIAGE.—If the taxpayer marries before the date on which such child attains age 17 (determined after application of subsection (b)(2)(A)) or (B) the taxpayer’s modified adjusted gross income for such taxable year is equal to the taxpayer’s modified adjusted gross income for the reference taxable year (as defined in section 6103(b)(6)), the aggregate amount of such payments made to such taxpayer during the taxable year beginning in the preceding calendar year shall be reduced by the aggregate amount of such payments made to such taxpayer during any taxable year beginning in the second preceding calendar year.

(3) MODIFICATIONS DURING CALENDAR YEAR.—

(A) In general.—The Secretary may modify, during any calendar year, the amount of the annual advance amount with respect to any taxpayer for such calendar year to take into account—

(i) a return of tax filed by such taxpayer during such calendar year (and the taxable year to which such return relates may be taken into account as the reference taxable year), and

(ii) other information provided by the taxpayer to the Secretary for the purposes of the Secretary determining payments under subsection (a) which, in the aggregate during any taxable year of the taxpayer, more closely tracks the amount of the annual advance amount determined by the Secretary for such taxable year.

(B) ADJUSTMENT TO REFLECT EXCESS OR DEFICIT IN PRIOR PAYMENTS.—In the case of any modification of the annual advance amount under subparagraph (A), the Secretary may adjust the amount of any payment made before the date of such modification to properly take into account the amount by which any periodic payment made before such date was greater (or less) than the amount of such payment would have been on the basis of the annual advance amount as so modified.

(C) DETERMINATION OF STATUS.—If information contained in the taxpayer’s return of tax for the reference taxable year does not establish the status of the taxpayer as being described in section 24A(a), the Secretary shall, for purposes of paragraph (1)(A), determine such status based on information known to the Secretary.

(D) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DEATHS.—A child shall be treated as not being considered a qualifying child for purposes of the annual advance amount under paragraph (1) if the death of such child is known to the Secretary as of the beginning of the calendar year in which the estimate under such paragraph is made.

(E) ON-LINE INFORMATION PORTAL.—The Secretary shall establish an on-line portal which allows taxpayers to—

(i) elect not to receive payments under this section, and

(ii) provide information to the Secretary whether such payment should be relevant to a modification under such paragraph (b)(3)(B) of the annual advance amount, including information regarding—

(A) a change in the number of the taxpayer’s qualifying children, including by reason of the birth of a child,

(B) a change in the taxpayer’s marital status,

(C) a significant change in the taxpayer’s income, and

(D) any other factor which the Secretary may provide.

(F) NOTICE OF PAYMENTS.—Not later than January 31 of the calendar year following any calendar year during which the Secretary makes one or more payments to any taxpayer under this section, the Secretary shall provide such taxpayer with a written notice which includes the taxpayer’s taxpayer identification number (as defined in section 6103(b)(6)), the aggregate amount of such payments made to such taxpayer during such calendar year.
such calendar year, and such other information as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(‘‘e’’) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—

(1) APPLICATION OF ELECTRONIC FUNDS PAYMENT.—The payment made by the Secretary under subsection (a) shall be made by electronic funds transfer to the same extent and in the same manner as if such payments were Federal payments not made under this title.

(2) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN RULES.—Rules similar to the rules of subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 6428A(c)(2) shall apply for purposes of this section.

(3) EXCEPTION FROM REDUCTION OR Offset.—No reduction of Federal taxes may be made by the Secretary to any individual under this section shall not be—

(A) subject to reduction or offset pursuant to subsection (c), (d), (e), or (f) of section 6402 or any similar provision of the income tax laws of the United States for purposes of determining the income tax law of the United States for the taxable year of such individual; or

(B) reduced or offset by other assessed Federal taxes that would otherwise be subject to levy or collection.

(4) APPLICATION OF ADVANCE PAYMENTS IN THE POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The advance payment amount determined under this section shall be determined—

(i) by applying section 24(i)(1) without regard to the phrase ‘‘or is a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico (within the meaning of section 24(k)(3)(C)(ii)(I).’’

(ii) without regard to subsection 24(k)(3)(C)(ii)(H).

(B) MIRROR CODE POSSESSIONS.—In the case of any possession described in subparagraph (B) and with respect to a taxable year beginning in 2021, the advance payment amount shall be increased by $300,000 if the Secretary to such possession under section 3402(f)(1)(C) of such Code is amended by the preceding provisions of this subchapter.

(C) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—

(i) MIRROR CODE POSSESSIONS.—In the case of any possession described in subparagraph (B), which makes the election described in such subparagraph, the amount otherwise paid by the Secretary to such possession under section 24(k)(3)(C)(ii)(H) with respect to taxable years beginning in 2021 shall be increased by $300,000 if such possession has a plan, which has been approved by the Secretary, for making advance payments consistent with such election.

(ii) MIRROR CODE POSSESSIONS.—The amount otherwise paid by the Secretary to American Samoa under subparagraph (A) of section 24(k)(3) with respect to taxable years beginning in 2021 shall be increased by $300,000 if the plan described in subparagraph (B) of such section includes a program, which has been approved by the Secretary, for making advance payments under rules similar to the rules of this section.

(iii) TIMING OF PAYMENT.—The Secretary may pay, upon the request of the possession of the United States to which the payment is to be made, an amount of the increased amount determined under clause (i) or (ii) immediately upon approval of the plan referred to in such clause, respectively.

(iv) APPLICATION.—No payments shall be made under the program established under subsection (a) with respect to—

(A) any period before July 1, 2021, or

(B) any period after December 31, 2021.

(4) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue such regulations or other guidance as the Secretary determines necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section and subsections (i)(1) and (j) of section 24, including regulations or other guidance which provides for the Secretary’s compliance with such provisions where the filing status of the taxpayer for a taxable year is different from the status used for determining the annual advance amount.

(C) APPLICATION OF CREDIT AND ADVANCE CREDIT.—Section 24 of such Code, as amended by the preceding provision of this Act, is amended—

ed by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(‘‘j’’) RECONCILIATION OF CREDIT AND ADVANCE CREDIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the credit allowed under this section to any taxpayer for any taxable year shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the aggregate amount of payments made to such taxpayer during such taxable year. Any failure to so reduce the credit shall be treated as arising out of a mathematical or clerical error and assessed accordingly to such taxpayer.

(2) EXCESS ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the aggregate amount of payments made to such taxpayer during the taxable year exceeds the amount of the credit allowed under this section to such taxpayer for such taxable year (determined without regard to paragraph (1)), the tax imposed by this chapter for such taxable year shall be increased by the amount of such excess. Any failure to so increase the tax shall be treated as arising out of a mathematical or clerical error and assessed accordingly to such taxpayer.

(B) SAFE HARBOR BASED ON MODIFIED ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—

(i) In general.—In the case of a taxpayer whose modified adjusted gross income (as defined in subsection (b)) for the taxable year does not exceed 200 percent of the applicable income threshold, the increase determined under subparagraph (A) with respect to such taxpayer for such taxable year shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the safe harbor amount.

(ii) PHASE OUT OF SAFE HARBOR AMOUNT.—In the case of a taxpayer whose modified adjusted gross income (as defined in subsection (b)) for the taxable year exceeds the applicable income threshold, the safe harbor amount otherwise in effect under clause (i) shall be reduced by the amount which bears the same ratio to such amount as such excess bears to the applicable income threshold.

(iii) APPLICABLE INCOME THRESHOLD.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘‘applicable income threshold’’ means—

(1) $60,000 in the case of a joint return or surviving spouse (as defined in section 2(g)),

(2) $50,000 in the case of a head of household, and

(3) $40,000 in any other case.

(iv) SAFE HARBOR AMOUNT.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘‘safe harbor amount’’ means, with respect to any taxable year, the product of—

(A) $2,000, multiplied by

(B) the lesser of—

(1) the number of qualified children taken into account in determining the annual advance amount with respect to the taxpayer under section 7527A with respect to months beginning in such taxable year, over the number of qualified children taken into account in determining the credit allowed under this section for such taxable year, or

(ii) the number of qualified children taken into account in determining the credit allowed under this section for such taxable year, which shall supplement and not supplant any other appropriations that may be available for such purpose.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVANCE PAYMENT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s designee) shall establish the program described in section 7527A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, except that the Secretary shall ensure that the timing of the establishment of such program does not interfere with carrying out section 6428(g) as rapidly as possible.

SEC. 9612. APPLICATION OF CHILD TAX CREDIT IN POSSESSIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by the preceding provisions of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(‘‘k’’) APPLICATION OF CREDIT IN POSSESSIONS.—

(i) MIRROR CODE POSSESSIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall pay to each possession of the United States with a mirror code tax system by reason of the application of this section (determined without regard to this subsection) with respect to taxable years beginning after 2020, the amount of the increase determined by the Secretary based on information provided by the government of the respective possession.

(B) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT ALLOWED AGAINST UNITED STATES INCOME TAXES.—No credit shall be allowed under this section for any taxable year to any individual to whom a credit allowable against income tax imposed by a possession of the United States with a mirror code tax system by reason of the application of this section in such possession for such taxable year.

(C) MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEM.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘‘mirror code tax system’’ means, with respect to any possession of the United States, the income tax system of such possession if the income tax liability of the residents of such possession under such system is determined by reference to the income tax laws of the United States as if such possession were the United States.

(2) PUERTO RICO.—

(A) APPLICATION TO TAXABLE YEARS IN 2021.—

(i) For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘‘income tax liability of the residents of Puerto Rico’’ means, with respect to any taxable year beginning after 2020, the income tax liability of such residents to Puerto Rico, see section 7527A(e)(4)(A).

(3) BY STRIKING ‘‘24’’ before ‘‘25A’’, and

(4) By striking ‘‘6428B’’ and inserting ‘‘6428B and 7527A’’.
"(B) APPLICATION TO TAXABLE YEARS AFTER 2021.—In the case of any bona fide resident of Puerto Rico (within the meaning of section 937(a)) for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2020, if the provisions of this section had been in effect in American Samoa (applied as if American Samoa were the United States and without regard to the application of this section to bona fide residents of Puerto Rico under subsection (i)(1)),

"(B) DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENT.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply unless American Samoa has a plan, which has been approved by the Secretary, under which American Samoa will promptly distribute such payments to its residents.

"(C) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT ALLOWED AGAINST UNITED STATES INCOME TAXES.—In the case of any taxable year with respect to which a plan is approved under subparagraph (B), such plan (other than this subsection) shall apply to any individual eligible for a distribution under such plan.

"(ii) APPLICATION OF SECTION IN EVENT OF ABSENCE OF APPROVED PLAN.—In the case of a taxable year with respect to which a plan is not approved under subparagraph (B), the portion of the term ‘qualified foster youth’ means an individual who—

"(I) on or after the date that such individual attains age 18, was in foster care provided under the supervision or administration of an entity administering (or eligible to administer) a plan under part B or part E of title IV of the Social Security Act (without regard to whether Federal assistance was provided with respect to such child under such part E), and

"(ii) provides (in such manner as the Secretary may provide) consent for entities which administer a plan under part B or part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to disclose to the Secretary information related to the status of such individual as a qualified foster youth.

"(E) QUALIFIED HOMELESS YOUTH.—For purposes of this section, ‘qualified homeless youth’ means, with respect to any taxable year, an individual who certifies, in a manner as provided by the Secretary, that such individual is a household head, a homeless child or youth, or is unaccompanied, at risk of homelessness, and self-supporting.

"(1) INCREASE IN CREDIT AND PHASEOUT PERCENTAGES.—The table contained in subsection (b)(1) shall be applied by substituting ‘75.3’ for ‘75.0’ each place it appears therein.

"(3) INCREASE IN EARNED INCOME AND PHASEOUT AMOUNTS.—

"(ii) by substituting ‘$4,220’ for ‘$3,650’.

"(B) COORDINATION WITH INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Subparagraph (A) shall be applied to any dollar amount specified in this paragraph.”.

"(C) INFORMATION RETURN MATCHING.—As soon as practicable, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall develop and implement procedures to use information returns under section 6050S (relating to returns relating to higher education tuition and related expenses for qualified students) to check the identity of individuals who are specified students for purposes of section 32(n)(1)(B)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by this section).

"(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

"(A) IN GENERAL.—CHAPTER 77 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986 IS AMENDED—

"(B) INFORMATION RETURN MATCHING.—As soon as practicable, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall develop and implement procedures to use information returns under section 6050S (relating to returns relating to higher education tuition and related expenses for qualified students) to check the identity of individuals who are specified students for purposes of section 32(n)(1)(B)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by this section).

"(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 9625. APPLICATION OF EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT IN POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 77 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

"(A) IN GENERAL.—IN THE CASE OF ANY TAXABLE YEAR BEGINNING AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2020—

"(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

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"(A) IN GENERAL.—IN THE CASE OF ANY TAXABLE YEAR BEGINNING AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2020—

"(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.
(3) SPECIFIED MATCHING AMOUNT.—For purposes of this subsection—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘specified matching amount’ means, with respect to any calendar year, the lesser of—

(i) the excess (if any) of—

(I) such dollar amount, multiplied by—

(II) the cost to the Secretary of the Treasury of the earned income tax credit for taxable years beginning in or with such calendar year, plus

(ii) the product of 3, multiplied by the base amount for such calendar year.

(B) BASE AMOUNT.—

(i) BASE AMOUNT FOR 2021.—In the case of calendar year 2021, the term ‘base amount’ means the greater of—

(I) the amount determined in a manner designed to substantially increase workforce participation.

(ii) the amount—

(A) determined in a manner designed to substantially increase workforce participation.

(B) determined by substituting ‘calendar year 2020’ for ‘calendar year 2016’ in subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof.

Any amount determined under this clause shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of $1,000,000.

(4) RULES RELATED TO PAYMENTS.—

(A) TIMING OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall make payments under paragraph (1) for any calendar year—

(i) after receipt of such information as the Secretary may require to determine such payments, and

(ii) except as provided in clause (i), within a reasonable period of time before the due date for filing the returns attributable to such calendar year, which began on the first day of such calendar year.

(B) INFORMATION.—The Secretary may require the reporting of such information as the Secretary may require to carry out this subsection.

(5) DETERMINATION OF COST OF EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT.—For purposes of this subsection, the cost to Puerto Rico of the earned income tax credit shall be determined by the Secretary on the basis of the laws of Puerto Rico and shall include reductions in revenues received by Puerto Rico by reason of such credit and refunds attributable to such credit, but shall not include any administrative costs with respect to such credit.

(b) EARNED INCOME.—For purposes of section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the term ‘earned income’—

(1) in general.—With respect to calendar year 2021 and each calendar year thereafter, the Secretary shall, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, make payments to American Samoa equal to—

(A) the lesser of—

(i) the cost to American Samoa of the earned income tax credit for taxable years beginning in or with such calendar year, or

(ii) $26,000,000, plus

(B) in the case of calendar years 2021 through 2025, the lesser of—

(i) the expenditures made by American Samoa during such calendar year for education efforts with respect to individual taxpayers and tax return preparers relating to such earned income tax credit, or

(ii) $50,000.

(2) REQUIREMENT TO ENACT AND MAINTAIN ENACTED H1236 2020, the Secretary—

(A) shall make payments under paragraph (1) with respect to any calendar year unless American Samoa has in effect an earned income tax credit for taxable years beginning in or with such calendar year which allows a refundable tax credit to individuals on the basis of the taxpayer’s earned income which is designed to substantially increase workforce participation.

(B) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of $1,000,000.

(C) the expenditures made by American Samoa during such calendar year for education efforts with respect to individual taxpayers and tax return preparers relating to such earned income tax credit, or

(D) $50,000.

(3) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—In the case of any calendar year after 2021, the term ‘earnings’ means the greater of—

(A) the cost to American Samoa of the earned income tax credit for taxable years beginning in or with calendar year 2019 (rounded to the nearest multiple of $1,000,000), or

(B) $200,000,000.

(4) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN RULES.—Rules similar to the rules of subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of section 32(c) shall apply for purposes of this subsection.

(b) EARNED INCOME.—For purposes of section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the term ‘earned income’—

(1) in general.—With respect to calendar year 2021 and each calendar year thereafter, the Secretary shall, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, make payments to American Samoa equal to—

(A) the lesser of—

(i) the cost to American Samoa of the earned income tax credit for taxable years beginning in or with such calendar year, or

(ii) $26,000,000, plus

(B) in the case of calendar years 2021 through 2025, the lesser of—

(i) the expenditures made by American Samoa during such calendar year for education efforts with respect to individual taxpayers and tax return preparers relating to such earned income tax credit, or

(ii) $50,000.

(2) REQUIREMENT TO ENACT AND MAINTAIN ENACTED H1236 2020, the Secretary—

(A) shall make payments under paragraph (1) with respect to any calendar year unless American Samoa has in effect an earned income tax credit for taxable years beginning in or with such calendar year which allows a refundable tax credit to individuals on the basis of the taxpayer’s earned income which is designed to substantially increase workforce participation.

(B) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of $1,000,000.

(C) the expenditures made by American Samoa during such calendar year for education efforts with respect to individual taxpayers and tax return preparers relating to such earned income tax credit, or

(D) $50,000.

(3) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—In the case of any calendar year after 2021, the term ‘earnings’ means the greater of—

(A) the cost to American Samoa of the earned income tax credit for taxable years beginning in or with calendar year 2019 (rounded to the nearest multiple of $1,000,000), or

(B) $200,000,000.

(4) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN RULES.—Rules similar to the rules of subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of section 32(c) shall apply for purposes of this subsection.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end of the following new item:

‘Sec. 7530. Application of earned income tax credit to possessions of the United States.’.

(b) SPECIFIC RULES FOR 2021.—In the case of any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2022—

(1) CREDIT MADE REFUNDABLE.—If the taxpayer (in the case of a joint return, either spouse) has a principal place of abode in the United States (determined as provided in section 32) for more than one-half of the taxable year, the credit allowed under subsection (a) shall be treated as a credit allowed under subpart C and (not allowed under this subsection).

(2) INCREASE IN DOLLAR LIMIT ON AMOUNT CREDITABLE.—Subsection (c) shall be applied—

(A) by substituting ‘$8,000’ for ‘$5,000’ in paragraph (1) thereof, and

(B) by substituting ‘$6,000’ for ‘$5,000’ in paragraph (2) thereof.

(3) INCREASE IN APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—Subsection (a)(2) shall be applied—

(A) by substituting ‘50 percent’ for ‘35 percent’ and

(B) by substituting ‘$125,000’ for ‘$15,000’.

(4) APPLICATION OF PHASEOUT TO HIGH INCOME INDIVIDUALS.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 32(c) shall be applied by substituting ‘the phaseout percentage’ for ‘20 percent’. 

PART 4—DEPENDENT CARE ASSISTANCE

SEC. 9631. REFUNDABILITY AND ENHANCEMENT OF CHILD AND DEPENDENT CARE TAX CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end of the following new subsection—

(b) SPECIAL RULES FOR 2021.—In the case of any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2022—

(1) CREDIT MADE REFUNDABLE.—If the taxpayer (in the case of a joint return, either spouse) has a principal place of abode in the United States (determined as provided in section 32) for more than one-half of the taxable year, the credit allowed under subsection (a) shall be treated as a credit allowed under subpart C and (not allowed under this subsection).

(2) INCREASE IN DOLLAR LIMIT ON AMOUNT CREDITABLE.—Subsection (c) shall be applied—

(A) by substituting ‘$8,000’ for ‘$5,000’ in paragraph (1) thereof, and

(B) by substituting ‘$6,000’ for ‘$5,000’ in paragraph (2) thereof.

(3) INCREASE IN APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—Subsection (a)(2) shall be applied—

(A) by substituting ‘50 percent’ for ‘35 percent’ and

(B) by substituting ‘$125,000’ for ‘$15,000’.

(4) APPLICATION OF PHASEOUT TO HIGH INCOME INDIVIDUALS.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a)(2) shall be applied by substituting ‘the phaseout percentage’ for ‘20 percent’. 

March 10, 2021
“(B) PHASEOUT PERCENTAGE.—The term ‘phaseout percentage’ means 20 percent reduced (but not below zero) by 1 percentage point for each $2,000 (or fraction thereof) by which the taxpayer’s adjusted gross income for the taxable year exceeds $400,000.”.

(b) Application of Credit in Possessions.—Section 6211(b)(4)(A) of such Code, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h) Application of Credit in Possessions.—

“(1) PAYMENT TO POSSESSIONS WITH MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEMS.—The Secretary shall pay to each possession of the United States with a mirror code tax system an amount equal to the loss (if any) to that possession by reason of the application of this section (determined without regard to this subsection) with respect to taxable years beginning in or with 2021 if a mirror code tax system had been in effect in such possession. The preceding sentence shall not apply unless the respective possession has a plan, which is approved by the Secretary, under which such possession will promptly distribute such payments to its residents.

“(2) PAYMENTS TO OTHER POSSESSIONS.—The Secretary shall pay to each possession of the United States which does not have a mirror code tax system amounts estimated by the Secretary as being sufficient to make aggregate benefits that would have been provided to residents of such possession by reason of this section with respect to taxable years beginning in or with 2021 if a mirror code tax system had been in effect in such possession. The preceding sentence shall not apply unless the respective possession has a plan, which is approved by the Secretary, under which such possession will promptly distribute such payments to its residents.

“(3) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT ALLOWED AGAINST UNITED STATES INCOME TAXES.—In the case of any taxable year beginning in or with 2021, no credit shall be allowed under this section to any individual—

“(A) to whom a credit is allowable against taxes imposed by a possession with a mirror code tax system under this section, or

“(B) who is eligible for a payment under a plan described in paragraph (2).

“(4) MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEM.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘mirror code tax system’ means, with respect to any possession of the United States, the income tax system of such possession as determined by reference to the income tax laws of the United States as if such possession were the United States.

“(5) AMOUNTS OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of section 5324 of title 31, United States Code, the payments under this subsection shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a United States tax, as referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

“(c) Conforming Amendments.—

“(1) Section 6211(b)(4)(A) of such Code, as amended by the preceding provisions of this Act, is amended by inserting ‘21 by reason of subsection (g) thereof,’ before ‘24’. 

“(2) Section 5324 of title 31, United States Code (as amended by the preceding provisions of this title), is amended by inserting ‘21,’ before ‘24’.

“(d) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 9632. PAYROLL CREDITS.

(a) In General.—Chapter 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subchapter:

“Subchapter D—Credits

“Sec. 3131. Credit for paid sick leave.

“Sec. 3132. Payroll credit for paid family leave.

“Sec. 3133. Special rule related to tax on employees by reason of section 4980B of title 29.

“(b) Effect of Amendment.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020, and in the case of calendar year 2021, without regard to the first quarter thereof.

“(c) Retroactive Plan Amendments.—A plan that otherwise satisfies all applicable requirements of sections 125 and 129 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (including any rules or regulations promulgated to enforce such requirements) shall, notwithstanding failure to be treated as a cafeteria plan or dependent care assistance program merely because such plan is amended pursuant to a provision under this section and such amendment is effectuated if—

“(1) such amendment is adopted no later than the last day of the plan year in which the amendment is effective, and

“(2) the plan is operated consistent with the terms of such amendment during the period beginning on the effective date of the amendment and ending on the date the amendment is adopted.

“PART 5—CREDITS FOR PAID SICK AND FAMILY LEAVE

SEC. 9641. PAYROLL CREDITS.

(a) In General.—Chapter 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subchapter:

“Subchapter D—Credits

“Sec. 3131. Credit for paid sick leave.

“Sec. 3132. Payroll credit for paid family leave.

“Sec. 3133. Special rule related to tax on employees by reason of section 4980B of title 29.

“(b) Effect of Amendment.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

“(c) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

“(d) Application of Credit for Certain Health Plan Expenses.—

“(1) In General.—The amount of the credit allowed under subsection (a) shall be increased by so much of the employer’s qualified health plan expenses as are properly allocable to the qualified sick leave wages for which such credit is allowed.

“(2) Qualified Health Plan Expenses.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘qualified health plan expenses’ means amounts paid for the employer’s qualified health plan coverage for which the employer in a calendar year maintains a group health plan (as defined in section 5000(b)(1)), but only to the extent that such amounts are excluded from the gross income of employees by reason of section 106(a).

“(3) Allocation Rules.—For purposes of this section, qualified health plan expenses shall be allocated to qualified sick leave wages in such manner and for such purposes as the Secretary determines, except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, such allocation shall be treated as properly made if based on the basis of being pro rata among the covered employees and pro rata across the time periods of coverage (relative to the time periods of leave to which such wages relate).

“(4) Allowance of Credit for Amounts Paid Under Certain Collectively Bargained Agreements.—

“(1) In General.—The amount of the credit allowed under subsection (a) shall be increased by the sum of—

“(A) so much of the employer’s collectively bargained defined benefit pension plan contributions that are allocable to the qualified sick leave wages for which such credit is so allowed, plus

“(B) so much of the employer’s collectively bargained defined benefit pension plan contributions that are not allocable to the qualified sick leave wages for which such credit is so allowed, plus

“(2) Rules of Application.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘collectively bargained defined benefit pension plan contributions’ means, with respect to any calendar quarter, contributions which—

“(A) are paid or incurred by an employer during the calendar quarter on behalf of its employees to a defined benefit pension plan (as defined in section 3133(b)(1)), which meets the requirements of section 414(g),

“(B) are made based on a pension contribution rate, and...
“(iii) are required to be made pursuant to the terms of a collective bargaining agreement in effect with respect to such calendar quarter.”

“(B) PENSION CONTRIBUTION RATE.—The term ‘pension contribution rate’ means the contribution rate that the employer is obligated to pay on behalf of its employees under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement for benefits under a defined benefit plan under such agreement, as such rate is applied to contribution base units (as defined by section 4001(a)(11) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1301(a)(11)).

“(C) ALLOCATION RULES.—The amount of collectively bargained defined benefit pension plan contributions allocated to qualified sick leave wages for any calendar quarter shall be the product of—

(i) the pension contribution rate (expressed as an hourly rate), and

(ii) the number of hours for which qualified sick leave wages were provided to employees covered under the collective bargaining agreement described in subparagraph (A)(iii) during the calendar quarter.

“(D) COLLECTIVELY BARGAINED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM CONTRIBUTIONS .—For purposes of this section—

“A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘collectively bargained apprenticeship program contributions’ means any failure wage to any calendar quarter, contributions which—

(i) are paid or incurred by an employer on behalf of its employees with respect to the calendar quarter to a registered apprenticeship program, or

(ii) are made on behalf of apprentices under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement, and

(iii) are required to be made pursuant to the terms of a collective bargaining agreement that is in effect with respect to such calendar quarter.

“B) REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—The term ‘registered apprenticeship program’ means an apprenticeship registered under the Act of February 17, 1931 (29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.) that meets the standards of subpart A of part 29 and part 30 of title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

“(E) APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION RATE.—The term ‘apprenticeship program contribution rate’ means the contribution rate that the employer is obligated to pay on behalf of its employees under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement for benefits under a registered apprenticeship program, as such rate is applied to contribution base units (as defined by section 4001(a)(11) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1301(a)(11)).

“(F) ALLOCATION RULES.—The amount of collectively bargained apprenticeship program contributions allocated to qualified sick leave wages for any calendar quarter shall be the product of—

(i) the apprenticeship program contribution rate (expressed as an hourly rate), and

(ii) the number of hours for which qualified sick leave wages were provided to employees covered under the collective bargaining agreement described in subparagraph (A)(iii) during the calendar quarter.

“(G) DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—

“(1) APPLICABLE EMPLOYMENT TAXES.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘applicable employment taxes’ means the following:

“A) The taxes imposed under sections 3121(h), 3122(a), and 3121(a), determined without regard to paragraphs (1) through (22) of section 3121(b) and (c) (as defined in section 3321(e), determined with respect to the employment of all employees)

“B) The taxes imposed under section 3221(d) as attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(b).

“(2) WAGES.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘wages’ means wages (as defined in section 3121(a), determined without regard to paragraphs (1) through (22) of section 3121(b) and (c) (as defined in section 3321(e), determined with respect to the employment of all employees) in paragraph (1) thereof which begins ‘Such term does not include remuneration’.

“(3) DENTAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—For purposes of chapter 1, the gross income of the employer, for the taxable year which includes the last day of any calendar quarter with respect to which a credit is allowed under this section, shall be increased by the amount of such credit. Any wages taken into account in determining the credit allowed under this section shall not be taken into account in determining the credit allowed under sections 45A, 45J, 45S, 51, 3132, and 3134. In the case of any credit allowed under section 2301 of the CARES Act or section 41 with respect to the employment of all employees in any quarter, the credit allowed under such section shall be reduced by the portion of the credit allowed under such section 2301 or section 41 which is attributable to such wages.

“(4) ELECTION TO NOT TAKE CERTAIN WAGES INTO ACCOUNT.—This section shall not apply to so much of the qualified sick leave wages paid by an eligible employer as such employer elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe) to not take into account for purposes of this section.

“(5) CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYERS.—No credit shall be allowed under this section to the Government of the District of Columbia, any State, or political subdivision of any State, for wages paid by such employer to its employees under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement for benefits under a defined benefit plan.

“(6) EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON ASSESSMENT.—Notwithstanding section 6503, the limitation on the time period for the assessment of the credit claimed under this section shall not expire before the date that is 3 years after the last day of the calendar quarter to which such credit is attributable.

“(7) COORDINATION WITH CERTAIN PROGRAMS.—

“A) IN GENERAL.—This section shall not apply to so much of the qualified sick leave wages paid by an eligible employer as are taken into account as payroll costs in connection with—

“(i) a covered loan under section 7(a)(37) or 7A of the Small Business Act, or

“(ii) a grant under section 324 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Non-Profits, and Venues Act, or

“(iii) a grant under the coronavirus economic aid grant under section 5003 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

“(B) APPLICATION WHERE PPP LOANS NOT FORGIVEN.—In the case in which the Secretary shall issue guidance providing that payroll costs paid during the covered period shall not fail to be treated as qualified sick leave wages under this section by reason of subparagraph (A)(i) to the extent that—

“(i) a covered loan of the taxpayer under section 7(a)(37) of the Small Business Act is not forgiven by reason of a decision under section 7(a)(37)(B) of such Act, or

“(ii) a covered loan of the taxpayer under section 7A of the Small Business Act is not forgiven by reason of a decision under section 7(a)(37) of such Act.

“Terms used in the preceding sentence which are used in section 7(a)(37) or 7A(a)(37) of the Small Business Act, and when applied in connection with either such section, have the same meaning as when used in such section, respectively.

“(C) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection, including—

“(1) requiring such other guidance to prevent the avoidance of the purposes of the limitations under this section,

“(2) requiring such other guidance to minimize compliance and record-keeping burdens under this section,

“(3) regulations or other guidance providing for waiver of penalties for failure to deposit amounts in anticipation of the allowance of the credit allowed under this section,

“(4) regulations or other guidance for recapturing the benefit of credits determined under this section in which there is a subsequent adjustment to the credit determined under subsection (a), and

“(5) regulations or other guidance to ensure that the wages taken into account under this section conform with the sick time required to be provided under the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act.

“(6) regulations or other guidance to permit the advancement of the credit determined under subsection (a), and

“(7) regulations or other guidance with respect to the allocation, reporting, and substantiation of collectively bargained defined benefit pension plan contributions and collectively bargained apprenticeship program contributions.

“(B) APPLICATION OF SECTION.—This section shall apply only to wages paid with respect to the period beginning on April 1, 2021, and ending on September 30, 2021.

“(C) TREATMENT OF DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall waive any penalty under section 6656 for any failure to make a deposit of applicable employment taxes if the Secretary determines that such failure was due to the anticipation of the credit allowed under this section.

“(D) NON-DISCRIMINATION REQUIREMENT.—No credit shall be allowed under this section to any taxpayer for any calendar quarter if such employer, with respect to the availability of the provision of qualified sick leave wages to which this section otherwise applies for such calendar quarter, discriminates in favor of highly compensated employees (within the meaning of section 414(q)), full-time employees, or employees on the basis of employment tenure with such employer.

“SEC. 3132. PAYROLL CREDIT FOR PAID FAMILY LEAVE.

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an employer, there shall be allowed as a credit against applicable employment taxes for each calendar quarter an amount equal to 100 percent of the qualified family leave wages paid by such employer with respect to such calendar quarter.

“(B) LIMITATIONS AND REFUNDABILITY.—

“(1) WAGES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—The amount of qualified family leave wages taken into account under subsection (a), plus any increases under subsection (c), with respect to any individual shall not exceed—

“A) for any day (or portion thereof) for which the individual is paid qualified family leave wages, $200, and

“(B) the aggregate with respect to all calendar quarters, $12,000.

“(2) CREDIT LIMITED TO CERTAIN EMPLOYMENT TAXES.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the applicable employment taxes for such calendar quarter (reduced by any credits allowed under section 3121) on the wages paid during such quarter to the employment of all employees of the employer.

“(3) REFUNDABILITY OF EXCESS CREDIT.—

“A) CREDIT IS REFUNDABLE.—If the amount of the credit under subsection (a) exceeds the limitation of paragraph (2) for any calendar quarter, such excess shall be treated as an overpayment of such calendar quarter, and shall be refunded under sections 6402(a) and 6413(b).

“(B) ADVANCING CREDIT.—In anticipation of the credit, including the refundable portion under subparagraph (A), the credit may be advanced, according to forms and instructions provided by the Secretary, up to an amount calculated to limit the limitations under paragraphs (1) and (2), all calculated through the end of the most recent payroll period in the quarter.

“(C) QUALIFIED FAMILY LEAVE WAGES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘qualified family leave wages’
means wages paid by an employer which would be required to be paid by reason of the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act (including the amendments made by such Act) as if such amendments were not made by such Act) applied after March 31, 2021.

“(2) RULES OF APPLICATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of determining whether wages would be required to be paid under paragraph (1), if an employer fails to comply with any requirement of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 or the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act (as determined without regard to any time limitation under section 102(a)(1)(F) of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1994) with respect to any leave provided for a qualifying need related to a public health emergency, such employer shall be treated as properly making family leave wages.

“(B) COLLECTIVELY BARGAINED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM CENTERS.—

“Notwithstanding section 6501, the limitation on the time period for the assessment of any tax attributable to credits claimed under this section shall not expire before the date that is 5 years after the later of—

“(a) the date on which the original return which includes the calendar quarter with respect to which such credit is determined, or

“(b) the date on which such credit is treated as filed under section 6501(b)(2).

“(C) COORDINATION WITH CERTAIN PROGRAMS.—

“In general.—This section shall not apply to so much of the qualified family leave wages as are taken into account as payroll costs in connection with—

“(a) a covered loan under section 7(a)(37) or 7(a) of the Small Business Act,

“(b) a grant under section 324 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Non-Profits, and Venues Act,

“(c) a restaurant revitalization grant under section 5033 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

“(B) APPLICATION WHERE PPP LOANS NOT FORGIVEN.—

“The Secretary shall issue guidance providing that payroll costs paid during the covered period shall not be treated as qualified family leave wages under this section by reason of paragraph (A) if—

“(I) a covered loan of the taxpayer under section 7(a)(37) of the Small Business Act is not forgiven by reason of a decision under section 7(a)(37) of such Act,

“(ii) a covered loan of the taxpayer under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act is not forgiven by reason of a decision under section 7(a)(37) of such Act.

“Terms used in the preceding sentence which are also used in section 7(a)(37) or 7(a)(37)(J) of the Small Business Act shall, when applied in connection with either such section, have the same meaning as when used in such section, respectively.

“(C) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, including—

“(I) regulations or other guidance to prevent the misapplication of the purposes of the limitations under this section,

“(II) regulations or other guidance to minimize compliance and record-keeping burdens under this section,

“(III) regulations or other guidance providing for waiver of penalties for failure to deposit amounts in anticipation of the allowance of the credit allowed under this section,

“(IV) regulations or other guidance for recapitulating the benefit of credits determined under the section in cases where a subsequent adjustment to the credit determined under subsection (a),

“(V) regulations or other guidance to ensure that the wages taken into account under this section conform with the paid leave required to be provided under the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act (including the amendments made by such Act),

“(VI) regulations or other guidance to permit the advancement of the credit determined under subsection (a), and

“(VII) regulations or other guidance with respect to the allocation, reporting, and substantiation of collectively bargained defined benefit pension plan contributions and collectively bargained apprenticeship program contributions.

“(D) APPLICATION OF SECTION.—This section shall apply only to wages paid with respect to

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the period beginning on April 1, 2021, and ending on September 30, 2021.

"(1) TREATMENT OF DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall waive any penalty under section 6662 for any failure to make a deposit of applicable employment taxes if the Secretary determines that such failure was due to the anticipation of the credit allowed under this section.

"(2) TRANSITION REQUIREMENT.—No credit shall be allowed under this section to any employer for any calendar quarter if such employer, with respect to the availability of the provisions of family leave wages to which this section otherwise applies for such calendar quarter, discriminates in favor of highly compensated employees (within the meaning of section 414(q)), full-time employees, or employees on the basis of employment tenure with such employer.

"SEC. 3133. SPECIAL RULE RELATED TO TAX ON EMPLOYERS.

"(a) In General.—The credit allowed by section 3131 and the credit allowed by section 3132 shall each be increased by the amount of the taxes imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of section 3131 and section 3221(a) on qualified sick leave wages, or qualified family leave wages, for which a refund is allowed under such section 3131 or 3132, respectively.

"(b) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—For denial of double benefit with respect to the credit increase under subsection (a), see sections 3131(f)(3) and 3132(f)(3).

"(b) REFUNDS.—Paragraph (2) of section 3122(b) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting, after paragraph (1)(A), the following new paragraph (1)(B):-

"(B) 260.

"(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of subchapters for chapter 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"SUBCHAPTER D—CREDITS.

"(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid with respect to calendar quarters beginning after March 31, 2021.

"SEC. 3642. CREDIT FOR SICK LEAVE FOR CERTAIN SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.

"(a) In General.—In the case of an eligible self-employed individual, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for any taxable year an amount equal to the qualified sick leave equivalent amount with respect to the individual.

"(b) ELIGIBLE SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) In General.—The term "eligible self-employed individual" means an individual who—

"(A) regularly carries on any trade or business within the meaning of section 1402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and

"(B) would be entitled to receive paid leave during the taxable year pursuant to the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act if—

"(i) the individual were an employee of an employer (other than himself or herself), and

"(ii) such Act applied after March 31, 2021.

"(2) RULES OF APPLICATION.—For purposes of subsection (b)(1), in determining whether an individual would be entitled to receive paid leave under the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act, such Act shall be applied—

"(A) by inserting "the employee is seeking or awaiting the results of a diagnostic test for", or a medical diagnosis of COVID–19 or recovering from or being exposed to COVID–19 or recovering from or being exposed to COVID–19, or recovering from any injury, disability, illness, or condition related to such vaccination" after "medical diagnosis of COVID–19", and

"(B) by applying section 3102(b)(1) of such Act separately with respect to each taxable year.

"(c) QUALIFIED SICK LEAVE EQUIVALENT AMOUNT.—In the case of this section—

"(1) In General.—The term "qualified sick leave equivalent amount", with respect to any eligible self-employed individual, an amount equal to—

"(A) the number of days during the taxable year (but not more than 10) that the individual was qualified for the trade or business referred to in section 1402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for a reason with respect to which such individual would be entitled to receive sick leave as described in subsection (b), multiplied by

"(B) the lesser of—

"(i) $200 (31(c)(2)) of the case of any day of paid sick time described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of section 3102(a) of the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act, applied with the modification described in this section, or

"(ii) 67 percent (100 percent in the case of any day of paid sick time described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of section 3102(a) of the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act, applied with the modification described in this section, of the individual's self-employment income for the taxable year.

"(2) AVERAGE DAILY SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME.—For purposes of this subsection, the term "average daily self-employment income" means an amount equal to—

"(A) the net earnings from self-employment of the individual for the taxable year, divided by

"(B) 260.

"(3) ELECTION TO USE PRIOR YEAR NET EARNINGS.—For purposes of this subsection, the credit determined under this section shall be increased by the amount of any refund due from the credit determined under chapter 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for any prior taxable year.

"(4) ELECTION TO NOT TAKE DAYS INTO ACCOUNT.—Any day shall not be taken into account under paragraph (1)(A) if the eligible self-employed individual elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe) to not take such day into account for purposes of such paragraph.

"(d) CREDIT REFUNDABLE.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The credit determined under this section shall be treated as a credit against the tax imposed by chapter 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for the taxable year.

"(2) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of section 3124 of title 31, United States Code, any refund due from the credit determined under this section shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in section 3124 of such title.

"(h) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, including—

"(1) regulations or other guidance to effectuate the purposes of this section, and

"(2) regulations or other guidance to minimize compliance and record-keeping burdens under this section.

"SEC. 3963. CREDIT FOR FAMILY LEAVE FOR CERTAIN SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.

"(a) In General.—In the case of an eligible self-employed individual, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for any taxable year an amount equal to 100 percent of the qualified family leave equivalent amount with respect to the individual.

"(b) ELIGIBLE SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) In General.—The term "eligible self-employed individual" means an individual who—

"(A) regularly carries on any trade or business within the meaning of section 1402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and

"(B) would be entitled to receive paid leave during the taxable year pursuant to the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act if—

"(i) the individual were an employee of an employer (other than himself or herself), and


"(2) RULES OF APPLICATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(B), in determining whether an individual would be entitled to receive paid leave under the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act, such Act shall be applied—

"(A) by inserting "or as being equal to the aggregate benefits (if any) to which such individual would be entitled under the provisions of this section, including—

"(1) regulations or other guidance to effectuate the purposes of this section, and

"(2) regulations or other guidance to minimize compliance and record-keeping burdens under this section.

"SEC. 1190(a).—The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 shall be amended by inserting "or any reason for leave described in section 3102(a) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act", or the amount of sick time described in such section, is being seeking or awaiting the results of a diagnostic test for, or a medical diagnosis of, COVID–19 and such employer has been exposed to COVID–19 or is unable to work pending the results of such test or diagnosis, or the employee is obtaining immunization related to COVID–19 or receiving from any injury, disability, illness, or condition related to such vaccination" after "public health emergency", and

"(b) section 110(b) of such Act shall be amended by inserting after paragraph (1)(A), and
(ii) by striking “after taking leave after such section for 10 days” in paragraph (2)(A) thereof.

(c) QUALIFIED FAMILY LEAVE EQUIVALENT AMOUNT.—For purposes of this section—

(1) the term ‘qualifying family leave equivalent amount’ means, with respect to any eligible self-employed individual, an amount equal to the product of

(A) the lesser of—

(i) 67 percent of the average daily self-employment income of the individual for the taxable year, or

(ii) $200.

(2) AVERAGE DAILY SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “average daily self-employment income” means an amount equal to—

(A) the net earnings from self-employment income of the individual for the taxable year, divided by

(B) 360.

(3) ELECTION TO USE PRIOR YEAR NET EARNINGS FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME.—In the case of an eligible employer (as defined in such manner as the Secretary may provide) the application of this paragraph, paragraph (2)(A) shall be applied by substituting “the prior taxable year” for “the taxable year”.

(4) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT FOR SICK LEAVE.—Any day taken into account in determining the qualified sick leave equivalent amount with respect to any eligible self-employed individual under section 9642 shall not be taken into account in determining the qualified family leave equivalent amount with respect to such individual under this section.

(d) CREDIT REFUNDABLE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The credit determined under this section shall be treated as a credit allowed to the taxpayer under subpart C of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code.

(2) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of section 3124 of such Code, any refund due from the credit determined under this section shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

(e) SPECIAL RULES.—

(1) DOCUMENTATION.—No credit shall be allowed under this section unless the individual maintains a record containing the information that the Secretary may prescribe to establish such individual as an eligible self-employed individual.

(2) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—In the case of an individual who receives wages (as defined in section 3121(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) or compensation (as defined in section 3301(e)) paid by an employer which are required to be paid by reason of the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act, the qualified family leave equivalent amount which is described in subsection (c) of this section shall be reduced (but not below zero) to the extent that the sum of the amount described in such subsection and in section 3121(b)(1) of such Code exceeds $12,000.

(3) REFERENCES TO EMERGENCY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE EXPANSION ACT.—Any reference in this section to the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act shall be treated as including a reference to the amendments made by such Act.

(f) APPLICATION OF SECTION.—Only days occurring beginning April 1, 2021 and ending on September 30, 2021, may be taken into account under subsection (c)(1)(A).

(g) APPLICATION OF CREDIT IN CERTAIN POSSESSIONS.—

(1) PAYMENTS TO POSSESSIONS WITH MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEMS.—The Secretary shall pay to each possession of the United States which has a mirror code tax system amounts equal to the loss (if any) to that possession by reason of the application of the provisions of this section. Such loss shall be determined by the Secretary based on information provided by the government of the respective possession.

(2) PAYMENTS TO OTHER POSSESSIONS.—The Secretary shall pay to each possession of the United States which does not have a mirror code tax system amounts estimated by the Secretary as being equal to the aggregate benefits (if any) that would have been provided to residents of such possession by reason of the provisions of this section if a mirror code tax system had been in effect in such possession. The preceding sentence (and any reference in this part to the possession having a mirror code tax system) shall apply in the case of a possession in which such mirror code tax system has a plan, which has been approved by the Secretary, under which such possession will promptly distribute such payments to its residents.

(h) MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEM.—For purposes of this section, the term “mirror code tax system” means, with respect to any possession of the United States, the income tax system of such possession if the income tax liability of the residents of such possession under such system is determined by reference to the income tax laws of the United States as if such possession were the United States.

(i) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of section 3121(e) of such Code, the payments under this subsection shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

(j) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, including—

(1) regulations or other guidance to prevent the avoidance of the purposes of this section, and

(2) regulations or other guidance to minimize compliance and record-keeping burdens under this section.

PART 6—EMPLOYEE RETENTION CREDIT

SEC. 9651. EXTENSION OF EMPLOYEE RETENTION CREDIT

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter D of chapter 21 of title 26, United States Code, as added by section 9641, is amended by adding at the end the following:

PART 6—EMPLOYEE RETENTION CREDIT

SEC. 9651. EXTENSION OF EMPLOYEE RETENTION CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter D of chapter 21 of title 26, United States Code, as added by section 9641, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 9651. EXTENSION OF EMPLOYEE RETENTION CREDIT FOR EMPLOYERS SUBJECT TO CLOSURE DUE TO COVID-19.

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an eligible employer, there shall be allowed as a credit against applicable employment taxes for each calendar quarter an amount equal to 70 percent of the qualified wages with respect to each employee of such employer for such calendar quarter.

(2) LIMITATIONS AND REFUNDABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) WAGES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—The amount of qualified wages with respect to any employee which may be taken into account under subsection (a) for any calendar quarter shall not exceed $10,000.

(B) RECOVERY STARTUP BUSINESSES.—In the case of an eligible employer which is a recovery startup business (as defined in subsection (c)(5)), the amount of the credit allowed under subsection (a) (after application of subparagraph (A) for any calendar quarter shall not exceed $50,000.

(2) CREDIT LIMITED TO EMPLOYMENT TAXES.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the employment taxes (reduced by any credits allowed under sections 3311 and 3321) on the wages paid with respect to the employment of all the employees of the eligible employer during such quarter.

(3) QUALIFIED WAGES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified wages’ means—

(i) in the case of an eligible employer for which the average number of full-time employees (within the meaning of section 4802) employed by such eligible employer during 2019 was greater than 500, wages paid by such eligible employer during 2020 for which the average number of full-time employees is not providing services due to circumstances described in subsection (a) or (b) of paragraph (2)(A)(ii), or

(ii) in the case of an eligible employer for which the average employment of such employees (within the meaning of section 4802) employed by such eligible employer during 2020 was greater than 50.

(4) REFUNDABILITY OF EXCESS CREDIT.—If the amount of the credit under subsection (a) exceeds the limitation of paragraph (2) for any calendar quarter, such excess shall be treated as an overpayment that shall be refunded under sections 6402(a) and 6413(b).

DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(1) APPLICABLE EMPLOYMENT TAXES.—The term ‘applicable employment taxes’ means the four tax types.

(2) A THE TAXES IMPOSED UNDER SECTION 3111(B).—So much of the taxes imposed under sections 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(b).

(3) ELIGIBLE EMPLOYER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘eligible employer’ means any employer—

(i) which was carrying on a trade or business during the calendar quarter for which the credit is determined under subsection (a), and

(ii) with respect to any calendar quarter for which—

(D) THE OPERATION OF THE TRADE OR BUSINESS DESCRIBED IN CLAUSE (I) WAS FULLY OR PARTIALLY SUSPENDED DURING THE CALENDAR QUARTER DUE TO ORDERS FROM AN APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY LIMITING COMMERCE, TRAVEL, OR GROUP MEETINGS (FOR COMMERCIAL, SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS, OR OTHER PURPOSES) DUE TO THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19).

(E) THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 4802) EMPLOYED BY SUCH ELIGIBLE EMPLOYER DURING 2019 WAS GREATER THAN 50.

(F) THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 4802) EMPLOYED BY SUCH ELIGIBLE EMPLOYER DURING 2020 WAS GREATER THAN 50.

(G) THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 4802) EMPLOYED BY SUCH ELIGIBLE EMPLOYER DURING 2020 WAS GREATER THAN 50.

(H) THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 4802) EMPLOYED BY SUCH ELIGIBLE EMPLOYER DURING 2020 WAS GREATER THAN 50.

(3) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT FOR SICK LEAVE.—In the case of an eligible employer (as defined in such manner as the Secretary may provide), the application of the provisions of this section shall be treated as a credit allowed for the corresponding calendar quarter in calendar year 2019 for ‘the same calendar quarter in calendar year 2019’, and

("(ii) the last sentence of subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘the corresponding calendar quarter in calendar year 2019’ for ‘the same calendar quarter in calendar year 2019’, and

the election of the employer—

(1) by substituting ‘for the immediately preceding calendar quarter’ for ‘for such calendar quarter’, and

(2) by substituting ‘the corresponding calendar quarter in calendar year 2019’ for ‘the same calendar quarter in calendar year 2019’.

An election under this subparagraph shall be made at such time and in such manner as the Secretary shall prescribe.

(4) TAX-EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS.—In the case of an organization which is described in section 501(c) and exempt from tax under section 501(a)

"(i) clauses (i) and (ii)(I) of subparagraph (A) shall apply to all operations of such organization, and

(ii) any reference in this section to gross receipts shall be treated as a reference to gross receipts within the meaning of section 6033.

(3) QUALIFIED WAGES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified wages’ means—

(i) in the case of an eligible employer for which the average number of full-time employees (within the meaning of section 4802) employed by such eligible employer during 2019 was greater than 50, wages paid by such eligible employer during 2020 for which the average number of full-time employees is not providing services due to circumstances described in subsection (a) or (b) of paragraph (2)(A)(ii), or

(ii) in the case of an eligible employer for which the average number of full-time employees (within the meaning of section 4802) employed by such eligible employer during 2020 was greater than 50.

(4) WITH RESPECT TO AN ELIGIBLE EMPLOYER DESCRIBED IN CLAUSE (I) OF PARAGRAPH (2)(A)(II),
wages paid by such eligible employer with respect to an employee during any period described in such clause, or

(II) with respect to an eligible employer described in clause (II) of such paragraph, wages paid by such eligible employer with respect to an employee during such quarter.

(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR EMPLOYERS NOT IN EXISTENCE.—In the case of any employer that was not in existence in 2019, subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘2020’ for ‘2019’ each place it appears.

(2) SEVERELY FINANCIAL DISTRESSED EMPLOYERS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), such term shall include any employer, de
defined in paragraph (2), determined by substituting ‘less than 10 percent’ for ‘less than 80 percent’ in subparagraph (A)(i)(II) thereof.

(ii) DEFINITION.—The term ‘severely financially distressed employer’ means an eligible em
defined in paragraph (2) determined by substituting ‘less than 10 percent’ for ‘less than 80 percent’ in subparagraph (A)(i)(II) thereof.

(3) DESCRIPTION.—The term ‘severely financially distressed employer’ means an eligible em
defined in paragraph (2) determined by substituting ‘less than 10 percent’ for ‘less than 80 percent’ in subparagraph (A)(i)(II) thereof.

(B) ALLOWANCE FOR CERTAIN HEALTH PLAN EXPENSES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Such term shall include amounts paid by the eligible employer to provide and maintain a group health plan (as defined in section 5000(b)(1)), but only to the extent that such amounts are excluded from the gross in
come of employees by reason of section 106(a).

(ii) ALLOCATION RULES.—For purposes of this section, amounts treated as wages under clause (i) shall be treated as paid with respect to any employee whose wages are included in the group health plan expenses.

(4) RECOVERY STARTUP BUSINESS.—The term ‘recovery startup business’ means any employer—

(1) that began carrying on any trade or business after February 15, 2020,

(2) that incurred an annual gross receipts of such employer (as determined under rules similar to the rules in section 484) for the taxable year ending with the taxable year which includes the calendar quarter for which the credit is determined under sub
section (a) of section 5013(b)(1), but only to the extent that such amounts are excluded from the gross income of employees by reason of section 106(a).

(5) OTHER TERMS.—Any term used in this section which is not defined in such chapter or section 23 shall have the same meaning as when used in such chapter.

(d) AGRICULTURE.—

(i) ADDITIONAL RULES TO APPLY.—For purposes of this section, rules similar to the rules of sections 51(a)(1)(B) and 280C(a) shall apply.

(1) CER TAIN GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—This credit shall not apply to the Government of the United States, the gov
ernment of any State or political subdivision thereof, or any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing.

(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR EMPLOYERS NOT IN EXISTENCE.—In the case of any employer that was not in existence in 2019, subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall each be applied by sub
stituting ‘2020’ for ‘2019’ each place it appears.

(3) RECONCILIATION OF CREDIT WITH ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount of credit which would (but for this subsection) be allowed under this section shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the aggregate payment allowed to the eligible employer under paragraph (4). Any failure to so reduce the credit shall be treated as arising out of a mathematical or clerical error and assessed according to section 6621(b)(1).

(B) EXCESS ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—If the ad
vance payments to a taxpayer under paragraph (2) for a calendar quarter exceed the credit allo
wed under this section (determined without regard to subparagraph (A)) the tax imposed under section 6001(b)(1) (as so much of the tax imposed under section 6001(b)(1) as is attributable to the tax rate in effect under section 3111(b)(1) (whichever is applicable) for the calendar quarter shall be increased by the amount of such excess.

(i) TREATMENT OF DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall not waive any special due date for any failure to make a deposit of any applicable employment taxes if the Secretary determines that such failure was due to the reasonable an
ticipation of the credit allowed under this sec

tion.

(ii) EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON ASSES
SMENT.—Notwithstanding the time period for the assessment of any amount attributable to a credit claimed under this section, such credit shall not expire before the date that is 5 years after the date on which the return which included such credit was filed.

(iii) THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH RETURN WHICH INCLUDED SUCH CREDIT WAS FILED.—The term ‘the date on which such return which included such credit was filed’ shall be treated as the date on which the return which includes such credit was filed.

(iv) THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH RETURN WHICH INCLUDED SUCH CREDIT WAS FILED.—The term ‘the date on which such return which included such credit was filed’ shall be treated as the date on which the return which includes such credit was filed.

(v) THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH RETURN WHICH INCLUDED SUCH CREDIT WAS FILED.—The term ‘the date on which such return which included such credit was filed’ shall be treated as the date on which the return which includes such credit was filed.

(vi) THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH RETURN WHICH INCLUDED SUCH CREDIT WAS FILED.—The term ‘the date on which such return which included such credit was filed’ shall be treated as the date on which the return which includes such credit was filed.

(vii) THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH RETURN WHICH INCLUDED SUCH CREDIT WAS FILED.—The term ‘the date on which such return which included such credit was filed’ shall be treated as the date on which the return which includes such credit was filed.

(viii) THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH RETURN WHICH INCLUDED SUCH CREDIT WAS FILED.—The term ‘the date on which such return which included such credit was filed’ shall be treated as the date on which the return which includes such credit was filed.

(ix) THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH RETURN WHICH INCLUDED SUCH CREDIT WAS FILED.—The term ‘the date on which such return which included such credit was filed’ shall be treated as the date on which the return which includes such credit was filed.

(x) THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH RETURN WHICH INCLUDED SUCH CREDIT WAS FILED.—The term ‘the date on which such return which included such credit was filed’ shall be treated as the date on which the return which includes such credit was filed.

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(xii) THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH RETURN WHICH INCLUDED SUCH CREDIT WAS FILED.—The term ‘the date on which such return which included such credit was filed’ shall be treated as the date on which the return which includes such credit was filed.

(xiii) THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH RETURN WHICH INCLUDED SUCH CREDIT WAS FILED.—The term ‘the date on which such return which included such credit was filed’ shall be treated as the date on which the return which includes such credit was filed.

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(xv) THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH RETURN WHICH INCLUDED SUCH CREDIT WAS FILED.—The term ‘the date on which such return which included such credit was filed’ shall be treated as the date on which the return which includes such credit was filed.

(xvi) THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH RETURN WHICH INCLUDED SUCH CREDIT WAS FILED.—The term ‘the date on which such return which included such credit was filed’ shall be treated as the date on which the return which includes such credit was filed.

(xvii) THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH RETURN WHICH INCLUDED SUCH CREDIT WAS FILED.—The term ‘the date on which such return which included such credit was filed’ shall be treated as the date on which the return which includes such credit was filed.

(xviii) THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH RETURN WHICH INCLUDED SUCH CREDIT WAS FILED.—The term ‘the date on which such return which included such credit was filed’ shall be treated as the date on which the return which includes such credit was filed.

(xix) THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH RETURN WHICH INCLUDED SUCH CREDIT WAS FILED.—The term ‘the date on which such return which included such credit was filed’ shall be treated as the date on which the return which includes such credit was filed.

(xx) THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH RETURN WHICH INCLUDED SUCH CREDIT WAS FILED.—The term ‘the date on which such return which included such credit was filed’ shall be treated as the date on which the return which includes such credit was filed.
PART 7—PREMIUM TAX CREDIT

SEC. 9661. IMPROVING AFFORDABILITY BY EXPANDING PREMIUM ASSISTANCE FOR CONSUMERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 36B(b)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iii) TEMPORARY PERCENTAGES FOR 2021 AND 2022.—In the case of a taxable year beginning in 2021 or 2022—

“(1) clause (ii) shall not apply for purposes of adjusting premium percentages under this subparagraph, and

“(II) the following table shall be applied in lieu of the table contained in clause (i):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The initial premium percentage is—</th>
<th>The final premium percentage is—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 36B(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(A) JOINT RETURN REQUIREMENT.—Paragraph (1)(A) shall not affect the application of subsection (c)(1)(C).

“(B) HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND AFFORDABILITY.—Paragraph (1)(B) shall not apply to any determination of household income for purposes of paragraph (2)(C)(i)(II) or (4)(C)(ii) of subsection (c).”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 9662. TEMPORARY MODIFICATION OF LIMITATIONS ON RECONCILIATION OF TAX CREDITS FOR COVERAGE UNDER A QUALIFIED HEALTH PLAN WITH PREMIUM PAYMENTS OF SUCH CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 36B(f)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(C) any loan made by any educational organization for goods or services to a student to be used for the purpose of attending postsecondary education, regardless of whether such loan was made to such student directly, to a postsecondary educational institution on behalf of such student, or to another entity on behalf of such student.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 9663. APPLICATION OF PREMIUM TAX CREDIT TO UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DURING 2021.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h) and by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection:

“(g) SPECIAL RULE FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO RECEIVE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DURING 2021.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, in the case of a taxpayer who has received, or has been approved to receive, unemployment compensation for any week beginning during 2021, for the taxable year in which such week begins—

“(A) such taxpayer shall be treated as an applicable taxpayer, and

“(B) there shall not be taken into account any household income of the taxpayer in excess of 133 percent of the poverty line for a family of the size involved in section 25(b).

“(2) UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘unemployment compensation’ has the meaning given such term in section 25(b).

“(3) EVIDENCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—For purposes of this subsection, a taxpayer shall not be treated as having received (or been approved to receive) unemployment compensation for any week unless such taxpayer provides self-certification of, and such documentation as the Secretary shall prescribe which demonstrates receipt of, such compensation.

“(4) CLARIFICATION OF RULES REMAINING APPLICABLE.—

“in the case of household income (expressed as a percent of poverty line) within the following income tiers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Up to 150.0 percent</th>
<th>0.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>150.0 percent up to 200.0 percent</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200.0 percent up to 250.0 percent</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250.0 percent up to 300.0 percent</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300.0 percent up to 400.0 percent</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400.0 percent and higher</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PART 8—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 9671. REPEAL OF ELECTION TO ALLOCATE INTEREST, ETC. ON WORLDWIDE BASIS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6050W(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(e) DE MINIMIS EXEMPTION FOR THIRD PARTY SETTLEMENT ORGANIZATIONS.—A third party settlement organization shall not be required to report any information under subsection (a) with respect to third party network transactions of any participating payer if the amount which would otherwise be reported under subsection (a)(2) with respect to such transactions does not exceed $600.

(b) CLARIFICATION THAT REPORTING IS NOT REQUIRED ON TRANSACTIONS WHICH ARE NOT FOR GOODS OR SERVICES.—Section 6050W(c)(3) of such Code is amended by inserting “described in subsection (d)(4)(A)(iii)” after “any transaction”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to returns for calendar years beginning after December 31, 2021.

(2) CLARIFICATION.—The amendment made by subsection (b) shall apply to transactions after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 9675. MODIFICATION OF TREATMENT OF STUDENT LOAN FORGIVENESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 199(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

“(5) SPECIAL RULE FOR DISCHARGES IN 2021 THROUGH 2025.—Gross income does not include any amount which (but for this subsection) would be includible in gross income by reason of the discharge (in whole or in part) after December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2026, of—

“(A) any loan provided expressly for postsecondary educational expenses, regardless of whether provided through the educational institution or directly to the borrower, if such loan was made, insured, or guaranteed by—

“(i) the United States, or an instrumentality or agency thereof;

“(ii) a State, territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision thereof, or

“(iii) an eligible educational institution (as defined in section 525(a));

“(B) any private education loan (as defined in section 158(a)(7) of the Truth in Lending Act); or

“(C) any loan made by any educational organization described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) if such loan is made—
“(i) pursuant to an agreement with any entity described in subparagraph (A) or any private educational lender (as defined in section 140(a) of the Truth in Lending Act) under which the funds were provided to or for the benefit of the educational organization, or

(ii) pursuant to a program of such educational organization which is designed to encourage the availability of loans in occupations with unmet needs or in areas with unmet needs and under which the services provided by the students (or former students) are for or under the direction of a governmental unit or an organization described in section 501(c)(3) and exempt from tax under section 501(a), or

(D) by an educational organization described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) or by an organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) to refinance a loan to an individual to assist the individual in attending any such educational organization but only if the refinancing loan is pursuant to a program of the re-financing organization which is described as described in subparagraph (C)(ii).

The preceding sentence shall not apply to the discharge of a loan made by an organization described in subparagraph (C) or made by a private educational lender (as defined in section 140(a)(7) of the Truth in Lending Act) if the discharge is on account of services performed for such organization.

SEC. 9701. TEMPORARY DELAY OF DESIGNATION OF MULTIEmployer PLANS AS IN ENDANGERED, CRITICAL, OR CRITICALLY AND DECLINING STATUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the actuarial certification under section 305(b)(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and section 432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, if a plan sponsor of a multiemployer plan elects the application of this section, then, for purposes of section 305 of such Act and section 432 of such Code—

(1) the status of the plan for its first plan year beginning during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on February 28, 2021, (or the next succeeding plan year (as designated by the plan sponsor in such election), shall be the same as the status of such plan under such sections for the plan year preceding such designated plan year, and

(2) in the case of a plan which was in endangered or critical status for the plan year preceding the plan year designated in paragraph (1), the plan shall not be required to update its plan or schedules under section 305(c)(6) of such Act and section 432(c)(6) of such Code, or section 305(c)(3)(B) of such Act and section 432(c)(3)(B) of such Code, whichever is applicable, until the plan year following the designated plan year described in paragraph (1).

(b) EXCEPTION FOR PLANS BECOMING CRITICAL DURING ELECTION.—If—

(1) an election was made under subsection (a) with respect to a multiemployer plan, and

(2) pursuant to such election, been certified by the plan actuary under section 305(b)(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and section 432(b)(3) of the Code of 1986 to be in critical status for the designated plan year described in subsection (a)(1), then such plan shall be treated as a plan in critical status for such plan year under subparagraph (A) of such Code, subpart 2 of part 4971 of title 26 of such Code, section 202(b)(3) of such Code (without regard to the second sentence thereof), (A) Election and Notice.—

(A) Election.—An election under subsection (a) shall be made at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary’s delegate may prescribe and, once made, may be revoked only with the consent of the Secretary, and

(B) if made before the date the annual certification is submitted to the Secretary or the Secretary’s delegate under section 305(b)(3) of such Act and section 432(b)(3) of such Code, shall be included with such annual certification, and

(ii) after such date, shall be submitted to the Secretary or the Secretary’s delegate not later than 30 days after the date of such certification.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to discharges of loans after December 31, 2020.

SEC. 9702. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF THE FUNDING IMPROVEMENT AND REHABILITATION PERIODS FOR MULTIEmployer PENSION PLANS IN CRITICAL AND ENDANGERED STATUS FOR 2020 OR 2021.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If a plan sponsor of a multiemployer plan which is in endangered or critical status for a plan year beginning in 2020 or 2021 (determined after application of section 432(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), then, for purposes of section 305 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and section 432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the plan’s funding improvement period or rehabilitation period, whichever is applicable, shall be extended by 5 years.

(b) DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this section—

(1) ELECTION.—An election under this section shall be made at such time, and in such manner and form, as (in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury or Labor) the Secretary’s delegate may prescribe.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—Any term which is used in this section which is also used in section 305 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and section 432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall have the same meaning as when used in such section.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply to plan years beginning after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 9703. ADJUSTMENTS TO FUNDING STANDARDS FOR MULTIEmployer PLANS.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) AMENDMENT TO EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974.—Section 430(b)(6) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1064(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as of the first day of the first plan year ending on or after February 29, 2020, except that any election a plan may make pursuant to this section that affects the plan’s funding standard account for the first plan year beginning after February 29, 2020, shall be disregarded for purposes of applying the provisions of section 365 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and section 432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to such plan year.

(2) RESTRICTIONS ON BENEFIT INCREASES.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the restrictions on plan amendments increasing benefits in sections 304(b)(8)(D) of such Act and 431(b)(8)(D) of such Code, as applied by the amendments made by this Act, shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 9704. SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR FINANCIALLY TROUBLED MULTIEmployer PLANS.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—Section 4055 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1064) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

(‘‘(F) RELIEF FOR 2020 AND 2021.—A multiemployer plan with respect to which the solvency test under subparagraph (C) is met as of February 29, 2020, may elect to apply this paragraph (without regard to the second sentence thereof) if the plan previously elected the application of this paragraph—

(i) by substituting ‘February 29, 2020’ for ‘August 31, 2008’ each place it appears in subparagraphs (A)(i), (B)(i)(I), and (B)(i)(II),

(ii) by inserting ‘and other losses related to the virus SARS-CoV-2 or coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) (including experience losses related to reductions in contributions, reductions in employment, and deviations from anticipated retirement rates, as determined by the plan sponsor)’ after ‘net investment losses’ in subparagraph (A)(i), and

(iii) by substituting ‘this subparagraph or subparagraph (A) (or this subparagraph and subparagraph (A) both in subparagraph (B)(iii).’’

(C) METHOD OF COMPUTATION.—The preceding sentence shall not apply to a plan to which special financial assistance is granted under section 4262. For purposes of the application of this subparagraph, the Secretary of the Treasury shall rely on the plan sponsor’s data for purposes of section 431(b)(8) of such Code, unless such calculations are clearly erroneous.’’.

(2) AMENDMENT TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.—Section 431(b)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

‘‘(F) RELIEF FOR 2020 AND 2021.—A multiemployer plan with respect to which the solvency test under subparagraph (C) is met as of February 29, 2020, may elect to apply this paragraph (without regard to the second sentence thereof) if the plan previously elected the application of this paragraph—

(i) by substituting ‘February 29, 2020’ for ‘August 31, 2008’ each place it appears in subparagraphs (A)(i), (B)(i)(I), and (B)(i)(II),

(ii) by inserting ‘and other losses related to the virus SARS-CoV-2 or coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) (including experience losses related to reductions in contributions, reductions in employment, and deviations from anticipated retirement rates, as determined by the plan sponsor)’ after ‘net investment losses’ in subparagraph (A)(i), and

(iii) by substituting ‘this subparagraph or subparagraph (A) (or this subparagraph and subparagraph (A) both in subparagraph (B)(iii).’’

(C) METHOD OF COMPUTATION.—The preceding sentence shall not apply to a plan to which special financial assistance is granted under section 4262. For purposes of the application of this subparagraph, the Secretary of the Treasury shall rely on the plan sponsor’s data for purposes of section 431(b)(8) of such Code, unless such calculations are clearly erroneous.’’.

March 10, 2021
SEC. 4262. SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE BY THE CORPORATION.

"(a) SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The corporation shall provide special financial assistance to an eligible multiemployer plan under this section, upon the application of a plan sponsor of such a plan for such assistance.

"(2) INAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN REPAYMENT OBLIGATION.—A plan receiving special financial assistance under this section shall not be subject to repayment obligations with respect to such special financial assistance.

"(b) ELIGIBLE MULTIEmployER PLANS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, a multiemployer plan is an eligible multiemployer plan if—

(a) the plan is in critical and declining status (within the meaning of section 305(b)(6)) in any plan year beginning in 2020 through 2022;

(b) a suspension of benefits has been approved with respect to the plan under section 305(e)(9) as of the date of the enactment of this section;

(c) in any plan year beginning in 2020 through 2022, the plan is actuarially required to increase contributions to include amounts to amortize unfunded vested benefits and pay any interest on such unfunded vested benefits, and no later than 1 year after a plan's special financial assistance application is approved by the corporation, the corporation determines that the plan is insolvent and has not been terminated as of the date of enactment of this section;

(d) the plan became insolvent for purposes of section 418E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and has not been terminated as of the date of enactment of this section;

(e) the corporation determines, after taking into account the effects of the amendment to section 305(e)(9) made by this section, that the corporation can provide the plan with special financial assistance; and

(f) the plan discloses in its annual financial report filed pursuant to section 414(l) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that the plan is not a qualified plan under section 408.
(305(e)(9) or 4245(a) to any participants or beneficiaries in pay status as of the effective date of the special financial assistance, payable, as determined by the eligible multiemployer plan.

(2) if the plan proposes to repay benefits over 5 years or a shorter period, the plan must specify in subsection (k)(5)(E) and any other relevant factors, as determined by the corporation in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to ensure the adequate resources of the plan to meet the plan's requirements and to ensure that plan beneficiaries are not denied such benefits.

(3) rules relating to eligible multiemployer plans. —Section 432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(1) plans applying for special financial assistance. —In the case of a multiemployer plan which applies for special financial assistance under section 4262 of such Act—

(A) in general. —such application shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of such section, including any guidance issued thereunder by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

(B) reinstatement of suspended benefits. —In the case of a plan for which a suspension of benefits has been proposed in subsection (e)(9), the plan shall describe the manner in which such suspended benefits will be reinstated in accordance with paragraph (2)(A) and any guidance issued by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation if the plan receives special financial assistance.

(2) amount of financial assistance. —In general. —In determining the amount of special financial assistance to be specified in its application, an eligible multiemployer plan shall—

(A) use the interest rate used by the plan in its most recently completed certification of plan status before January 1, 2021, provided that such interest rate does not exceed the interest rate limit, and

(B) in all other cases, use the assumptions that the plan used in its most recently completed certification of plan status before January 1, 2021, unless such assumptions are unreasonable.

(3) interest rate limit. —For purposes of clause (i), the interest rate limit is the rate specified in section 430(h)(2)(C)(iii) (disregarding modifications made under such clause of such section) for the month in which the eligibility for special financial assistance is filed by the eligible multiemployer plan or the 3 preceding months, with such specified rate increased by 200 basis points.

(4) changes in assumptions. —If a plan determines that use of one or more prior assumptions is unreasonable, it may seek in its application to change such assumptions, provided that the plan discloses such changes in its application and describes why such assumptions are no longer reasonable. The plan may not propose a change to the interest rate otherwise required under this subsection for eligibility or financial assistance amount.

(5) plans applying for priority consideration. —In the case of a plan applying for special financial assistance under regulations providing for temporary priority consideration, as provided in paragraph (4)(C), such plan's application shall be submitted to the Secretary in addition to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

(6) plans receiving special financial assistance. —In the case of an eligible multiemployer plan receiving special financial assistance under section 4262 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, that plan shall—

(A) reinstate any benefits that were suspended under section 4245(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, effective as of the first month in which
the effective date for the special financial assistance occurs, for participants and beneficiaries as of such month, and

(ii) provides payment equal to the amount of benefits previously suspended to any participants or beneficiaries in pay status as of the effective date of the special financial assistance, payable, as determined by the plan—

(I) in a lump sum within 3 months of such effective date; or

(I) in equal monthly installments over a period of 5 years, commencing within 3 months of such effective date, with no adjustment for interest.

(b) Restrictions on the use of special financial assistance.—Special financial assistance received by the plan may be used to make benefit payments and pay plan expenses. Such assistance shall be segregated from other plan assets, and shall be invested by the plan in investment-grade bonds or other investments as permitted by regulations or other guidance issued by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

(c) Conditions on plans receiving special financial assistance.—

(i) In general.—The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, in consultation with the Secretary, may impose, by regulation or other guidance, reasonable conditions on an eligible multiemployer plan receiving special financial assistance relating to increases in future accrual rates of benefit improvements, allocation of plan assets, reductions in employer contribution rates, diversion of contributions and allocation of expenses to other benefit plans, and withdrawal liability.

(ii) Limitation.—The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation shall not impose conditions on an eligible multiemployer plan as a condition of, or following receipt of, special financial assistance relating to—

(I) any prospective reduction in plan benefits (including benefits that may be adjusted pursuant to section 421);

(II) plan governance, including selection of, removal of, and terms of contracts with, trustees, actuaries, investment managers, and other service providers, or

(III) any funding rules relating to the plan.

(d) Assistance disregarded for certain purposes.—

(I) Funding standards.—Special financial assistance received by the plan shall not be taken into account for determining contributions required under section 421.

(II) Plans.—If the plan becomes insolvent within the meaning of section 412E after receiving special financial assistance, the plan shall be subject to all rules applicable to insolvent plans.

(E) Ineligibility for special benefits.—The plan shall not be eligible to apply for a new suspension of benefits under subsection (e)(9)(G).

(3) Eligible multiemployer plan.—

(A) In general.—For purposes of this section, a multiemployer plan is an eligible multiemployer plan if—

(i) the plan is in critical and declining status in any plan year beginning in 2020 through 2022,

(ii) a suspension of benefits has been approved with respect to the plan under subsection (e)(9) as of the date of the enactment of this subsection;

(iii) in any plan year beginning in 2020 through 2022, the plan is certified by the plan actuary to be in critical status, has a modified funded percentage of less than 40 percent, and has a ratio of active to inactive participants which is less than 2 to 3, or

(iv) the plan became insolvent within the meaning of section 412E after December 16, 2014, and has remained so insolvent and has not been terminated as of the date of enactment of this subsection.

(B) Modified funded percentage.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(iii), the term ‘modified funded percentage’ means the percentage equal to a fraction the numerator of which is current value of plan assets (as defined in section 303(c)(6)(D)), and the denominator of which is current liabilities (as defined in section 431(c)(6)(D)).

(C) Coordination with pension benefit guaranty corporation.—In prescribing the application process for eligible multiemployer plans to receive special financial assistance under section 421 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and reviewing applications of such plans, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation shall coordinate with the Secretary in the following manner.

(A) In the case of a plan which has suspended benefits under subsection (e)(9)—

(i) in determining whether to approve the application, such corporation shall consult with the Secretary regarding the plan’s proposed method of reinstating benefits, as described in the plan’s application and in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary, and

(ii) such corporation shall consult with the Secretary regarding the amount of special financial assistance needed based on the projected funded status of the plan as of the last day of the plan year ending in 2021, whether the plan proposes to repay benefits over 5 years or as a lump sum, as required by paragraph (2)(A)(ii), and any other relevant factors, as determined by such corporation in consultation with the Secretary, to ensure the amount of assistance shall be such amount and is sufficient to pay benefits as required in section 4262(j)(1) of such Act.

(B) In the case of any plan which proposes in its application to change the assumptions used, as provided in paragraph (1)(C)(iii), such corporation shall consult with the Secretary regarding such proposed change in assumptions.

(C) If such changes are made to regulations or guidance that temporary priority consideration is available for plans which are insolvent within the meaning of section 412E or likely to become so insolvent or for plans which have suspended benefits under subsection (e)(9), or that availability is otherwise based on the funded status of the plan under this section, as permitted by section 4262(d) of such Act, such corporation shall consult with the Secretary regarding granting of priority consideration to such plans.’’.

SEC. 9705. EXTENDED AMORTIZATION FOR SINGLE EMPLOYER PLANS.

(a) 15-Year Amortization Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.—Section 430(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

(8) 15-year amortization.—With respect to plan years beginning after December 31, 2021 (or, at the election of the plan sponsor, plan years beginning after December 31, 2018, December 31, 2019, or December 31, 2020)—

(A) the shortterm amortization bases for all plan years preceding the first plan year beginning after December 31, 2021 (or after whichever earlier date is elected pursuant to this paragraph), and all shortterm amortization installations determined with respect to such bases, shall be reduced to zero, and

(B) subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) shall each be applied by substituting ‘15-plan-year period’ for ‘7-plan-year period’.’’.

(b) 15-Year Amortization Under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.—Section 303(c) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1083(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

(8) 15-year amortization.—With respect to plan years beginning after December 31, 2021 (or, at the election of the plan sponsor, plan years beginning after December 31, 2018, December 31, 2019, or December 31, 2020)—

(A) the shortterm amortization bases for all plan years preceding the first plan year beginning after December 31, 2021 (or after whichever earlier date is elected pursuant to this paragraph), and all shortterm amortization installations determined with respect to such bases, shall be reduced to zero, and

(B) subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) shall each be applied by substituting ‘15-plan-year period’ for ‘7-plan-year period’.’’.

(c) Effective date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to plan years beginning after December 31, 2018.

SEC. 9706. EXTENSION OF PENSION FUNDING STABILIZATION PERCENTAGES FOR SINGLE EMPLOYER PLANS.

(a) Amendment to Internal Revenue Code of 1986.—

(1) In general.—The table contained in subclause (II) of section 430(h)(2)(C)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable Minimum Percentage</th>
<th>Applicable Maximum Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any year in the period starting in 2012 and ending in 2019</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any year in the period starting in 2020 and ending in 2026</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 2029</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Floor on 5-year averages.—Subclause (I) of section 430(h)(2)(C)(iv) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘Notwithstanding anything in this subclause, if the average of the first, second, or third segment rate for any 25-year period is less than 5 percent, such average shall be deemed to be 5 percent.’’.

(b) Amendments to Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.—

(1) In general.—The table contained in subclause (II) of section 303(h)(2)(C)(iii) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1083(h)(2)(C)(iii)) is amended to read as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable Minimum Percentage</th>
<th>Applicable Maximum Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any year in the period starting in 2012 and ending in 2019</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any year in the period starting in 2020 and ending in 2026</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 2029</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘‘If the calendar year is:’’.
Any year in the period starting in 2012 and ending in 2019 ........................................ 90% 110%
Any year in the period starting in 2020 and ending in 2024 ............................................ 95% 105%
2025 .................................................................................................................................................................................... 85% 115%
Any year in the period starting in 2026 and ending in 2029 .................................................. 80% 120%
2030 .................................................................................................................................................................................... 75% 125%
After 2029 ........................................................................................................................................................................... 70% 130%“

“(2) FLOOR ON 25-YEAR AVERAGES.—Subclause (I) of section 303(h)(2)(C)(iv) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1083(h)(2)(C)(iv)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “Notwithstanding anything in this subclause, if the average of the first, second, or third segment rate for any 25-year period is less than 5 percent, such segment rate shall be deemed to be 5 percent.”.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(j)(2)(D) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 101(j)(2)(D)) is amended—

(i) in clause (i) by striking “and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015” both places it appears and inserting “, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021”, and

(ii) in clause (ii) by striking “2029” and inserting “2029”.

(B) STATEMENTS.—The Secretary of Labor shall apply the statements required under subsections (I) and (II) of section 101(j)(2)(D)(ii) of such Act to conform to the amendments made by this section.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to plan years beginning after December 31, 2019.

(2) ANALYSIS NOT TO APPLY.—A plan sponsor may elect not to have the amendments made by this section apply to any plan year beginning before January 1, 2022, either (as specified in the election)–

(A) for all purposes for which such amendments apply, or

(B) solely for purposes of determining the adjusted funding target attainment percentage under sections 436 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and 206(g) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 for such plan year.

(d) APPROPRIATE TIMES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible newspaper plan sponsor of a plan under which no participant has had the participant’s accrued benefit increased (whether because of service or compensation) after April 2, 2019, may elect to have the alternative standards described in paragraph (4) apply to such plan.

(2) ELIGIBLE NEWSPAPER PLAN SPONSOR.—The term ‘eligible newspaper plan sponsor’ means a plan sponsor of—

“(A) any community newspaper plan, or

“(B) any other plan sponsored, as of April 2, 2019, by a member of the same controlled group of a community newspaper plan if such member is in the trade or business of publishing 1 or more newspapers.

(3) ELECTION.—An election under paragraph (1) shall be made at such time and in such manner as prescribed by the Secretary. Such election, once made with respect to a plan year, shall apply to all subsequent plan years unless revoked with the consent of the Secretary.

(4) ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM FUNDING STANDARDS.—The alternative minimum funding standards described in this paragraph are the following:

“(A) INTEREST RATES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (h)(2)(C) and except as provided in clause (ii), the first, second, and third segment rates in effect for any month for purposes of this section shall be 4 percent.

“(ii) NEW BENEFIT ACCRUALS.—Notwithstanding subsection (h)(2), for purposes of determining the funding target and normal cost of a plan for any plan year, the present value of any benefits accrued or earned under the plan for any plan year with respect to which an election under paragraph (1) is in effect shall be determined on the basis of the United States Treasury obligation yield curve for the day that is the valuation date of such plan for such plan year.

“(iii) UNITED STATES TREASURY OBLIGATION YIELD CURVE.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘United States Treasury obligation yield curve’ means, with respect to any day, a yield curve which shall be prescribed by the Secretary for such day on interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

“(B) SHORTFALL AMORTIZATION BASE.—

“(i) PREVIOUS SHORTFALL AMORTIZATION BASES.—The shortfall amortization bases determined under subsection (c)(3) for any plan years preceding the first plan year to which the election under paragraph (1) applies (and all short- fall amortization installments determined with respect to such bases) shall be reduced to zero under rules similar to the rules of subsection (c)(6).

“(ii) NEW SHORTFALL AMORTIZATION BASE.—Notwithstanding subsection (c)(3), the shortfall amortization base for the first plan year to which the election under paragraph (1) applies shall be the funding shortfall of such plan for such plan year as of the interest rate as modified under subparagraph (A)).

“(C) DETERMINATION OF SHORTFALL AMORTIZATION INSTALMENTS.—

“(i) 30-YEAR PERIOD.—Subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (c)(2) shall be applied by substituting ‘30-plan-year’ for ‘7-plan-year’ each place it appears.

“(ii) NO SPECIAL ELECTION.—The election under subparagraph (D) of subsection (c)(2) shall not apply to any plan year to which the election under paragraph (1) applies.

“(D) EXEMPTION FROM AT-RISK TREATMENT.—

(1) COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER PLAN.—For purposes of this term—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘community newspaper plan’ means any plan to which this section applies maintained as of December 31, 2018, by an eligible newspaper plan sponsor of—

“(i) maintains the plan on behalf of participants and beneficiaries with respect to employment in the trade or business of publishing 1 or more newspapers which were published by the employer at any time during the 11-year period ending on December 20, 2019, and

“(ii) is not a company stock of which is publicly traded, listed on an over-the-counter market, and is not controlled, directly or indirectly, by such a company, or

“(II) is not in general circulation.

“(ii) Is published (on newsprint or electronically) less frequently than 3 times per week.

“(iii) Has not ever been regularly published on newsprint.

“(iv) Does not have a bona fide list of paid subscribers.

“(C) CONTROL.—A person shall be treated as controlled by another person if such other person possesses, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the direction and management of such person (including the power to elect a majority of the members of the board of directors of such person) through the ownership of voting securities.

“(D) CONTROLLED GROUP.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘controlled group’ means all persons treated as a single employer under subsection (b), (c), (m), or (o) of section 414 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and 206(g) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.”

“(b) AMENDMENT TO EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974.—Subsection (m) of section 302 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1083(m)) is amended to read as follows—

“(m) SPECIAL RULES FOR COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible newspaper plan sponsor of a plan under which no participant has had the participant’s accrued benefit increased (whether because of service or compensation) after April 2, 2019, may elect to have the alternative standards described in paragraph (4) apply to such plan.

“(2) ELIGIBLE NEWSPAPER PLAN SPONSOR.—The term ‘eligible newspaper plan sponsor’ means the plan sponsor of—

“(A) any community newspaper plan, or

“(B) any other plan sponsored, as of April 2, 2019, by a member of the same controlled group of a community newspaper plan if such member is in the trade or business of publishing 1 or more newspapers.

“(C) ELECTION.—An election under paragraph (1) shall be made at such time and in such manner as prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Such election, once made with respect to a plan year, shall apply to all subsequent plan years unless revoked with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury.
“(i) 30-YEAR PERIOD.—Subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (c)(2) shall be applied by substituting ‘30-plan-year’ for ‘7-plan-year’ each place it appears.

(ii) NO SPECIAL ELECTION.—The election under subparagraph (D) of subsection (c)(2) shall not apply to any plan year to which the election under paragraph (1) applies.

(D) EXEMPTION FROM AT-RISK TREATMENT.—Subsection (c)(1) does not apply.

(5) COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION.—For purposes of this section—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘community newspaper’ means an independently owned newspaper that—

(i) maintains the plan on behalf of participants and beneficiaries with respect to employment in the trade or business of publishing 1 or more newspapers which were published by the employer at any time during the 11-year period ending December 20, 2019;

(ii) is not a company the stock of which is publicly traded (on a stock exchange or in an over-the-counter market), and is not controlled, directly or indirectly, by such a company;

(iii) is controlled, directly or indirectly, during the entire 30-year period ending on December 20, 2029, by 1 or more persons residing primarily in a State in which the community newspaper has been published on newsprint or carrier-distribut-

(iv) during the entire 30-year period ending on December 20, 2019, by individuals who are members of the same family.

(II) is not a community newspaper plan to which this section applies maintained as of December 31, 2018, by an employer which—

(i) maintains the plan on behalf of participants and beneficiaries with respect to employment in the trade or business of publishing 1 or more newspapers which were published by the employer at any time during the 11-year period ending December 20, 2019;

(ii) is not a company the stock of which is publicly traded (on a stock exchange or in an over-the-counter market), and is not controlled, directly or indirectly, by such a company;

(iii) is controlled, directly or indirectly, during the entire 30-year period ending on December 20, 2029, by 1 or more persons residing primarily in a State in which the community newspaper has been published on newsprint or carrier-distribut-

(iv) during the entire 30-year period ending on December 20, 2019, by individuals who are members of the same family.
the administration of such vaccines during the period described in such section" after "(described in subsection (2)(Z))"; (C) by inserting "and medical assistance for vaccines described in section 1905(a)(4)(E) and the administration of such vaccines during the period described in such section" after "(described in subsection (k)(1))"; (D) in Temporary Increased FMAP for Medical Assistance for Coverage and Administration of COVID–19 Vaccines—Section 1905 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d) is amended by— (1) in subsection (f), by striking "(f)(1) and (f)(2)"; (2) in subsection (f), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting "(f)" and inserting "(f) and (hh)"; and (3) by adding at the end the following new subsection: 

SEC. 1905. TEMPORARY INCREASED FMAP FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR COVERAGE AND ADMINISTRATION OF COVID–19 VACCINES.—

(1) In general.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, during the period described in paragraph (2), the Federal medical assistance percentage for a State, with respect to amounts expended by the State for medical assistance for a vaccine described in subsection (a)(4)(E) (and the administration of such a vaccine), shall be equal to 100 percent.

(2) Period described.—The period described in this paragraph is the period that begins on the first day of the first quarter that begins one year after the last day of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B), COVID–19 vaccine and the administration of such vaccine (and administration).

(3) Exclusion of expenditures from territorial caps.—Any payment made to a territory for expenditures for medical assistance for a vaccine described in subsection (a)(4)(E) (and the administration of such a vaccine), shall not be taken into account for purposes of applying payment limits under subsection (a) (and section 1100).

SEC. 9812. MODIFICATIONS TO CERTAIN COVERAGE UNDER MEDICAID FOR PREGNANT AND POSTPARTUM WOMEN.

(a) State option.—Section 1902(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

(16) EXTENDING CERTAIN COVERAGE FOR PREGNANT AND POSTPARTUM WOMEN.—

(A) in general.—At the option of the State, the State plan (or waiver, plan) may provide, that an individual who, while pregnant, is eligible for and has received medical assistance under the State plan approved under such title (or a waiver approved under such title (or a waiver approved under the State plan or waiver) through the last day of the month in which the 60-day period (beginning on the last day of the 12-month period in which the individual is eligible for medical assistance under the State plan (or waiver) that is subject to the Federal medical assistance percentage specified under paragraph (1) shall not be taken into account for purposes of applying payment limits under subsections (f) and (g) of section 1100).

(B) Full benefits during pregnancy and postpartum.—The medical assistance provided for a pregnant or postpartum individual by a State making an election under this paragraph, with respect to services provided to the basis of the individual is eligible for medical assistance under the State plan (or waiver), shall—

(1) include all items and services covered under the State plan (or waiver) that are not less in amount, duration, or scope, or are determined by the Secretary to be substantially
equivalent, to the medical assistance available for an individual described in subsection (a)(10)(A)(i); and

(ii) be provided for the individual while pregnant and during the 12-month period that begins on the last day of the individual’s pregnancy and ends on the last day of the month in which such 12-month period ends.

SEC. 9817. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR MEDICAID SERVICES WHICH BEGIN TO EXPEND AMOUNTS FOR CERTAIN HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED MEDICAL CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES.

Title XIX of the Social Security Act is amended by adding after section 1946 (42 U.S.C. 1396d) the following new section:

SEC. 1947. STATE OPTION TO PROVIDE QUALIFYING COMMUNITY-BASED MOBILE CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES.

(a) In General.—Notwithstanding section 1902(a)(1) (relating to Statehoodiness), section 1902(a)(10)(B) (relating to comparability), section 1905(b) (relating to freedom of choice of providers), or section 1902(a)(27) (relating to provider agreements), a State may, during the 5-year period beginning on the first day of the first fiscal year that begins after the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, provide medical assistance for qualifying community-based mobile crisis intervention services.

(1) The State demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the Secretary that it will be able to support the provision of qualifying community-based mobile crisis intervention services that meet the conditions specified in subsection (b).

(2) The State maintains assurances satisfactory to the Secretary that—

(A) any additional Federal funds received by the State for qualifying community-based mobile crisis intervention services provided under this section are attributable to the increased Federal medical assistance percentage under subsection (c) will be used to supplement, and not supplant, any other Federal funds expended for such services for the fiscal year preceding the first fiscal quarter occurring during the period described in subsection (a);

(B) if the State made qualifying community-based mobile crisis intervention services available in a region of the State in such fiscal year, the State for such services furnished during such quarter without application of the previous sentence;

(3) available 24 hours per day, every day of the week;

(4) is applicable with respect to the State.

SEC. 9818. MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE.

SEC. 9819. PAYMENTS.

Title XV of the Social Security Act is amended by adding after section 1905(b) (relating to the Federal medical assistance percentage) the following new section:

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 1905(b) and subject to subsections (y) and (z) of section 1902(b), the Federal medical assistance percentage applicable to amounts expended for such services for the fiscal year ending with the first fiscal quarter occurring during the period described in subsection (a) that a State meets the conditions specified in subsection (b) shall be increased by 5 percentage points, except for any quarter (and each subsequent quarter) during such period during which the Secretary ceases to provide medical assistance to any such individual under the State plan (or waiver of such plan).

(2) SPECIAL APPLICATION RULES.—Any increase described in paragraph (1) (or payment made for expenditures on medical assistance that are subject to such increase).

(3) (E) that maintains the privacy and confidentiality of patient information consistent with Federal and State requirements; and

(i) available 24 hours per day, every day of the period described in subsection (a); and

(ii) be provided for the individual while pregnant and during the 12-month period that begins on the last day of the individual’s pregnancy and ends on the last day of the month in which such 12-month period ends.

(3) by adding after section 1946 (42 U.S.C. 1396d) the following new section:

SEC. 1953. EXTENSION OF 100 PERCENT FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE TO INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE PLANS WHICH BEGIN TO EXPEND AMOUNTS FOR CERTAIN HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED MEDICAL CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES.

Section 1905(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d) is amended by inserting after "the month of January" the following: "as defined in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act") the following: "; for the fiscal year quarters beginning with the first fiscal quarter beginning after the date of the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, the Federal medical assistance percentage shall also be 100 per centum with respect to amounts expended as medical assistance for services which are received through an Urban Indian organization (as defined in paragraph (29) of section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act) for services which are received through a Native Hawaiian Health Center (as defined in section 124(i) of the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act) or a qualified entity (as defined in section 6(b) of such Act) that has a grant or contract with the Papahana Kamehameha under section 11 of such Act"

SEC. 9816. SUNSET OF LIMIT ON MAXIMUM REIMBURSEMENT AMOUNT FOR SINGLE SOURCE DRUGS AND INNOVATOR MULTIPLE SOURCE DRUGS.

Section 1927(c)(2)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395f-8(c)(2)(D)) is amended by inserting after "December 31, 1999," the following: "and before January 1, 2024."

SEC. 9817. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR MEDICAID SERVICES WHICH BEGIN TO EXPEND AMOUNTS FOR CERTAIN HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED MEDICAL CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES DURING THE COVID-19 EMERGENCY.

(a) INCREASED FMAP. — (1) In General.—Notwithstanding section 1902(a)(10)(A)(I)(VIII) under the State plan (or waiver of such plan), the Federal medical assistance percentage determined for the State shall, after application of any increase, if applicable, under section 6086 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, be increased by 5 percentage points, except for any quarter (and each subsequent quarter) during such period during which the Secretary ceases to provide medical assistance to any such individual under the State plan (or waiver of such plan).

(2) SPECIAL APPLICATION RULES.—Any increase described in paragraph (1) (or payment made for expenditures on medical assistance that are subject to such increase).

(3) (E) that maintains the privacy and confidentiality of patient information consistent with Federal and State requirements; and

(i) available 24 hours per day, every day of the period described in subsection (a); and

(ii) be provided for the individual while pregnant and during the 12-month period that begins on the last day of the individual’s pregnancy and ends on the last day of the month in which such 12-month period ends.

(3) by adding after section 1946 (42 U.S.C. 1396d) the following new section:

SEC. 1953. EXTENSION OF 100 PERCENT FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE TO INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE PLANS WHICH BEGIN TO EXPEND AMOUNTS FOR CERTAIN HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED MEDICAL CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES.

Section 1905(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d) is amended by inserting after "the month of January" the following: "as defined in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act") the following: "; for the fiscal year quarters beginning with the first fiscal quarter beginning after the date of the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, the Federal medical assistance percentage shall also be 100 per centum with respect to amounts expended as medical assistance for services which are received through an Urban Indian organization (as defined in paragraph (29) of section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act) for services which are received through a Native Hawaiian Health Center (as defined in section 124(i) of the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act) or a qualified entity (as defined in section 6(b) of such Act) that has a grant or contract with the Papahana Kamehameha under section 11 of such Act"

SEC. 9816. SUNSET OF LIMIT ON MAXIMUM REIMBURSEMENT AMOUNT FOR SINGLE SOURCE DRUGS AND INNOVATOR MULTIPLE SOURCE DRUGS.

Section 1927(c)(2)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395f-8(c)(2)(D)) is amended by inserting after "December 31, 1999," the following: "and before January 1, 2024."

SEC. 9817. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR MEDICAID SERVICES WHICH BEGIN TO EXPEND AMOUNTS FOR CERTAIN HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED MEDICAL CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES DURING THE COVID-19 EMERGENCY.

(a) INCREASED FMAP. — (1) In General.—Notwithstanding section 1902(a)(10)(A)(I)(VIII) under the State plan (or waiver of such plan), the Federal medical assistance percentage determined for the State shall, after application of any increase, if applicable, under section 6086 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, be increased by 5 percentage points, except for any quarter (and each subsequent quarter) during such period during which the Secretary ceases to provide medical assistance to any such individual under the State plan (or waiver of such plan).

(2) SPECIAL APPLICATION RULES.—Any increase described in paragraph (1) (or payment made for expenditures on medical assistance that are subject to such increase).

(3) (E) that maintains the privacy and confidentiality of patient information consistent with Federal and State requirements; and

(i) available 24 hours per day, every day of the period described in subsection (a); and

(ii) be provided for the individual while pregnant and during the 12-month period that begins on the last day of the individual’s pregnancy and ends on the last day of the month in which such 12-month period ends.

(3) by adding after section 1946 (42 U.S.C. 1396d) the following new section:

SEC. 1953. EXTENSION OF 100 PERCENT FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE TO INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE PLANS WHICH BEGIN TO EXPEND AMOUNTS FOR CERTAIN HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED MEDICAL CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES.

Section 1905(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d) is amended by inserting after "the month of January" the following: "as defined in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act") the following: "; for the fiscal year quarters beginning with the first fiscal quarter beginning after the date of the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, the Federal medical assistance percentage shall also be 100 per centum with respect to amounts expended as medical assistance for services which are received through an Urban Indian organization (as defined in paragraph (29) of section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act) for services which are received through a Native Hawaiian Health Center (as defined in section 124(i) of the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act) or a qualified entity (as defined in section 6(b) of such Act) that has a grant or contract with the Papahana Kamehameha under section 11 of such Act"

SEC. 9816. SUNSET OF LIMIT ON MAXIMUM REIMBURSEMENT AMOUNT FOR SINGLE SOURCE DRUGS AND INNOVATOR MULTIPLE SOURCE DRUGS.

Section 1927(c)(2)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395f-8(c)(2)(D)) is amended by inserting after "December 31, 1999," the following: "and before January 1, 2024."

SEC. 9817. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR MEDICAID SERVICES WHICH BEGIN TO EXPEND AMOUNTS FOR CERTAIN HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED MEDICAL CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES DURING THE COVID-19 EMERGENCY.
increased under subsection (g), (2), (aa), or (ii) of section 1905 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d), section 1915(a)(13) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(a)(13)), or section 1919 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n), as amended—

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect and apply as if included in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127), and the amendment made by subsection (b) shall take effect and apply as if included in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127).

Subtitle K—Children's Health Insurance Program

SEC. 9821. MANDATORY COVERAGE OF COVID–19 VACCINES AND ADMINISTRATION AND TREATMENT UNDER CHIP.

(a) COVERAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2106(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397cc(c)), as amended by the amendment described in paragraph (A) and (F) of subsection (f) of section 1905(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(a)), and the administration of such vaccines, testing or treatments described in such subparagraph, shall be treated as follows:

(i) Accessibility and availability requirements applicable to the administration of such vaccines, testing or treatments described in such subparagraph shall be waived;

(ii) The Secretary shall ensure that any vaccine, test, or treatment referred to in paragraph (1)(ii) is made available without charge to all eligible individuals, at no cost to such individuals;

(iii) No cost-sharing shall be applicable to the services described in paragraph (2);

(iv) The provisions of paragraph (2) shall apply to all insurance policies or plans described in subsection (b), including those that are Federal, State, or private programs, and shall be consistent with the provisions of paragraph (2); and

(v) The provisions of paragraph (2) shall be subject to any applicable Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect and apply as if included in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127).
described in such subparagraph by the State, commonlywealth, or territory; and

“(ii) the actual amount of expenditures for such fiscal year described in subparagraph (A) by the State, commonlywealth, or territory for providing health care to pregnant women, or to targeted low-income pregnant women and the State child health plan (or waiver of such plan) for vaccines described in section 1905(a)(4)(E) (and the administration of such vaccines):

SEC. 9822. MODIFICATIONS TO CERTAIN COVERAGE UNDER CHIP FOR PREGNANT AND POSTPARTUM WOMEN.

(a) MODIFICATIONS TO COVERAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2107(e)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397g(e)(1)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (J) through (S) as subsubparagraphs (K) through (T), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (I) the following new subparagraph:

“(J) Paragraphs (5) and (16) of section 1902(e) (relating to the State option to provide medical assistance coverage as applicably under the State child health plan or waiver).”;

(2) OPTIONAL COVERAGE OF TARGETED LOW-INCOME PREGNANT WOMEN.—Section 2112(d)(2)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397t(d)(2)(A)) is amended by inserting after “90-day period” the following: “or, in the case that subparagraph (A) of section 1902(e)(16) applies to the State child health plan (or waiver of such plan), pursuant to section 2107(e)(1), the 12-month period.”;

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply respect to pregnant women and the State has elected to apply such paragraph (16) with respect to pregnant women under title XIX, the provisions of paragraphs (3) and (4) under the State child health plan or waiver for targeted low-income children or targeted low-income pregnant women during pregnancy and the 12-month postpartum period shall be required and not at the option of the State and shall include coverage of all items or services provided to a targeted low-income child or targeted low-income pregnant woman during pregnancy and the 12-month postpartum period shall be required and not at the option of the State and shall include coverage of all items or services provided to a targeted low-income child or targeted low-income pregnant woman as applicable under the State child health plan or waiver.

SEC. 9831. FLOOR OR SUITE MEDICARE AREA WAGE INDEX FOR HOSPITALS IN ALL-URBAN STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1886(d)(3)(E) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(3)(E)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), in the first sentence, by striking “or (ii)” and inserting “, (ii), or (iv)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iv) FLOOR ON AREA WAGE INDEX FOR HOSPITALS IN ALL-URBAN STATES.—

“(I) If a wage index applicable under this subparagraph to any hospital in an all-urban State (as defined in subparagraph (IV)) may not be less than the minimum area wage index for the fiscal year for hospitals in that State, as established under subclause (II).

“(II) MINIMUM AREA WAGE INDEX.—For purposes of subclause (I), the Secretary shall establish a minimum area wage index for a fiscal year for hospitals in all-urban States using the methodology described in section 421.62(h)(4)(vi) of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect for fiscal year 2018.

“(III) WAIVING BUDGET NEUTRALITY.—Pursuant to the fifth sentence of clause (i), this clause shall not be applied in a budget neutral manner.

“(IV) ALL-URBAN STATE DEFINED.—In this clause, an all-urban State is a State in which there are no rural areas (as defined in paragraph (2)(D)) or a State in which there are no hospitals classified as rural under this section.”.

(b) WAIVING BUDGET NEUTRALITY.—Section 1886(d)(3)(E)(ii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(3)(E)(ii)) is amended in the fifth sentence—

“(1) by striking “and the amendments” and inserting “, and the amendments”;

and

“(2) by inserting amendments made by section 9831(a) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021” after “Care Act”.

SEC. 9832. SECRETARIAL AUTHORITY TO TEMPORARILY SUSPEND THE BUDGET NEUTRALITY APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN MEDICARE REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO AMBULANCE SERVICES FURNISHED DURING CERTAIN EMERGENCY PERIODS.

(a) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—Section 1135(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b-5(b)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) in paragraph (7), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following new paragraph:

“(9) any requirement under section 1861(s)(7) or section 1834(l) that an ambulance service include the transport of an individual to the extent necessary to allow payment for ground ambulance services furnished in response to a 911 call (or the equivalent in areas without a 911 call system) in cases in which an individual would have been transported by a destination permitted under Medicare regulations (as described in section 410.40 to title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (Regulations)) but such transport did not occur as a result of community-wide emergency medical service (EMS) protocols due to the public health emergency described in subsection (g)(1)(B);”;

and

(2) in the flush matter at the end, by adding at the end the following:

“Ground ambulance services for which payment is made pursuant to paragraph (9) shall be paid at the base rate that would have been paid under the fee schedule established under 1834(l) (excluding any mileage payments) for the ambulance transport without the requirement that the transport was actually transported and, with respect to ambulance services furnished by a critical access hospital or an entity described in paragraph (8) of such section, at the amount otherwise would be paid under such paragraph.”.

(b) EMERGENCY PERIOD EXCEPTION.—Section 1135(j)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b-5(g)(1)(B)) is amended, in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “subsection (h)(8)” and inserting “paragraphs (8) and (9) of subsection (b)”.

SEC. 9901. CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUND.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—

“(1) $215,800,000,000, to remain available until expended, for making payments under this section to States, territories, and Tribal governments to mitigate the fiscal effects stemming from the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19); and

“(2) $50,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the costs of the Secretary for administration of the funds established under this title.

(b) AUTHORITY TO MAKE PAYMENTS.—

“(1) PAYMENTS TO TERRITORIES.—The Secretary shall reserve $4,500,000,000 of the amount appropriated under subsection (a)(1) to make payments to the territories:

“(A) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—

“(1) $215,800,000,000, to remain available until expended, for making payments under this section to States, territories, and Tribal governments to mitigate the fiscal effects stemming from the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19); and

“(2) $50,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the costs of the Secretary for administration of the funds established under this title.

“(B) PAYMENTS TO LOCALITIES.—Of the amount reserved under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) $50 percent of such amount shall be allocated by the Secretary equally to each territory; and

“(ii) 50 percent of such amount shall be allocated by the Secretary as an additional amount to territory in which the population of the territory bears the same proportion to 1/2 of the total amount reserved under subparagraph (A) as the population of the territory bears to the total population of all such territories.

“(C) PAYMENT.—The Secretary shall pay each territory the total of the amounts allocated for the territory under subparagraph (B) in accordance with paragraph (6).

“(D) PAYMENTS TO TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—

“(A) In general.—The Secretary shall reserve $20,000,000,000 of the amount appropriated under subsection (a)(1) to make payments to Tribal governments.

“(B) ALLOCATION.—Of the amount reserved under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) $1,000,000,000 shall be allocated by the Secretary equally among each of the Tribal governments; and

“(ii) $19,000,000,000 shall be allocated by the Secretary to the Tribal governments in a manner determined by the Secretary.

“(C) PAYMENT.—The Secretary shall pay each Tribal government the total of the amounts allocated for the Tribal government under subparagraph (B) in accordance with paragraph (6).

“(D) PAYMENTS TO EACH OF THE 50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—

“(A) In general.—The Secretary shall reserve $195,300,000,000 of the amount appropriated under subsection (a)(1) to make payments to each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

“(B) ALLOCATIONS.—Of the amount reserved under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) $25,500,000,000 of such amount shall be allocated by the Secretary equally among each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia;

“(ii) an amount equal to $1,250,000,000 less the amount allocated for the District of Columbia pursuant to section 601(c)(6) shall be allocated by the Secretary as an additional amount to the District of Columbia;

“(iii) an amount equal to the remainder of the amount reserved under subparagraph (A) after the application of clauses (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph shall be allocated by the Secretary as an additional amount to each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia in an amount which bears the same proportion to such renumeration as the average estimated number of seasonally-adjusted unemployed individuals (as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) in each of such States or the District of Columbia in the 3-month period ending with December 2020 bears to the average estimated number of seasonally-
adjusted unemployed individuals in all of the 50 States and the District of Columbia over the same period.

(3) CANCELLATION OF AMOUNT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), the Secretary shall pay each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, from the amount received by the Secretary specified in each such paragraph (B) as determined without regard to this clause; and

(ii) AUTHORITY TO CANCEL.—The Secretary may cancel any payment made under paragraph (3)(B)(ii) to the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico if the Secretary determines that the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is engaging in an activity that is not consistent with the requirements of this section.

(4) RECOUPMENT.—Any State, territory, or Tribal government that has failed to comply with subsection (c) shall be required to repay to the Secretary an amount equal to the amount of funds distributed to such State, territory, or Tribal government for each violation of subsection (c) that occurred before the date of enactment of this section.

(5) AUTHORITY TO MAKE PAYMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may, if necessary or appropriate, provide payments to States, territories, or Tribal governments for which an amount is allocated under this section for which no payment was made under subsection (d) in respect to such States, territories, or Tribal governments.

(ii) AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS.—The Secretary may use funds received under this section to cover any costs incurred by the Federal Government for making payments under this section.

(iii) AUTHORITY TO RECOVER.—Any State, territory, or Tribal government that has failed to comply with subsection (c) shall be required to repay to the Secretary an amount equal to the amount of funds distributed to such State, territory, or Tribal government for each violation of subsection (c) that occurred before the date of enactment of this section.

(iv) AUTHORITY TO CANCEL.—The Secretary shall have the authority to cancel any payment made under this section if the Secretary determines that such payment was not made in accordance with the requirements of this section.

C. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), the Secretary shall pay each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia under subparagraph (B) in accordance with paragraph (8).

(2) PAYMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), the Secretary shall pay each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia under subparagraph (B) in accordance with paragraph (8).

(3) MINIMUM REQUIREMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The sum of—

(a) the total amount allocated for 1 of the 50 States or the District of Columbia under subparagraph (B) as determined without regard to this clause; and

(b) the amounts allocated under section 603 to the nonentitlement units of local government in the State and to metropolitan cities and counties in the State that shall not be less than the amount allocated to the State or District of Columbia for fiscal year 2020 under section 601, including any amount paid directly to a unit of local government in the State or territory under subparagraph (A), the total of the amount that the State or territory would otherwise receive under subparagraph (A), the amount of the State or territory allocated a payment under this section, the population of the territory shall be adjusted on a pro rata basis to the extent necessary to ensure that all available funds are allocated to States, territories, and Tribal governments in accordance with the requirements specified in each such paragraph (as applicable).

(ii) AUTHORITY TO CANCEL.—The Secretary shall have the authority to withhold payment of up to 50 percent of the amount allocated to each State and territory (other than payment of the amount allocated under paragraph (3)(B)(ii) to the District of Columbia) for a period of up to 12 months from the date on which the State or territory provides the certification required under subsection (d)(1) as provided to the Secretary.

(3) AUTHORITY TO SPLIT PAYMENT.—The Secretary shall have the authority to withhold payment of up to 50 percent of the amount allocated to each State and territory (other than payment of the amount allocated under paragraph (3)(B)(ii) to the District of Columbia) for a period of up to 12 months from the date on which the State or territory provides the certification required under subsection (d)(1). The Secretary shall exercise such authority with respect to a State or territory based on the unemployability rate in the State or territory as of such date.

(4) PAYMENT OF UNACCOUNTED AMOUNT.—Before paying to a State or territory the remainder of an amount allocated to the State or territory (subject to clause (III) that has been withheld by the Secretary under subsection (I), the Secretary shall require the State or territory to submit a second certification under subsection (d)(1) and such other information as the Secretary may require.

(III) RECOVERY OF AMOUNTS SUBJECT TO RECUREMENT.—If a State or territory is required under subsection (C) to repay any amount of funds for failing to comply with subsection (c), the Secretary may reduce the amount otherwise payable to the State or territory under subsection (B) by the amount of the reduction in payments otherwise payable to the State or territory with respect to any payment under subsection (B).

(i) IN GENERAL.—In order for a State or territory to receive a payment under this section, or a transfer of funds under section 603(c)(4), the Secretary shall require the State or territory with a certification, signed by an authorized officer of such State or territory, that such State or territory requires the payment or transfer of funds under this section.

(ii) AUTHORITY TO CANCEL.—The Secretary shall have the authority to cancel any payment made under this section if the Secretary determines that such payment was not made in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(2) REPORTING.—Any State, territory, or Tribal government receiving a payment under this section shall provide to the Secretary periodic reports providing a detailed accounting of—

(A) the use of funds by such State, territory, or Tribal government, including the required modifications in the case of a State or a territory, all modifications to the State’s or territory’s tax revenue sources during the covered period, and

(B) such other information as the Secretary may require for the administration of this section.

(3) RECOUPMENT.—Any State, territory, or Tribal government that has failed to comply with subsection (c) shall be required to repay to the Secretary an amount equal to the amount of funds distributed to such State, territory, or Tribal government for each violation of subsection (c) that occurred during the covered period.

(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(i) COVERED PERIOD.—The term ‘covered period’ means, with respect to a State, territory, or Tribal government, the period beginning on March 3, 2021, and ending on the last day of the fiscal year of such State, territory, or Tribal government in which all funds received by the State, territory, or Tribal government from a payment made under this section or a transfer made under section 603(c)(4) have been expended or returned to the Secretary.

(ii) ELIGIBLE WORKERS.—The term ‘eligible workers’ means those workers required to maintain continuity of operations of essential critical infrastructure sectors and additional sectors as each Governor of a State or territory, or each Tribal government, may designate as critical to protect the health and well-being of the residents of their State, territory, or Tribal government.

(5) PREMIUM PAY.—The term ‘premium pay’ means an amount of up to $13 per hour that is paid to eligible workers in addition to wages or remuneration otherwise received by such workers.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Treasury.

(7) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

(8) TERRITORY.—The term ‘territory’ means the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

D. TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘Tribal Government’ means the recognized governing body of any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, component band, or component reservation, individually identified (including parenthetically) in the list published most recently as of the date of enactment of this Act pursuant to section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131).

SEC. 603. CORONAVIRUS LOCAL FISCAL RECOVER FUND.

(1) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury that is not otherwise appropriated, $130,200,000,000, to remain available through December 31, 2024, for making payments under this section to metropolitan cities, nonentitlement units of local government.
government, and counties to mitigate the fiscal effects stemming from the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID–19).

(3) DISTRIBUTION TO NONENTITLEMENT UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount appropriated under subsection (a), the Secretary shall reserve $45,570,000,000 to make payments to metropolitan cities.

(B) ALLOCATION AND PAYMENT.—From the amount reserved under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall allocate in accordance with paragraph (7), pay to each metropolitan city an amount determined for the metropolitan city consistent with the formula under section 106(b) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5306(b)), except that, in applying such formula, the Secretary shall substitute the following for ‘‘all metropolitan areas’’ each place it appears:

‘‘(2) NONENTITLEMENT UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—

‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount appropriated under subsection (a), the Secretary shall reserve $19,530,000,000 to make payments to States for distribution by the State to nonentitlement units of local government in the State.

‘‘(B) ALLOCATION AND PAYMENT.—From the amount reserved under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall allocate in accordance with paragraph (7), pay to each State an amount which bears the same proportion to such reserved amount as the total population of all areas that are non-metropolitan cities in all such States bears to the total population of all the non-entitlement units of local government in the State.

‘‘(C) DISTRIBUTION TO NONENTITLEMENT UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after a State is allocated under subparagraph (B), the State shall distribute to each non-entitlement unit of local government in the State an amount that bears the same proportion to the amount of such payment as the population of the nonentitlement unit of local government bears to the total population of all the non-entitlement units of local government in the State, subject to clause (iii).

(2) DISTRIBUTION TO NONENTITLEMENT UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—

(A) AMOUNT.—From the amount appropriated under subsection (a), the Secretary shall reserve and allocate $65,100,000,000 of such amount to make payments directly to counties in an amount which bears the same proportion to the total amount reserved under this paragraph as the population of each county bears to the total population of all such counties and shall pay such allocated amounts to such counties in accordance with paragraph (7).

(B) SPECIAL RULES.—

(i) URBAN COUNTIES.—No county that is an ‘‘urban county’’ (as defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302)) shall be paid more than the amount equal to 75 percent of the most recent budget for the nonentitlement unit of local government as of January 27, 2020.

(ii) RETURN OF EXCESS AMOUNTS.—Any amount that is returned to the Secretary by a State in accordance with paragraph (7) may be adjusted by the Secretary on a pro rata basis to the extent necessary to ensure that all available funds are distributed to metropolitan cities, counties, and States in accordance with subsection (b) and (as applicable) and the certification requirement specified in subsection (d).

(Population.—For purposes of determining allocations under this section, the population of an entity shall be determined based on the most recent data are available from the Bureau of the Census or, if not available, from such other data as a State determines appropriate.

(7) TIMING.—

(A) FIRST TRANCHE AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall pay to each metropolitan city for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (1), each State for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (2) for distribution to nonentitlement units of local government, and each county for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall pay from such allocation the First Tranche Amount for such city, State, or county not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section.

(B) SECOND TRANCHE AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall pay to each metropolitan city for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (1), each State for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (2) for distribution to nonentitlement units of local government, and each county shall only use the funds provided under this section to cover costs incurred by the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county, by December 31, 2024.

(A) to respond to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;

(B) to respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers of the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county that are performing such essential work, or by providing grants to eligible employers that have eligible workers who perform essential work;

(C) for the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue of such metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county prior to the emergency;

(D) to make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

(3) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—A metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county may use funds made available under this section for deposit into any pension fund.

(4) DISTRIBUTION TO CITIES.—

(A) GENERAL.—

(i) URBAN COUNTIES.—To the extent practicable, with respect to each metropolitan city for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (1), each State for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (2) for distribution to nonentitlement units of local government, and each county for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (3), the First Tranche Amount for such city, State, or county shall be paid from such allocation the First Tranche Amount for such city, State, or county not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section.

(B) SECOND TRANCHE AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall pay to each metropolitan city for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (1), each State for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (2) for distribution to nonentitlement units of local government, and each county shall only use the funds provided under this section to cover costs incurred by the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county, by December 31, 2024.

(A) to respond to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;

(B) to respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers of the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county that are performing such essential work, or by providing grants to eligible employers that have eligible workers who perform essential work;

(C) for the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue of such metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county prior to the emergency;

(D) to make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

(3) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—A metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county may use funds made available under this section for deposit into any pension fund.

(4) DISTRIBUTION TO CITIES.—

(A) GENERAL.—

(i) URBAN COUNTIES.—To the extent practicable, with respect to each metropolitan city for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (1), each State for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (2) for distribution to nonentitlement units of local government, and each county for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (3), the First Tranche Amount for such city, State, or county shall be paid from such allocation the First Tranche Amount for such city, State, or county not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section.

(B) SECOND TRANCHE AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall pay to each metropolitan city for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (1), each State for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (2) for distribution to nonentitlement units of local government, and each county shall only use the funds provided under this section to cover costs incurred by the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county, by December 31, 2024.

(A) to respond to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;

(B) to respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers of the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county that are performing such essential work, or by providing grants to eligible employers that have eligible workers who perform essential work;

(C) for the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue of such metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county prior to the emergency;

(D) to make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

(3) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—A metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county may use funds made available under this section for deposit into any pension fund.

(4) DISTRIBUTION TO CITIES.—

(A) GENERAL.—

(i) URBAN COUNTIES.—To the extent practicable, with respect to each metropolitan city for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (1), each State for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (2) for distribution to nonentitlement units of local government, and each county for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (3), the First Tranche Amount for such city, State, or county shall be paid from such allocation the First Tranche Amount for such city, State, or county not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section.

(B) SECOND TRANCHE AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall pay to each metropolitan city for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (1), each State for which an amount is allocated under paragraph (2) for distribution to nonentitlement units of local government, and each county shall only use the funds provided under this section to cover costs incurred by the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county, by December 31, 2024.

(A) to respond to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;

(B) to respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers of the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county that are performing such essential work, or by providing grants to eligible employers that have eligible workers who perform essential work;

(C) for the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue of such metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county prior to the emergency;

(D) to make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.
“(4) Transfers to States.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county receiving a payment from funds made available under this section shall transfer such funds to the State in which such entity is located.

“(d) Reporting.—Any metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county receiving funds under a payment made available under this section shall provide to the Secretary periodic reports providing a detailed accounting of the uses of such funds by such metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county and including such other information as the Secretary may require for the administration of this section.

“(e) Eligible Local Government.—Any metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county that has failed to comply with subsection (c) shall be required to repay to the Secretary an amount equal to the amount of funds used in violation of such subsection.

“(f) Regulations.—The Secretary shall have the authority to issue such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out this section.

“(g) Definitions.—In this section:

“(1) the term ‘city’ means a county, parish, or other equivalent county division (as defined by the Bureau of the Census).

“(2) Eligible Workers.—The term ‘eligible worker’ means a worker who meets the requirements of paragraph (1), is a resident of the area within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county and is employed by a non-Federal entity. Such term includes any employee working on a Federal project or for a Federal agency operating in the area within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county who is directly or indirectly employed in the education, health care, or public safety sectors.

“(3) TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ‘Tribal government’ means any Native Hawaiian organization that is eligible to participate in the Hawaiian Home Land Act of 1920 (42 U.S.C. 5304(a)(4)) or in the Act of February 28, 1935, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2003). The term includes an Indian tribe, band, or community (as defined by the Bureau of Indian Affairs). The term includes any Native Hawaiian organization, public body, or instrumentality, irrespective of incorporation, that is eligible to participate in the Hawaiian Home Land Act of 1920 (42 U.S.C. 5304(a)(4)).

“(4) Metropolitan City.—The term ‘metropolitan city’ means a city, county, or other equivalent county division (as defined by the Bureau of the Census).”

“SEC. 604. CORONAVIRUS CAPITAL PROJECTS

“(g) Appropriation.—In addition to amounts otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated, $10,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, with amounts to be obligated for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022 in accordance with subsection (b), for making payments under this section to eligible revenue sharing counties and eligible Tribal governments.

“(d) Authorization to Make Payments.—

“(1) Payments to Eligible Revenue Sharing Counties.—For each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022, the Secretary shall reserve $750,000,000 of the total amount appropriated under subsection (a) to allocate and pay to each eligible revenue sharing county in amounts that are determined by the Secretary taking into account economic conditions of each eligible revenue sharing county, using measurements of poverty rates, unemployment rates, and other economic indicators, over the 20-year period ending with September 30, 2031.

“(2) Payments to Eligible Tribal Governments.—For each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023, the Secretary shall reserve $250,000,000 of the total amount appropriated under subsection (a) to allocate and pay to eligible Tribal governments in amounts that are determined by the Secretary taking into account economic conditions of each eligible Tribe.

“(c) Use of Payments.—An eligible revenue sharing county or an eligible Tribal government may use funds provided under a payment made within the exclusive use of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and the Native Hawaiian Education Programs to assist Native Hawaiians in accordance with such programs.

“(d) Reporting Requirement.—Any eligible revenue sharing county receiving a payment under this section shall provide to the Secretary periodic reports providing a detailed accounting of the uses of fund by such eligible revenue sharing county and such other information as the Secretary may require for the administration of this section.

“(e) Recoupment.—Any eligible revenue sharing county or an eligible Tribal government that has failed to submit a report required under subsection (d) shall be required to repay to the Secretary an amount equal to—

“(1) in the case of a failure to comply with subsection (c), the amount of funds used in violation of such subsection; and

“(2) in the case of a failure to submit a report required under subsection (d), such amount as the Secretary determines appropriate, but not to exceed 5 percent of the amount paid to the eligible revenue sharing county under this section for any fiscal year.

“(f) Definitions.—In this section:

“(1) Eligible Revenue Sharing County.—The term ‘eligible revenue sharing county’ means—

“(A) a county, parish, or borough—

“(B) the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau; and

“(C) each State for which an amount is allocated under subsection (b)(2) for distribution to nonentitlement units of local government.

“(2) Eligible Tribal Government.—The term ‘eligible Tribal government’ means the recipients of payments under subsection (b)(3), an amount not to exceed 50 percent of the amount so allocated to such Tribal government.

“(3) First Tranche Amount.—The term ‘First Tranche Amount’ means, with respect to each metropolitan city for which an amount is allocated under subsection (b)(1), an amount that is allocated to such metropolitan city, State, or county (as applicable).

“(4) Metropolitan City.—The term ‘metropolitan city’ has the meaning given in term in section 102(a)(4) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)(4)) and includes cities that relinquish or defer their entitlement status as a metropolitan city for purposes of receiving allocations under section 106 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5306) for fiscal year 2021.

“(5) Metropolitan Local Government.—The term ‘nonentitlement unit of local government’ means a city, as that term is defined in section 102(a)(5) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)(5)), that is not a metropolitan city.

“(6) Premium Pay.—The term ‘premium pay’ has the meaning given in such term in section 602(a)(5).

“(7) Second Tranche Amount.—The term ‘Second Tranche Amount’ means, with respect to each metropolitan city for which an amount is allocated under subsection (b)(1), an amount that is allocated to such metropolitan city, State, or county (as applicable).

“(8) Secretary.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(9) State.—The term ‘State’ means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

“(10) Unit of General Local Government.—The term ‘unit of general local government’ has the meaning given such term in section 605.

“SEC. 605. LOCAL ASSISTANCE AND TRIBAL CONSISTENCY FUND

“(a) Appropriation.—In addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for fiscal year 2022, out of any money in the Treasury, the Secretary may appropriate, $2,000,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2023, with amounts to be obligated for each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023 in accordance with subsection (b), for making payments under this section to eligible revenue sharing counties and eligible Tribal governments.

“(b) Authority to Make Payments.—

“(1) Payments to Eligible Revenue Sharing Counties.—For each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023, the Secretary shall reserve $750,000,000 of the total amount appropriated under subsection (a) to allocate and pay to each eligible revenue sharing county in amounts that are determined by the Secretary taking into account economic conditions of each eligible revenue sharing county, using measurements of poverty rates, unemployment rates, and other economic indicators, over the 20-year period ending with September 30, 2031.

“(2) Payments to Eligible Tribal Governments.—For each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023, the Secretary shall reserve $250,000,000 of the total amount appropriated under subsection (a) to allocate and pay to eligible Tribal governments in amounts that are determined by the Secretary taking into account economic conditions of each eligible Tribe.

“(c) Use of Payments.—An eligible revenue sharing county or an eligible Tribal government may use funds provided under a payment made within the exclusive use of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and the Native Hawaiian Education Programs to assist Native Hawaiians in accordance with such programs.

“(d) Reporting Requirement.—Any eligible revenue sharing county receiving a payment under this section shall provide to the Secretary periodic reports providing a detailed accounting of the uses of fund by such eligible revenue sharing county and such other information as the Secretary may require for the administration of this section.

“(e) Recoupment.—Any eligible revenue sharing county or an eligible Tribal government that has failed to submit a report required under subsection (d) shall be required to repay to the Secretary an amount equal to—

“(1) in the case of a failure to comply with subsection (c), the amount of funds used in violation of such subsection; and

“(2) in the case of a failure to submit a report required under subsection (d), such amount as the Secretary determines appropriate, but not to exceed 5 percent of the amount paid to the eligible revenue sharing county under this section for any fiscal year.

“(f) Definitions.—In this section:

“(1) Eligible Revenue Sharing County.—The term ‘eligible revenue sharing county’ means—

“(A) a county, parish, or borough—

“(B) the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the United States Virgin Islands.

“(2) Eligible Tribal Government.—The term ‘eligible Tribal government’ means the recipients of payments under subsection (b)(3), an amount not to exceed 50 percent of the amount so allocated to such Tribal government.

“(3) Eligible Tribe.—The term ‘eligible Tribe’ means any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, component band, or component reservation, individually identified (including parenthetically) in the list published most recently as of the date of enactment of this section pursuant to section 104 of the Indian Tribe Recognition Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5311).

“(4) Secretary.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(5) Tribal Eligibility.—The heading for title VI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) is amended by striking ‘FUND’ and
SEC. 9911. FUNDING FOR PROVIDERS RELATING TO COVID–19.

Part A of title XI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1150C. FUNDING FOR PROVIDERS RELATING TO COVID–19.

(42 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) is amended by adding at

(a) FUNDING.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated, $8,500,000,000 for purposes of making payments to eligible health care providers for health care related expenses and lost revenues that are attributable to COVID–19.

(b) APPLICATION REQUIREMENT.—To be eligible for a payment under this section, an eligible health care provider shall submit to the Secretary an application in such form and manner as the Secretary shall prescribe. Such application shall include—

(1) a statement justifying the need of the provider for the payment, including documentation of the health care related expenses attributable to COVID–19 and lost revenues attributable to COVID–19;

(2) the tax identification number of the provider;

(3) such assurances as the Secretary determines appropriate that the eligible health care provider will maintain and make available such documentation and submit such reports (at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Secretary shall prescribe) as the Secretary determines is necessary to ensure compliance with any conditions imposed by the Secretary under this section;

(4) any other information determined appropriate by the Secretary;

(c) LIMITATION.—Payments made to an eligible health care provider under this section may not be used to reimburse any expense or loss that—

(i) has been reimbursed from another source;

(ii) another source is obligated to reimburse.

(d) APPLICABILITY REQUIREMENTS, RULES, AND PROCEDURES.—The Secretary shall apply any requirements, rules, or procedures as the Secretary deems appropriate for the efficient execution of this section.

"(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE HEALTH CARE PROVIDER.—The term 'eligible health care provider' means—

(A) a provider of services (as defined in section 1861(a)) or a supplier (as defined in section 1861(d)) that—

(i) is enrolled in the Medicare program under title XVIII under section 1861(a)(1); or

(ii) is enrolled with a State Medicaid plan under title XIX under section 1902 (including enrolled pursuant to subparagraph (D) or subparagraph (E));

(B) a provider or supplier that furnishes home health, hospice, or long-term services and supports in an individual’s home located in a rural area (as defined in section 1861(d)(2)(D)); or

(C) a rural health clinic (as defined in section 1861(aa)(2));

(D) a provider or supplier that furnishes personal protective equipment and testing supplies, including medical supplies and equipment, and personal protective equipment and testing supplies, providing for increased workforce and training for employees who are not employed full-time (including additional staff, or both), the operation of an emergency operation center, retrofitting a facility, providing for surge capacity, and other expenses determined appropriate by the Secretary;

(E) any other rural provider or supplier (as defined by the Secretary).

"SEC. 9912. EXTENSION OF CUSTOMS USER FEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1303(h) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(i)(3)) is amended—

(1) $905,000,000 to be made available to the United States Agency for International Development for develop-

(i) the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States.

(2) $3,750,000,000 to be made available to the Department of State to support programs for the prevention, treatment, and control of HIV/AIDS in order to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, which shall include support for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction, for health activities, and to meet emergency food security needs; and

(b) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is authorized and appropriated, $500,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2427) for necessary expen-

SEC. 10003. GLOBAL RESPONSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts other-

(b) WAIVER OF LIMITATION.—Any contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria made pursuant to subsection (a)(2) shall be made available on an annual basis.

"SEC. 10005. MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts other-

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated pur-

SEC. 10001. DEPARTMENT OF STATE OPERATIONS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is authorized and appropriated to the Department of State for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $204,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses of the Department of State to carry out the authori-

"SEC. 10004. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts other-

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated pur-

SEC. 10005. MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is authorized and appropriated to the Sec-

"SEC. 10002. UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTER-

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is authorized and appropriated to the Ad-

ministrator of the United States Agency for International Development for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $41,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses of the Sec-

"SEC. 10003. GLOBAL RESPONSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts other-

(b) WAIVER OF LIMITATION.—Any contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria made pursuant to subsection (a)(2) shall be made available on an annual basis.

"SEC. 10005. MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts other-

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated pur-

SEC. 10001. DEPARTMENT OF STATE OPERATIONS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is authorized and appropriated to the Department of State for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $500,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses of the Department of State to carry out the authori-

"SEC. 10004. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts other-

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated pur-

SEC. 10005. MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is authorized and appropriated to the Sec-

"SEC. 10002. UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTER-

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is authorized and appropriated to the Ad-
and respond to COVID–19.

SEC. 11001. INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE.

(a) In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is made available under this section—

(i) $1,004,000,000 for the purposes described in subparagraph (C) and use prevention and treatment services, for the purposes described in subparagraph (E) and (F), and for other related activities;

(ii) $30,000,000 shall be for Tribal housing improvement;

(iii) $7,500,000 shall be for the purposes specified in this section that were incurred to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID–19 and ending on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) Funds made available under subsection (a) to Tribes shall be used for the purposes described in subparagraph (C) and use prevention and treatment services.

(c) Funds made available under subsection (a) to Tribes and Tribal organizations under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.), and such funds shall only be used for the purposes identified in this section.

SEC. 11002. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(a) In general.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is made available under this section—

(i) $3,000,000,000 for the purposes described in subparagraph (C), and use prevention and treatment services, for the purposes described in subparagraph (E) and (F), and for other related activities;

(ii) $34,000,000 shall be for additional educational services for Indian children;

(iii) $1,000,000,000 shall be for Tribal housing improvement;

(iv) $727,500,000 shall be for Tribal government services;

(v) $7,500,000 shall be for the purposes specified in this section that were incurred to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID–19, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) Funds made available under subsection (a) shall be used for the purposes described in subparagraph (C) and use prevention and treatment services.

(c) Funds made available under subsection (a) to Tribes and Tribal organizations under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.), and such funds shall only be used for the purposes identified in this section.

SEC. 11003. HOUSING ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT SERVICES PROGRAMS FOR TRIBES.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (in this section referred to as the "Secretary") for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $6,094,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(i) $5,484,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 70 of the Act of August 5, 1942 (42 U.S.C. 2004a), for expenses relating to potable water delivery.

(ii) Funds appropriated by subsection (a) shall be made available, forthwith, to Tribal governments under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.), for the purposes specified in this section that were incurred to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID–19.

(b) Use.—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be used to provide and deliver potable water.

(c) Exclusions from calculation.—Funds appropriated under subsection (a) shall be excluded from any funds received by those Tribal governments that participate in the "Small and Needy" program.

(d) One-time base funds.—Funds made available under subsection (a) to Tribes and Tribal organizations under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.) shall be available on a one-time basis, and such funds shall not be part of the amount required by section 106 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5325), and such funds shall only be used for the purposes identified in this section.

SEC. 11004. NATIVE HAWAIIANS.

(a) In general.—Of the amounts made available under this paragraph, $50,000,000 shall be for—

(i) the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant program administered by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(b) Use.—Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be used to provide and deliver potable water to Native Hawaiian families on and off the Hawaiian Home Block Grants or Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant program other than requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment, that the waiver or alternative requirement is necessary to expedite or facilitate the use of amounts made available under this paragraph.

(c) Appropriations.—Funds made available under this paragraph which are not accepted, are voluntarily returned, or otherwise recaptured for any reason shall be used to fund grants under paragraph (2).

(d) Planning.—Not to exceed 20 percent of any grant made with funds made available under this paragraph shall be expended for planning and management development and administration.

(e) Waivers or alternative requirements.—The Secretary may waive or specify alternative requirements for any provision of NAHASDA (25 U.S.C. 411 et seq.) or regulation applicable to the Native American Housing Block Grant program or Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant program other than requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment, that the waiver or alternative requirement is necessary to expedite or facilitate the use of amounts made available under this paragraph.

(f) Inapplicability of emergency declaration requirement.—Funds made available under this paragraph which are not accepted, are voluntarily returned, or otherwise recaptured for any reason shall be used to fund grants under paragraph (2).

(g) Inapplicability of emergency declaration requirement.—Inapplicability of the Indian Community Development Block Grant program other than requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment, that the waiver or alternative requirement is necessary to expedite or facilitate the use of amounts made available under this paragraph.

(h) Inapplicability of certain nondiscrimination requirements.—Funds made available under this paragraph which are not accepted, are voluntarily returned, or otherwise recaptured for any reason shall be used to fund grants under paragraph (2).

(i) Inapplicability of emergency declaration requirement.—Inapplicability of the Native American Housing Block Grant program other than requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment, that the waiver or alternative requirement is necessary to expedite or facilitate the use of amounts made available under this paragraph.

(j) Inapplicability of certain nondiscrimination requirements.—Funds made available under this paragraph which are not accepted, are voluntarily returned, or otherwise recaptured for any reason shall be used to fund grants under paragraph (2).
The American Rescue Plan is aggressive—no doubt about it. But researchers and health professionals have told us this is what is needed to scale up testing and tracing; to address PPE shortages; to expand a suitable vaccine distribution. They have told us these investments are needed if we want to save lives and defeat this pandemic once and for all.

Economists have also made clear what is needed to generate a strong, inclusive economic recovery. And again, we listened. This bill provides direct financial relief to more than 80 percent of American families. It helps feed hungry Americans and provides financial support for health care, supporting health care coverage during the greatest health crisis of our lifetimes. It prevents more than 10 million workers from losing lifeline unemployment benefits—while also making the first $10,200 of these payments tax free. It helps families facing eviction stay in their homes. And it expands the earned income tax credit, putting more money in the pockets of hardworking Americans.

The American Rescue Plan will provide the respsects needed to open schools safely and make up for lost time in the classroom. It will cut the child poverty rate in half—in half. Just think about what that will mean for those children and their futures—and the future of our country.

The legislation has been called one of the most consequential pieces of legislation in modern history. Well, I guess that depends—if you are measuring in terms of relief for nearly every American family and individual; if your yardstick is lifting millions of children out of poverty and giving parents the help they desperately need; if your metrics are a strong and inclusive economic future built in the short term and long term, then it is easy to agree.

And the American people do. They get what we are doing. They know all too well the challenges facing our Nation, and that is why the vast majority of them—Democrats, Republicans, and independents—support the American Rescue Plan.

The American Rescue Plan is aggressive, inclusive, and necessary. It provides direct financial relief to nearly every American family; It lifts millions of children out of poverty; It supports our businesses, our workers, our families.

It is the right bill at the right time. And I urge my colleagues to pass it soon.
that are most in need, to reopen schools in our communities and storefronts on Main Street, and to crush the virus and put shots in Americans’ arms. Instead, less than 9 percent of this bailout goes to crushing the virus and distributing vaccines. Only 5 percent of the K–12 education funding will be spent this year, even as Americans are told this money is needed to reopen their children's schools.

Of course, Democrat leaders are more than willing to spend hundreds of billions to bail out States, sending a disproportionate share of that money to those States run by their political buddies that will reward and incentivize further lockdowns.

Just look at how they changed the State funding formula. California, where revenues are, in fact, up, and they are sitting on a surplus of $10-plus billion, will now get billions more than they otherwise would have, a direct reward to the Speaker and Vice President's home State.

It was all so predictable, really. From the very beginning of this process, Republicans have been saying that this bill is all about COVID relief but, rather, about Democrats trying to notch some wins for their political base, to appease their allies rather than help Americans.

Amazingly, Democrats are not even shy now about admitting that fact. The White House Chief of Staff has called this bill the “most progressive domestic legislation in a generation.”

Leaders SCHUMER, in the Senate, called it “one of the most progressive pieces of legislation...in decades.”

We are here today, Mr. Speaker, because Democrats made a choice, a choice to put their own partisan political ambitions ahead of the needs of the working class, ahead of the needs of the American people. When our Democrat colleagues speak of unity, they mean keeping their party together, not pulling this country together.

That is why we have before us this wrong plan at the wrong time for so many wrong reasons.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this rescue plan.

I thank Chairman YARMUTH, the Speaker, and all the committee chairs for this historic and transformative bill.

We have struggled through a year of gross neglect. People have suffered. They have died. They have lost their jobs and businesses. Families are living on the edge. But today, thank God, help is on the way.

We included provisions to ensure that communities of color disproportionately impacted by the virus get the care and vaccines they desperately need.

We included support for State and local governments, for our essential workers, resources to help our schools open safely, child tax credits that will cut child poverty in half, and investments to crush the virus worldwide.

We will, however, continue to fight for a $15 minimum wage to lift low-income people out of poverty.

I ask for an “aye” vote.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Nevada. I will remind him that if this bill were enacted, her State's 6 million seniors would see a cut of Medicare of over $44 billion in the next 10 years.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. McClintock).

Mr. McClintock. Mr. Speaker, there is one thing that all sides can agree on: This is the most leftwing bill America's prosperity. The answer is to end the lockdowns, not rob And it will be repaid entirely from your future earnings in the years ahead.

Divided by the number of U.S. households, the bill, for an average family, comes to roughly $15,000. Now, that is money that has to be taken from your family through future taxes and inflation, through lower wages and earnings as businesses pass along their costs. That is the only way that government debt can be financed.

Government lockdowns have devastated America’s prosperity. The answer is to end the lockdowns, not rob Americans of their futures by crushing their families under debt that will destroy their opportunity, independence, and prosperity in the years ahead.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. Horsford), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the American Rescue Plan.

Last year, as the COVID–19 pandemic first spread, I worked across the aisle to pass the CARES Act. Passing that bill required compromise, and the final legislation omitted key provisions that I wanted us to deliver on. But the American people got the relief they needed, and that was what was the most important.

One year later, with Democrats in the White House, Republicans won’t help us in this pandemic. Why? Because Donald Trump’s name won’t be on the stimulus checks? Is that how easily they will abandon their constituents?

The American Rescue Plan will deliver $1,400 stimulus checks, cut child poverty in half, and provide critical support to help our communities recover and reopen.

The time for action is now, and if Republicans won’t help us crush the coronavirus, we will do it without them.

For the sake of my constituents and all Americans, I am voting “yes” on the American Rescue Plan.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Nevada. I will remind him that if this bill is signed into law, his 500,000 seniors will face a $3 billion cut to Medicare. So his vote today will cost a $3 billion cut to the seniors of Nevada.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Meuser).

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, over the past year, Congress passed five bipartisan and targeted relief bills, totaling $3.7 trillion, to respond to the COVID–19 pandemic. These packages succeeded in supporting our economy through the worst of this crisis.

Now, Democrat leadership wants to spend another $2 trillion on an excessive plan that directs just 1 percent toward vaccines, 1 percent, and provides far beyond what is needed to fuel our continued recovery.

States will receive $350 billion on top of the $500 billion already allocated. Revenue is actually up in these States. Supporting unemployment compensation while small business is hurting for employees is the wrong move to be made at this time.

Mr. Speaker, in this bill, felons, including currently incarcerated murderers, were not exempt from receiving these stimulus checks that are intended for taxpayers.

Federal workers, Mr. Speaker, will receive up to $35 an hour, in addition to their full salary, to care for a child learning from home.

Why do Federal workers deserve such privilege, Mr. Speaker, when we should be focused on economic recovery, getting our children back to school, and vaccine distribution? That is what is in the interests of the American people.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Mr. Clyburn), the majority whip.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, the American Rescue Plan enjoys overwhelming public support because it addresses critical needs exacerbated by COVID–19. It is supported by 75 percent of the American people, 71 percent of independents, and 66 percent of Republicans.

This legislation is transformative. It specifically provides $1.6 billion for HBCUs and additional funds through the United States Department of Agriculture, which is now authorized to increase its support of our 1890 land grant institutions.

The Washington Post reports: A little-known element of this “package would pay billions of dollars to disadvantaged farmers, benefiting Black farmers in a way that some experts say no legislation has since the Civil Rights Act of 1964.”

The New York Times says: “Researchers predict it could become one
of the most effective laws to fight pov-
erty in a generation,” and would “cut the
child poverty rate in half.”

The Associated Press declares: “Sev-
eral million people stand to save hun-
dreds of dollars in health insurance
costs in the ‘biggest expansion of Fed-
eral help for health insurance’ since
the Affordable Care Act.

I call upon my Republican colleagues
to stop their March madness and show
some compassion for their constituents
who are less than wealthy.

Mr. REYNAH, Mr. Speaker, I appreciate
the gentleman from South Carolina,
and I will remind him that if this
bill becomes law, the 1 million
seniors in his State will face a $7 bil-
lion cut over the next 10 years to Medi-
care.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the
gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speak-
er, I rise today to oppose this bill and
to urge my colleagues to do the same.

After passing more than $5 trillion
worth of relief packages, we find our-
selves finally overcoming the COVID–19
virus. We have successfully developed
vaccines to combat this virus in record
time, and now we see our economy
opening up and coming back to full
strength.

What is more, we have yet to spend
$1 trillion that has already been en-
acted, that has already been appro-
priated, already been voted on.

What would you say to another $1.9
trillion? You will find the reasons in
the more than 90 percent of the bill
that does not specifically target com-
bating COVID–19.

What you will find is a partisan list
of priorities and bailouts. 27 percent of
it going to bailing out State and local
governments that insisted on contin-
ued harmful lockdowns and did little to
stop the virus, 21 percent dedicated to	partisan policies that will reduce em-
ployment, and 45 percent of the bill
won’t even be spent until 2022 or later.

Perhaps that is why only two Repub-
lican amendments of 229 were accepted.

The only thing bipartisan about this
bill has been the opposition to it.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield
myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I suspect we will listen
to this throughout this debate. The
rankings member of the Budget Com-
mittee, Mr. SMITH, persists in trying to
scare the American people because he
doesn’t have a valid argument against
this incredible popular bill.

Let me make this very clear: The
statutory PAYGO requirements, which
would cause a cut in Medicare, has
never happened, won’t happen, and will
never happen. In 2017, when Repub-
licans cut taxes for the wealthy and big
corporations, we faced the same prob-
lem. We cured that. Democrats helped
Republicans with that issue. The only
way any Medicare dollars get cut be-
cause of this bill is if Republicans don’t
help us correct it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the
gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN),
a distinguished member of the Vet-
erans’ Affairs Committee.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Mr. Speak-
er, as the proud vice chair of the House
Committee, I particularly want to call out the critical
relief that the American Rescue Plan
provides for those who have served our
country.

The bill includes important funding
for the Veterans Health Administra-
tion, prohibits copayments for medical
care for veterans during the pandemic,
strengthens VA’s supply chain mod-
erization, and helps State Veterans
Homes upgrade and enhance their safe-
ty operations.

It provides critical funding to in-
crease VA’s claims and appeals process
to reduce the backlog caused by
COVID–19, and it funds enhanced over-
sight through VA’s Office of Inspector
General.

As chair of the Economic Oppor-
tunity Subcommittee, I am particu-
larly proud that it provides $386 mil-
lion for a rapid retraining program to
help unemployed veterans get back to
work.

Thanks to the leadership of Com-
mittee Chairman MARK TAKANO and
our colleagues, this bill provides the relief
that veterans need and deserve.

To our Nation’s veterans, help is on
the way.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker,
I appreciate the gentleman from Cali-
ifornia, and I will remind him that his
State has 27 percent of the homeless
population in the United States. But
under this bill, the CBO projects that
precisely zero dollars of the $5 billion
will be spent this year. Wrong plan at
the wrong time for so many wrong rea-
sons.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the
gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker,
this bill is what Democrat control
looks like.

At $1.9 trillion, this bill spends an av-
erage of $6,000 per American citizen.

What would you say to somebody
claiming to be a friend, who forced you
to take out a loan for $6,000 because he
might give you $1,400 from a portion of
those loan proceeds? Would you con-
sider that a good deal?

What if the same friend had already
forced you to take out loans totali-
ing $85,000 and you had little to nothing
to show for it?

That is the average citizen’s share of
the national debt.

This bill takes aggregate so-called
COVID relief spending to $6 trillion to
alleviate an estimated $300 billion in
lost wages. This is 20 times the spend-
ing compared to the lost wages.

What is next?

This is not even the beginning of the
end of the great COVID de-
pression. It also marks the end of a
decades-long successful battle by big
corporations and the super rich in this
country for trickle-down economics,
then thought that the rich getting richer
will somehow make us all do better.

Wrong.

Today, we are putting money in the
pockets of ordinary people, of poor peo-
ple, of the middle class, and they will
be the engine that creates a healthy,
prosperous future for all of us.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker,
I would like to say that, under Presi-
dent Trump, we had the lowest pov-
erty rate since 1959 in 2019. The lowest pov-
erty rate since 1959 came under Presi-
dent Trump. Thank you to President
Trump.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the
gentleman from Iowa (Mr. FEENSTRA).

Mr. FEENSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise
in opposition to this reckless spending
bill.

On Monday, the Congressional Budg-
et Office announced the Federal deficit
has already exceeded $1 trillion in the
first 5 months of fiscal year 2021.

Spending this year is already up 25
percent, and this massive spending bill
adds another $1.9 trillion to our deficit.

We are currently enjoying low inter-
est rates, but out-of-control spending
The American Rescue Plan Act will put food directly to households across America with checks of $1,400 per person, following the $600 down payment enacted in December.

The bill will also provide direct housing assistance and nutrition assistance for 40 million Americans, expand access to safe and reliable child care and affordable health care, extend unemployment insurance so that 18 million American workers can pay their bills and support 27 million children with an expanded Child Tax Credit and make nearly 17 million low-wage childless workers through an improved Earned Income Tax Credit.

The bill supports communities struggling with the economic fallout by providing, like the House bill, crucial support for the hardest-hit small businesses, especially those owned by entrepreneurs from racial and ethnic backgrounds that have experienced systemic discrimination, with economic injury disaster loans (EIDL) grants, expanded PPP eligibility and more.

This legislation provides crucial resources to protect the jobs of first responders, frontline public health workers, and other essential workers.

Finally, and very important, the American Rescue Plan Act establishes the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund and provides $45.570 billion in direct funding to major metropolitan cities and local governments.

With our vote today in support of the American Rescue Plan, congressional Democrats and President Biden are making good on our commitment to the American people that is on the way to crush the virus, open our schools safely, and build back better.

Mr. Speaker, by an overwhelming margin (72 percent), the public wants and is demanding that we act to provide more economic relief to address the damage caused by the coronavirus pandemic.

Nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents believe an additional relief package is necessary, while more than nine in ten (92 percent) Democrats and Democratic leaders say more coronavirus aid will be needed.

Even the most conservative Republicans favor more relief by a 56 percent–44 percent margin.

Nearly nine-in-ten of all adults (88 percent) in lower-income households say an additional package is necessary, while 81 percent of Republicans in lower-income households (81 percent) say additional aid is needed now.

The American Rescue Plan Act will put food directly on the table, by expanding the SNAP program and respecting Black family farmers.

The American Rescue Plan Act will put people back to work by prioritizing funding for transit, airlines and airports, and the disaster relief fund.

The American Rescue Plan Act establishes the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund and provides $45.570 billion in direct funding to major metropolitan cities and local governments.

In my home state of Texas, metropolitan cities are estimated to receive $10.327 billion in direct coronavirus relief funding, while the state of Texas is slated to receive $16.824 billion, for an estimated $27.152 billion total to the state of Texas.

During the Budget Committee markup, I proposed, and the Committee agreed that any effort to strip or reduce this vital funding is to be rejected so major metropolitan cities, like Houston, receive the direct COVID–19 relief funding desperately needed to battle the coronavirus, restore critical services to struggling families, and help save the jobs of essential public servants like teachers, firefighters, and other first responders.

Let me discuss briefly why direct funding to major metropolitan cities and counties is so critical.

The purpose of providing for direct payment to major metropolitan cities like Houston and counties like Harris County, as opposed to the County having to receive an allocation from the State, is so that the local governments, who are in the best position to identify and respond, will be able to tailor the funding to meet the urgent needs of their communities.

In addition, under the direct payment provisions in the CARES Act, Harris County received more federal funding relative to the amount that would have been received through the State program and had the flexibility needed for more efficient use of this funding, which was a concern voiced even by State leaders over the restrictive way that the State of Texas distributed CARES Act funding.

By directly allocating funding to metropolitan cities and areas like Houston and Harris County, local authorities can work with the community to determine the specific needs of Harris County residents.

As a result, Harris County Commissioners Court approved, for the following
programs to directly address community needs, and to get money into the hands of residents quickly:
1. Commissioners Court funded Community Programs
2. Census Services
3. Child Care Assistance Program
4. Court Evictions Services
5. COVID 19 Workforce Development Program
6. Direct Assistance Programs
7. Domestic Violence Assistance Fund
8. Rental Assistance Programs
9. Small Business Loan Program (LEAP)
10. Small Business Relief Fund
11. Small Cities Support
12. Student Digital Services
13. UT Health Community Spread Survey Program

Without direct payments to major metropolitan cities, state governments—as we saw here in Texas—would not have permitted CARES Act funding to be used to create or support any of these programs.

In addition, without direct payments to major metropolitan cities and government units, states invariably will succumb to the temptation to place onerous conditions on funding over and above those required by the Federal government.

For example, in Texas, only $55 per capita was allocated to nondirect allocation entities, instead of the $174.49 per capita that was allocated to them by Congress.

Additionally, only 20% of the allocation was made available immediately to local entities instead of the $600 down payment enacted in December.

I would urge my Republican colleagues to heed the words of Republican Governor Jim Justice of West Virginia who said colorfully just a few weeks ago, “At this point in time in this nation, we need to go big. We need to quit counting the egg-sucking legs on the cows and count the cows and just move. And move forward and move right now.’’

The American Rescue Plan Act proposed by President Biden takes a multiprong approach to tackling child health and affordable health care issues stemming from the COVID–19 pandemic.

No one is better prepared or more experienced to lead the American rescue than President Biden, who as Vice-President oversaw the implementation of the American Rescue Plan Act, which saved millions of jobs and rescued our economy from the Great Recession the Obama Administration and the nation inherited from a previous Republican administration.

And let us not forget that President Obama also placed his confidence in his vice-president to oversee the rescue of the automotive industry, which he did so well that the American car industry fully recovered its status as the world leader.

Mr. Speaker, to crush the virus and safely reopen schools, the American Rescue Plan Act will mount a national vaccination program that includes setting up community vaccination sites nationwide and makes the investments necessary to schools.

It will also take 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 care disparities.

The American Rescue Plan Act delivers immediate relief to working families bearing the brunt of the crisis by providing $1,400 per person in direct cash assistance to households across America, bringing the total (including the $600 down payment enacted in December) to $2,000.

Additionally, the plan will also provide direct housing and nutrition assistance to families struggling to get by, expand access to affordable and reliable COVID–19 vaccinations, extend and expand unemployment insurance so American workers can pay their bills, and give families with children as well as childless workers a boost through enhanced tax credits.

Mr. Speaker, the American Rescue Plan Act provides much needed support for communities struggling with the economic fallout, including hard-hit small businesses, especially those owned by entrepreneurs from racial and ethnic backgrounds that have experienced systemic discrimination.

Finally, the plan also provides crucial resources to protect the jobs of first responders, frontline public health workers, teachers, transit workers, and other essential workers that all Americans depend on.

Mr. Speaker, the COVID–19 pandemic, as did the videos of the unjustified killings of George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, Ahmed Arbery, and so many others, laid bare for the nation to see the stark racial and ethnic inequalities exacerbated by the virus.

In my home state of Texas, as of the end of September 2020, there have been more than 760,000 cases of COVID–19 and 16,000 deaths.

According to the Texas Department of State Health Care Services, 70 percent of the confirmed fatalities were people of color.

In Texas, COVID–19 mortality rates are 30 percent higher for African Americans and 80 percent higher for Hispanics overall.

The differences become much larger when accounting for age; for example, in the 25 to 44-year-old age group, African American mortality rates are more than four times higher than White rates, and the Hispanic rates are more than seven times higher.

One factor in Hispanic and African American populations being more likely to contract COVID–19 is employment in occupations associated with public contact and that cannot be done remotely.

The sad fact is that most workers in these occupations are less able to be absent from their job or to have paid time off.

In Texas, people of color make up more than 40 percent of cashiers, retail salespersons, child care workers, licensed practical nurses, more than 50 percent of bus drivers and transit workers, medical and nursing assistants, personal care aides, and home health aids, and more than 60 percent of building cleaners and housekeepers.

In addition, Hispanic and African American populations in Texas are less likely to have health insurance and to have a regular health care provider, so less likely to seek or receive early care for symptoms, especially in the first months of the epidemic.

And African American and Hispanic populations are also more likely to have an underlying health condition that makes them more vulnerable to the effects of COVID–19.

To respond and mitigate the devastation wrought by COVID–19 on Americans, and especially marginal and vulnerable communities of color, I have introduced H.R. 330, the “Delivering Covid–19 Vaccinations to All Regions and Vulnerable Communities Act” or “COVID–19 Delivery Act,” which I invite all Members to join as sponsors.

Under the COVID–19 Delivery Act, FEMA will be authorized and directed to lead the effort for vaccine delivery from the receipt at manufacturing facilities to delivery to designated inoculation sites (hospital, clinic, doctors’ offices, school, places of worship, community centers, parks, or neighborhood gathering locations).

The legislation directs FEMA to develop and deploy a fully staffed and resourced 24/7 advanced real-time tracking system that allows FEMA to monitor shipments of vaccine units that can provide end-to-end transparency on the temperature, storage, location, and delivery data, anticipated time of arrival, and report on changes and update recipients on the progress of their delivery and report on changes that may impact expected delivery or the viability of the vaccine while in transit.

Additionally, the plan will provide an advanced real-time tracking system that allows public health departments to communicate their vaccine readiness, capability of receiving vaccines, delivery locations, details of facility capability of storing, securing, personnel authorized to receive deliveries, logistics for delivering vaccines to patients, report on vaccination locations to ensure the life and safety of personnel and patients who seek to provide or receive vaccinations are free of interference or threat.

H.R. 330 authorizes FEMA to secure transportation for delivery of or use of vaccines, and, when requested, security for the vaccine delivery.
Finally, the COVID–19 Delivery Act directs FEMA to conduct public education and patient engagement through the provision of inoculations of persons in areas and locations where vulnerable populations are under performing in getting vaccinations.

Mr. Speaker, I see the disparities in the lives of so many of my constituents who suffer disproportionately from medical conditions that make COVID–19 deadly.

They work low wage or no wage jobs to make ends meet, and they have no health insurance and rely on community health centers or public health services for routine care. I call them friends and neighbors because they are that to me.

No one is benefiting from the COVID–19 economy.

The U.S. poverty rate has grown at a historic rate over the past five months, with 7.8 million Americans falling into poverty after the expanded $600 a week in unemployment assistance expired at the end of July.

This represents the greatest increase since the government began tracking poverty sixty years ago.

In the city of Houston, nine key service sectors, accounting for 70 percent of all jobs, hemorrhaged more 1,343,600 jobs, which to average folks is another way of saying that more than 1.34 million persons lost their livelihoods.

Houston workers lost jobs in the following areas:

- Healthcare: 391,000;
- Retail: 303,600;
- Food services: 267,000;
- Finance: 166,000;
- Private Education: 63,400;
- Arts and Entertainment: 37,400;
- Accommodations: 28,700;
- Air Transportation: 20,200;
- Other Services: 115,800.

In addition to these positions, jobs were also lost in other areas, the largest of which was the construction industry, which shut down 30,700 jobs.

Professional and business services followed, with 25,300 jobs lost, although 13,900 were in temporary and provisional jobs in employment services; upstream oil lost 12,300 in March/April; and non-oil manufacturing lost 7,700 jobs.

Americans out of work due to COVID–19 have generated 86 million jobless claims, with new claims being filed in recent weeks topping 800,000.

Millions of Americans who lost their jobs during the pandemic have fallen thousands of dollars behind on rent and utility bills, a clear warning sign that people are running out of monetary basics.

If this is not enough evidence of what is happening just look at the miles of vehicles lined up outside of food distribution centers for assistance, as we see nightly on our television screens and in our communities.

Moody’s Analytics warned in November 2020 that 9 million renters said they were behind on rent, according to a Census Bureau survey.

The Bureau of the Census reports that twenty-one percent of all renters are behind on their rent, of which twenty-nine percent are African American families and seventeen percent are Hispanic households.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia’s analysis of persons who were employed prior to the pandemic, 1.3 million of these households are now, on average of $5,400 in debt on rent and utilities, after the family breadwinners lost their jobs.

The new COVID–19 relief legislation passed last week by Congress and reluctantly but finally signed by the President provides unemployment assistance but cuts that assistance from $600 a week to $300 a week without consideration of the facts on the ground, which are that millions of Americans remain out of work due to COVID–19 public health policy, and have been without sufficient income since August 1, 2020.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported that as of February 23, 2021, 28.3 million cases of COVID–19, resulting in more than 503,000 deaths, had been reported in the United States.

What the costs will be to our nation from this destruction of lives and livelihoods have yet to be fully calculated.

It is a tragedy that too many households who have lost a member to COVID–19 are struggling to accept these deaths, but it is also the friends, colleagues, business owners, professionals, students, teachers, wives, husbands, brothers, sisters, aunts, cousins, and grandparents who also are feeling these losses because someone that mattered to them is no longer here.

Each of these lives impacted dozens of other lives, too many of whom were not allowed to be present with them during their final moments on this earth, but whose suffering is too often overlooked because we unduly preoccupy ourselves with only the immediate family.

I strongly support the Senate Amendment to H.R. 1319, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 and urge all Members to join me in voting for its passage and to send the message to the American people that their voices have been heard, their request for assistance answered, and that help is on the way.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman from Texas, and I will remind her that, while this legislation provides her State an impressive $21 billion, it fails to include any language to ensure that the 5 million K–12 students in her State are back in open schools anytime soon, does nothing to open schools.

Mr. Speaker. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, jeez, we could talk for 2 hours.

First thing, one of the things that hasn’t been mentioned here is the increase in the income tax credit for single people has a marriage penalty in it. I bring it up because I know the friends, co-workers, business owners, professors, students, teachers, wives, husbands, brothers, sisters, aunts, cousins, and grandparents who also are feeling these losses because someone that mattered to them is no longer here.

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Second thing, we have loan forgiveness on farms based on ethnicity. Some people are going to get forgiveness; some are not. That is incredibly divisive. I think we started out with a divisive inaugural speech right off the bat, and to go down this route is only going to create divisiveness in America.

The third thing, to have a bill with this high spending, with the Federal Reserve printing up this amount of money, is inevitably going to result in inflation.

I feel so sorry for young people today. As the cost of housing goes through the roof, I don’t know how they are going to be able to afford a house. But we also have increase in food costs and increase in energy costs. I don’t want to call it the Joe Biden inflation, but I am afraid that is where we are heading.

Fourth thing, in the rush to judgment, giving checks to people who are incarcerated. I have talked to my correctional officers about this. I don’t know how they are supposed to feel, in which they have to work every day and the people who they are taking care of are going to get checks out of this.

Finally, I have had two municipalities in my district, from which I have been contacted, in which the amount of money they are getting is over 10 times what they feel would make them whole.

I think we are being very reckless about the degree to which we are spending money here.

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I think we are being very reckless about the degree to which we are spending money here.
Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 1⁄2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MUIR). Mr. Speaker, the pandemic is a once-in-a-century crisis. It requires a once-in-a-century comprehensive, compassionate, and continuing congressional response. That is what the American Rescue Plan is all about.

More than 500,000 Americans have died. Hundreds of thousands of businesses have closed. Almost 30 million Americans have been infected by the coronavirus. Millions of Americans are dealing with unemployment, food insecurity, or are on the brink of homelessness.

So much pain, suffering, and death, and our Republican colleagues want us to do nothing? What is wrong with them?

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 1⁄2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER).

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 1⁄2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), the distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, the American Rescue Plan will be the most expensive single bill in American history. This bill will provide local governments, Tribes, and territories.

When we began our work, hundreds upon hundreds of community leaders reached out to us asking for help. They told us the relief in this bill would mean recovery instead of recession. Democrats answered that call, and, today, we are delivering $352 billion in dedicated aid to cities and localities across this Nation, and they need it.

1.4 million essential workers have already been laid off due to State and local budget shortfalls that threaten the very fabric of our society. This relief means that our first responders, our teachers, transit workers, sanitation workers, other public servants, everybody who is working continue serving our children, helping our neighbors, and protecting our communities as we see the fight against the pandemic through to the end.

This bill will provide local governments dedicated support for the first time since the pandemic struck. It can be used for vaccines, increased testing, and countless jobs. Cities and States across this Nation have lost billions in expected tax revenue. This bill helps.

The Oversight Committee also delivered a provision providing emergency paid leave for Federal employees to prevent the spread of the virus, as well as critical oversight prevention to ensure transparency of this full $1.9 trillion package.

The American Rescue Plan will rebuild our pandemic-torn Nation from the ground up and stronger than ever. Every American should vote for this bill.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman from New York, and I would like to remind her that, in her home State, she has 16 percent of her population this coming year.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. McCARTHY), the leader of the working class party.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, before I begin, I want to thank Congressman JERRY NUNN for his work as the ranking Republican on the Budget Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I know the Democrats in the House are excited because all their work has even transpired all the way to Nevada, by the way. The socialist Democratic wing of the party has taken over there as well.

From H.R. 1 to voting to defund the police, House Democrats have abandoned any pretense of unity. They passed three major bills in one month with zero bipartisan support.

Today, they plan to pass another. Like the others, it represents a missed opportunity for Congress to focus on the real needs of the American people. At $1.9 trillion in new spending, the so-called American Rescue Plan is the most expensive single bill in American history.

Let’s put that number in context, Mr. Speaker. If you put it in today’s numbers, World War II cost our government $4.8 trillion. But if we pass this bill, our country’s total relief, COVID relief, spending will now total $5.5 trillion. This so-called relief bill will end up costing every hardworking taxpayer in America more than $5,000 each. You send the government your tax dollars, but you only get a fraction of what you pay for, at the very best.

You know, we warn people on the internet about email scams. It is like one of those emails where you get a promise you will get millions of dollars, but first you have to wire them some money. That is exactly what is happening here today.

This is the reality of the bill before us. It shows money on special interests, but less than 9 percent on actually defeating the virus. But it gives San Francisco $600 million, essentially wiping out 92 percent of their budget deficit.

Think about that: 9 percent on the virus, but, Mr. Speaker, San Francisco, the home to our Speaker, gets to wipe out 92 percent of their budget deficit. Where does that money come from?
Well, every American is now going to pay more than $5,000 so we can send it to San Francisco and give them 92 percent of their budget deficit. Interesting how socialism works.

In both the House and the Senate, the only bipartisan vote has been against this. And after five relief bills, it is on track to be the first passed by strictly party lines.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard people across the country say the bill today is costly, corrupt, and liberal. Now even the Biden White House agrees: It is very liberal. They called this the most progressive piece of legislation in history.

For those who are watching, progressive means socialism, the same party that runs here, and now the Democratic Party of Nevada is the socialist Democratic Party.

So let’s be clear. This isn’t a rescue bill. It isn’t a relief bill. It is a laundry list of left-wing priorities that predate the pandemic and do not meet the needs of American families. No wonder even House Democrats have said they are embarrassed by what is in it. And just this week, one of their own Members said, “There is no question there is some waste in there.” But they will still vote for it anyway.

In fact, if you are a member of the swamp, you do pretty well under this bill. But for the American people, it means serious problems immediately on the horizon.

Consider this: Mr. Speaker, it will only be Democrats who vote for this bill that will cause $36 billion in cuts to Medicare starting this year. What they choose to do is cut Medicare to those who need it and send $600 million to San Francisco to pay for 92 percent of their budget deficit.

Or consider K-12 education. Democrats say they need $130 billion to reopen schools, but their bill only allocates $6 billion to help schools this fiscal year. Two-thirds of the total funding for education won’t even be spent until 2023 or later.

But don’t worry, San Francisco will get their money now. The schools need to wait. You have priorities.

Do Democrats expect schools to reopen 2 years from now? I guess that is what they are saying with this bill. They have no plan to get children back in the classroom full time.

This week marks the 1-year anniversary of school districts across the country switching to school behind a screen. We still don’t know the full effects of this decision, but we do know keeping classrooms closed has created an education and mental health problem for students and parents. It has been a lost year for our children’s education. And even more devastating, one in four young adults has struggled with suicidal thoughts.

Experience and scientific evidence say reopen schools now. It is necessary and it is safe.

Mr. Speaker, the last time this bill was on the floor, we offered an amendment to take that money for that subway just outside of San Francisco and put that money for the children’s mental health and others. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, all the Democrats said was, no; that subway by San Francisco was more important.

But, fortunately, we were able to remove that from the bill in the Senate. But luckily here, all the Democrats were able to think the priority is not means testing, because if we care about children, we can send them more money.

So let’s get through this. Compared to the subsidies for the swamp, Democrats want to give Federal employees, who have not been laid off, an extra $21,000 to help cope with virtual schooling. But if you are in the private sector or if you have been laid off, you don’t get any of that. But what they want to do is take the money from you, give it to any Federal employee, who gets a bonus of $21,000, even though they have never been laid off.

So if you are in Washington, in the swamp, you are part of the team. If you are a hardworking taxpayer, sorry, you just send a bill. But if you are in San Francisco, we are going to help pay for your deficit.

What does it say to the millions of mothers and fathers who had to quit their job to take care of their kids at home or in school? Or compare that to Title X. This bill will allow organizations like Planned Parenthood to access $50 million a year.

You know, Mr. Speaker, for decades in this body we respected one another’s opinion. We created the Hyde amendment that said we would not use taxpayer funds for abortion, but when there is a pandemic and a socialist reign, we are going to charge you $5,000 regardless of how you feel about it, and that is where the money is going to be spent.

Now, the Democrats believe schools should wait a couple years to get their money, but not Planned Parenthood. We have to get that money there quick.

Or compare it to how we fund States, Mr. Speaker. We have always had a formula, but, Mr. Speaker, now that we are going to do the bill this way where there is only one-party rule, we are going to change the formula of how States are going to be funded.

So let’s analyze that. Democrats claim States and local governments need $350 billion.

Now, where do they get that number? Well, if they read the headlines, it would confirm States are not in financial distress. Nearly half saw an increase in revenue last year. And some, even including my home State of California, they have a budget surplus.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I understand in Washington they may not understand what the word ‘surplus’ means; that means you have more money, that you actually saved money. What California is going to get is a windfall.

Remember, San Francisco is in California. Mr. Speaker, that just happens to be the Speaker’s district as well. They have a $650 million deficit.

Now, some of the challenges that San Francisco has—you see, if you are in San Francisco and you are homeless, they will pay for your alcohol and they will pay for your cannabis. So it costs more money. So that is why you have a deficit.

But it is okay because we don’t need to send the schools money today, we can send that years from now, but we need to get San Francisco 92 percent of their deficit taken care of.

Now, we have a pandemic going on, and we are going to spend $1.9 trillion, but only 9 percent of that needs to go to COVID because San Francisco needs a lot of money.

So what they have done now is they reward bad behavior. That is one of the few places that is facing a shortfall. There are actually States that did it right. American taxpayers didn’t vote for this, but thanks to the blue State payout, they are. The bill rewards bad behavior.

Now, President Biden, he hasn’t had a press conference, but he did say one time, and someone picked it up, “Show me what to cut.”

Well, the Senate actually cut tens of billions of dollars in spending from the Biden bill that the House passed.

Now, I feel bad, Mr. Speaker, because Speaker Pelosi at first had, like, $112 billion for that important COVID subway just outside of San Francisco. Now, before that bill was able to get to the floor and the public found out about it—I guess it got good press because they added more money to it—it got to $140 billion.

Now, when it came to the floor here, there was a group of people—well, Mr. Speaker, let’s just say who it was, it was the Republicans, they thought a better priority was to spend that $140 million for children with mental health issues because we have watched study after study of children being left out of school; suicide, obesity.

What about those children who have parents who don’t work for the Federal Government? They don’t get a bonus. And some of those parents had to quit their job to care for their children, and we are going to help those parents.

So Republicans thought—I know it is a small amount compared to $1.9 trillion—we thought, wouldn’t that be a better use of the money? So we offered...
that on this floor, Mr. Speaker. But unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the Democrats said “no” to that, that this sub-
way was more important for the children.

Well, luckily on the Senate side, they took the opposite view. Mr. Speaker, the American public thought for a moment maybe the price could get a little lower and that Americans wouldn’t have to pay $5,000 a person. Maybe they saved a little money. No, no, no, no, no.

You see, Mr. Speaker, the Democrats are in charge of the Senate, too, so they now decided since they couldn’t build a subway, they would just plus that money up.

So where did they spend it? Well, Mr. Speaker, you have got to give them credit. They took the same advice that the Democrats in the House had. You see, they added an extra $25,000 bonus for State employees. Let’s just not re-
ward the employees of the Federal Gov-
ernment, they’ve been laid off and let’s reward the State employees who haven’t been laid off. They get a $25,000 bonus.

Isn’t that amazing? I wonder where the money comes from? Oh Mr. Speaker, it comes from the American people, the hardworking taxpayers. You see, they all need to send the government $5,000 so you can decide where to spend it. And if you are part of the swamp, that is a pretty good reward, $25,000.

And then they added $15 billion for taxpayer-funded healthcare subsidies that illegal immigrants are eligible for.

Now, you know this, Mr. Speaker, based upon your district and others, you know what is happening down at the border. President Biden has created a new border crisis. There are more people able to come in, not being tested for COVID, but lo and behold, they are now going to get subsidized healthcare. Luckily, we can spend more money on that, Mr. Speaker. There is probably much more coming now with the Biden border crisis.

But will this help the people get back to work? No. Will this help students get back in the classroom? No. But will it help vaccines get to those who want it? No. But will it help take care of 92 percent of San Francisco’s budget deficit? Oh, Mr. Speaker, it will. It just throws out money without ac-
countability even though there are a trillion dollars sitting there right now that have already been appropriated that can go out to help.

Remember what Margaret Thatcher said, Mr. Speaker: “The problem with socialism is that you eventually run out of other people’s money.” You have been doing a very good job of it so far.

There is still work to do to defeat the virus, but it is clear we are nearing the end of the fight. For 12 terrible months, the American worker has struggled through lockdowns, sac-
riﬁced through closures, and suffered through mandates. They persevered through it all. And now their govern-
ment wants to take $5,000 more of it to make sure a Federal employee that wasn’t laid off, a State employee that wasn’t laid off gets bonuses. And lo and behold, we have got to make sure San Fran-
cisco gets the deal taken care of. Not in 2 years like the schools, but today.

President Trump’s Operation Warp Speed, previous bipartisan efforts in Congress, and the American people worked hard to be the best that we could do. President Biden was set up for success both economically and with vaccines, but in that short amount of time what have they been able to accomplish down at the Biden administration? They have raised our gasoline prices, so not only are you asking them to pay for this bill, you are taking more out of their pocket, and at the same time by a stroke of a pen he laid off millions of those workers.

Mr. Speaker, I know this for sure, I know where you serve, and I know your passion for serving. I know the people in your district that are getting laid off for the XL pipeline. I know that wasn’t your wish. It is harder to pay a bigger tax bill when you don’t have a job. It is even worse when that job was taken away by your President. It is even worse when you go out to look for a new job and that same Presi-
dent has changed the policies along the border, and now you are competing with people who are not even Amer-
icans; and they are getting subsidized healthcare because of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the American public wants something different. I be-
lieve they are proud of the fact we did something here that was bipartisan. I believe they were proud of the fact that because of Operation Warp Speed we now have three vaccines.

I believe they were proud when we were energy independent.

I believe they were proud when they had more money in their pocket, and they didn’t have to pay so much for gasoline.

Mr. Speaker, socialism has destroyed many countries. I just watched Ven-
ezuela offer new currency. What was it, a million, a billion dollars is worth 50 cents today? How did it all start? I have watched socialism grow in this country and the body. I see within your own party you no longer even fear to say that you are Democrats anymore, Mr. Speaker. You are socialist Democrats. That is the lead of the Democratic party. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee isn’t even reg-
istered as a Democrat.

So what would you think would be produced?

Mr. Speaker, whoever votes for this bill, I want you to look the people in the eye. I want you to think about that hardworking, so hardworking, so hardworking taxpayer. I want you to explain to them why only 9 percent goes to defeat COVID. Why do they have to give $5,000, and you redist-
tribute it to people who weren’t even laid off? You give bonuses to the things you care most about.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard our Speak-
er say many times where you spend your money shows your values. Well, we represent San Francisco, Mr. Speaker, but we do not. Ninety percent of the budget deficit of San Fran-
cisco is going to be paid with this bill.

But for that parent out there who has been struggling for the last year that still is the teacher, the coach, the music instructor, the re-
cess participant, help is not on the way. Help is not on the way.

For those who studied government and always thought working something bipartisan would be positive, that is no longer the case.

For those who thought they could have a fair debate on the floor, you take away even the offer to have an amendment. And when we do and we prioritize the children of this Nation over everyone else, it’s a stroke of a pen by Mr. Speaker, the majority party walks in line.

Mr. Speaker, we are so much better than this. We proved it five other times. What a difference it makes by a stroke of a pen. We have a new control of a power that people want.

Mr. Speaker, when you study history, there is a saying in a book called “The Prince” by Machiavelli: “Absolute power corrupts absolutely.” The first indication to know if it happens, take a look at the vote. There will be a bi-
partisan vote against this bill.

You can wave to me. It is okay. I want you to wave to the American pub-
lic when they have to wave away $5,000, so a Federal employee that never has been laid off gets $21,000 to deal with their children being at home. Who is going to represent them? Who is going to be their voice?

Mr. Speaker, I will promise you this: We will never stop listening to those voices. We will never stop fighting for those voices. And there will be a day that that will be the majority voice in this House. Unfortunately, Mr. Speak-
er, I have not seen that year.

History will not be kind about what transpires today, but I still believe that America is a great hope for the fu-
ture, that we are all conceived in lib-
erty and dedicated to the proposition that we are all equal. The body seems as though only one can have a voice, but that will not last long and that will change shortly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mem-
bers are reminded to direct their re-
marks to the Chair.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, we have just listened to a repetitive reci-
tation of all the arguments we have heard about the American Rescue Plan for the last 6 weeks or so, and they con-
sist essentially of scare tactics, misin-
formation, and then calling everything socialism. You know, if Democrats had a potluck picnic, the Republicans would call it socialism.
What we say is: This is a bill that responds uniquely to a unique national crisis and it does it in a way that the American people believe is the right way.

So I respond to the minority leader by saying, a poll just this morning reported 81 percent of the American people support the American Rescue Plan. Only 18 percent oppose it. Fifty-nine percent of Republicans support the American Rescue Plan.

Despite his attempts to divide this country and to demonize the Speaker and others, the American people understand that this is the appropriate step to take at the appropriate time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Chu), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. Chu. Mr. Speaker, every day, constituents in my district are asking when the $1,400 survival checks are coming and when they can get help with their rent so that they don’t become homeless. They are suffering, and they need help now.

Mr. Speaker, the American Rescue Plan is a real plan to crush the virus by speeding vaccine distribution and increasing access to healthcare. This will not only mean safer families but also safer classrooms for teachers and students. It means continuation of $300-a-week checks in unemployment insurance, and it supports our businesses so they don’t close.

Mr. Speaker, with over half a million dead, we need a way to end this crisis and help our people. That is exactly what today’s bill will do. I strongly urge a “yes” vote.

Mr. Smith of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Scalise), the Republican whip.

Mr. Scalise. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Missouri for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this massive non-COVID spending bill. If you look over the last year during this pandemic, Congress has come together many times in a bipartisan way to specifically help families who are struggling, to help small businesses who are hanging on by a thread, and to try to put more money into finding a vaccine.

Mr. Speaker, instead of working with Republicans and Democrats, President Biden has adopted an all-alone approach, to allow Speaker Pelosi to write a bill behind closed doors and bring the bill forward, not allowing a single Demo-
Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I just want to make sure. This Chamber may not have heard, but under the leadership of President Trump, in 2019, we hit the lowest poverty ever—lowest poverty. So thank you, President Trump.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Waters), the distinguished chair of the Committee on Financial Services.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank President Biden and all of the Democratic leadership for this wonderful, historic piece of legislation that we are voting on here today. This indeed responds to the needs of the American people during this pandemic. This is why I came to Congress to do this kind of work, and I am so proud to be a Democratic Member of Congress at this time.

This bill not only supports education; it gives stimulus checks to put food on the table and unemployment assistance. Small businesses will be able to reopen and stay open. Then everybody will have access to the vaccines that will be made available because of this bill.

It has been said more than once that this bill will take children out of poverty. They will be able to depend on regular assistance to them and their families every month. I am so pleased that as the chair of the Committee on Financial Services, I have in my jurisdiction, $77 billion to deal with some very critical issues.

This bill includes critical funding for emergency rental assistance, providing $22.5 billion to pay the back rent and future rent payments owed by millions of struggling families. That is in urban communities, rural communities, Black, White, and Asian. All folks will have access to this rental assistance.

Mr. Speaker, combined with the funding for emergency rental assistance I negotiated in the December stimulus package and the $5 billion for 70,000 new housing vouchers that are included in this package, this bill is truly historic and will help people across the Nation to remain safely housed.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentlewoman from the great State of Colorado (Mrs. Boebert).

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member of the Budget Committee, my friend, Congressman Jason Smith, for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, COVID relief, here we go again. The left continues to manipulate English language, however it suits their fancy, lying to the American people about what is really happening in the swamp.

American Rescue Plan? Please. President Biden is dropping bombs before anybody is getting checks.

Relief? Where is the relief for moms and dads trying to return their children to school?

This legislation has more funding for Democrat pet projects than it does for getting our kids out from behind the screens and back into the classrooms.

Democrats say this money that hasn’t been and won’t be spent any time soon is urgently needed to safely reopen schools. But... Many States have had their schools open for months now. By one estimate, State departments of education have between $53 and $63 billion in Federal funds to reopen that is unspent. This bill has another $130 billion, but only 5 percent would be spent this school year.

Democrats should stop using kids’ schooling as a bargaining chip for more money for teachers’ unions. Stop holding our children’s education hostage for your pet projects and your lobbyist friends.

What about our seniors? Where is the relief for those who have suffered under the draconian leadership of Cuomo, Whitmer, and Newsom?

This legislation uses COVID like cheap drugstore concealer, masking the nasty truth about Democrat spending. This is nothing more than a trashy spending spree while doing nothing for those who have suffered the most from this China virus.

With $1 trillion left unspent from previous COVID bills, only 9 percent of this bill is going to address COVID-related issues. About 45 percent of it won’t be spent until 2022 and beyond.

It begs the question: Why would Democrats spend so much, divisive, and, frankly, unhelpful bill? Mr. Speaker, the answer can be found on K Street, where lobbyists close to Pelosi, Schumer, and Biden are already chilling the bubbly.

Mr. Speaker, America can see why this legislation will be the first COVID bill to disappear without a trace. Americans know this bill will benefit States and unions that have been poorly mismanaged; but on Main Street, the small businesses will continue to suffer, $90 billion to bail out private pension plans, $500 billion to States and localities to keep their economies locked down.

Less than 9 percent of this $1.9 trillion goes to something COVID-related. Meanwhile, Planned Parenthood gets funding, pensions get bailed out, and San Francisco’s balance sheets go from red to black. I have said it before, and I will say it again: Planned Parenthood can go fund themselves.

If conservatives were in charge, Mr. Speaker, you would see a limited and targeted relief plan, while enabling businesses and schools to remain open and reigniting our economy. Look at Florida and Texas, that have led the way. Never forget, these jobs are essential, and the best stimulus package is to reopen.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. Wexton), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, we all want to get out of this pandemic and back to normal. We want to ensure that our kids can learn safely and in their classrooms. We want to get more shots into arms. We want to put money directly into the pockets of the Americans in need. We want to restart jobs in our communities.

We have to take action now, and the American Rescue Plan is the best way forward. Our colleagues across the aisle want to gaslight the American people on this, but they know that this bill has the support of over 70 percent of Americans, and there is a reason for that. The American Rescue Plan meets the needs of our families and communities now.

With this bill, we will finally put this pandemic behind us. We will cut child poverty in half. We will deliver transformative tax cuts for our families, especially working moms. This is a great day because help is coming.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. Doggett), a member of Budget Committee.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, rescue and relief for those awaiting lifesaving vaccines, for struggling small businesses, indebted families about to lose their home, for impoverished children, and for those who are eager to get their children back in school, survival checks are coming.

And the same Republicans who decried relief for 7 long months last year seem determined to block this lifeline this year. Texas families tell me they cannot wait for more of your Republican gamesmanship. Our mayors and county judges across Texas, they have been the ones who stood alone, shouldn’t the burden of leadership, after multiple Trump failures and outrageous Abbott interference. They need help in providing for our communities. They need the relief we have sought.

Let’s preserve the promise of life and liberty for those whose future has been dimmed by hardship. Republicans will not again deny the relief that we are delivering today.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Guest).

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, over the last year, Republicans and Democrats have worked together on numerous occasions to provide COVID relief for the American people. Unfortunately, this bill was not that way. This legislation is a completely partisan bill that has yet to receive one Republican vote in either the House or the Senate.

The same Republicans who voted to appropriate nearly $2 trillion at a time in which we still have $1 trillion in unspent funding from previous relief bills. This bill will be passed at a time in which our economy is growing, in which unemploy-

ment is dropping, in a time appropriate...
economy, reopening our schools, or even securing our border, we will be voting to add almost $2 trillion to our national debt; but most of the spending is going to fulfill campaign promises and fund the agenda of the far left. We must reject this partisan agenda that even the Democrats admit is the most progressive legislation in the last quarter century, and Congress must instead focus on working together for the good of the American people.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a distinguished member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, people often wonder: Does government understand what is happening in my life and the family’s life?

Despite the arguments of our Republican colleagues that the pandemic has passed, that the economy is fine, and that no relief is warranted, the truth is that more than half a million people have died, 4 million small businesses have closed, millions of people are out of work, and relief is needed.

The American Rescue Plan will speed up the delivery of vaccines, bolster testing and tracing, and expand access to affordable healthcare. It puts money—up to $1,400 a person—right into the pockets of working people. It extends unemployment benefits and gets help to small businesses.

President Biden in the White House and Democrats in control of the Congress, we can tell the American people that help is on the way.

To listen to my friends on the other side of the aisle, you wonder, where do they live, because, according to them, all of this has been resolved, the pandemic is gone, people are back to work, and the economy has recovered. That is not reality.

This bill will provide desperately needed relief. I urge everyone to support the American Rescue Plan.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the chairman of the Budget Committee, for yielding.

Today, with President Biden in charge, and help is on the way. I say it is supported by Democrats and Republicans with one exception: the Republicans who serve in this Congress.

Republicans across the country support it. Independents across the country support it. Democrats support it. This is the time to act.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Ms. CLARKE), a distinguished member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise once again in support of the American Rescue Plan Act. This monumental and comprehensive legislation will bring a sustained critical relief to the American people: $1,400 in direct payments, economic relief to the most economically distressed Americans, cutting child poverty in half, $26 billion for emergency rental assistance, and $7.25 billion in new money for the PPP program.

New York was the epicenter of the virus. We experienced unprecedented loss and economic devastation. But the American Rescue Plan; Brooklyn, New York; and the Nation can look forward to a future beyond devastating pandemic.

No amount of gaslighting, alternative facts, fear-mongering, and conspiracy theories will fool the American people. President Biden and the Democrats to the rescue.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA), a distinguished member of the House Appropriations Committee and Oversight and Reform Committee.

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, this bill is historic because it buries the myth that the cause of poverty is lack of character, a lack of hard work, or a lack of love. The bill affirms the simple truth that the cause of poverty is a lack of income to cover basic necessities.

No child in America should be deprived of food, of medicine, of clothing, or of education because of the accident of birth. That is what this bill stands for. It represents and marks an ideological revolution on behalf of justice.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the lady from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), a distinguished member of the Oversight and Reform Committee and the Appropriations Committee of the House.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, to honor the half million Americans who perished in this pandemic and rescue the millions still struggling in its fiscal chokehold, we must end this national viral nightmare.

The American Rescue Plan is our best hope and the most ambitious, progressive legislation in scope and impact since the Affordable Care Act. It delivers direct payments to families, helps our schools safely reopen, and ensures small businesses and Main Street survive. It also supports up testing and vaccine deployments, especially in underserved communities.

This plan’s tax changes likely cut child poverty in half. If we want kids behind desks, shots in arms, and people in this America, this Rescue Plan delivers vital relief now and lays a solid foundation for the future.

Thankfully, the misers are no longer in charge, and help is on the way.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEeks), the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. MEeks. Mr. Speaker, as chair of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I speak in support of the international provisions of the American Rescue Plan.

Pandemics do not respect international borders. COVID-19 won’t end in America until it is brought under control around the world. The $10 billion included in this package for international support are a small, yet critical, investment in fighting COVID and its effects around the world.

This portion of the bill prioritizes global health, providing more that $4.6 billion to relieve overburdened healthcare systems and medical workers, and helping governments and multilateral partners develop and distribute vaccines.

To address the humanitarian crises exacerbated by this pandemic, the American Rescue Plan provides funding for lifesaving assistance, including school meal programs, clean water, and basic medical care. It also provides COVID-related relief to refugees, who are already among the most vulnerable; and to our multilateral partners, such as the World Food Program and UNICEF, who can leverage their other partners and their global reach to maximize these dollars.

These provisions would also provide nearly $1 billion in flexible funding for economic support to help ensure that children do not slip into poverty as a result of the economic impacts of COVID, which are already severe.

It will support our diplomats and development professionals, enabling them to scale up and adapt to the pandemic, and continue to serve American and our country’s interests around the world.

The Foreign Affairs provisions represent approximately ½ of 1 percent of the overall package. These funds support America’s foreign commitments to the poorest nations least able to tackle the pandemic.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.
Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), a distinguished member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise, and I rise with gratitude and appreciation for the Biden administration. This administration did not give up, did not give in. This administration has become now a symbol of hope and help for working class people. It is time for us to put more emphasis on workers and less emphasis on the billionaire class.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, there is this popular phrase that our Speaker is known for that we must pass the bill before we know what is in it. Well, the other side also said that you must poll the bill before you know what is in it. After they figure out what is in this bill, they won’t like it.

We have looked at this bill. We have read it.

Less than 9 percent of all funding of this bill goes for healthcare spending to crush the virus and to put vaccinations in the arms of Americans. More than 20 percent of this bill goes to policies that harm jobs and reduce employment, and $36 billion will be cut from Medicare just next year alone because of this bill. Over $360 billion will be cut from seniors in 10 years because of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, when the facts are polled, the American people will know that this is a progressive wish list forced down by the Democratic Party.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky has 3 3⁄4 minutes remaining.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this morning there was a really interesting article in the Louisville, Kentucky, paper, The Courier-Journal, because yesterday the Beshear administration presented to the general assembly the numbers that Kentucky was going to experience based on this American Rescue Plan, the money that was going to go to the State, the money that was going to go to counties and cities, the money that was going to go to higher education—half of which has to be used to support students in need—and the amount of money that was going to go to help children out of poverty.

The way it was described in this article was that these legislators—overwhelmingly Republican, our State house is 75–25, and our senate is 38–9—were stunned, and they were excited. One person described it as: the excitement was palpable.

Of course it is. This is life changing for so many constituents of theirs. It is life changing for the future of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Let me put it this way: We have 4.4 million Kentuckians—4 million out of 4.4 million, 92 percent—who will be getting a check, a $1,400 check, some a little bit less, but most $1,400, and 1.2 million children—eligi—eligible for an extended child tax credit—1.2 million children. The magnitude of the impact of this bill is truly stunning.

Now, some people will say—and you can find arguments from many things the Republicans have said—that none of those people deserve the $1,400. They don’t need it. I hope they all go home and tell those people that they represent, you really don’t need that $1,400. You haven’t suffered because of this pandemic. You haven’t had to care for a relative or a child who has not been able to go to school, and you haven’t had any extra expenses because of the pandemic. You just don’t need it. You are a moderate-income person. Don’t take the $1,400.

I want to hear that conversation because it is not going to happen. As a matter of fact, what we are all concerned about on our side is Republicans are all saying that you are making this expansion of the Affordable Care Act since it was enacted and which the Ways and Means Committee helped to write. We are bringing down costs for jobless Americans saving them thousands of dollars in health insurance costs and more. We will also include assistance for nursing homes that are desperate to contain this virus.

We are going to help those struggling to stay afloat by putting cash in their pockets and simultaneously creating liquidity and demand. For the jobless, we extend Federal unemployment benefits to keep them afloat for the better days that lie ahead.

We have made three key tax credits for lower- and middle-income workers and families more generous, more flexible, and more capable of tackling the inequality and concentrated wealth that exists in our country. We already know that a key to our recovery will be giving parents the tools to go back to work even though their previous childcare may have been unneeded. We will ease their worries by making childcare more accessible and indeed more affordable.

The child tax credit will lift millions out of poverty, and the expanded earned-income tax credit will put money into the pockets of the lowest-income workers.

Mr. Speaker, listen to this following statistic: All in all, there will be an increase in aftertax income for the poorest 20 percent of Americans by increasing their income by 20 percent. That is a staggering achievement. It is a life-changing achievement.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Speaker PELOSI for the confidence that she offered to the Ways and Means Committee members did to make this legislation a reality. We heard the American people, and we went big. We proudly contributed substantial solutions that will strengthen our recovery from this pandemic and make health coverage more accessible, and we will end the patchwork of the Affordable Care Act since it was enacted and which the Ways and Means Committee helped to write. We are bringing down costs for jobless Americans saving them thousands of dollars in health insurance costs and more. We will also include assistance for nursing homes that are desperate to contain this virus.

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Mr. Speaker, listen to this following statistic: All in all, there will be an increase in aftertax income for the poorest 20 percent of Americans by increasing their income by 20 percent. That is a staggering achievement. It is a life-changing achievement.

Mr. Speaker, we also made a long overdue fix to multiemployer pension programs that will protect hard-earned savings of workers, many of whom have been on the front lines of this crisis. These
are people who have played by the rules, served our country in the military, and worked day in and day out with the promise of a secure retire-ment not to have it pulled from under them. I would remind all that 30 Republi-cans on two separate occasions have voted for this bill as a standalone measure.

I heard a previous speaker say: This is a bailout. It is a backstop.

In addition, perhaps that individual didn’t understand the PBGC, because if we didn’t come to the support of these pensions, it would take down the Pen-sion Benefit Guaranty Corporation which insures all pensions for Americans in the private sector.

I cannot stress enough—these provi-sions are going to change lives. We are not creating a narrative talking about changing lives, we are going to do it with this legislation.

We are doing the right thing, not only because of what we have been saying to our constituents for years, but this is the moment—but this legislation has the support of economists from the left, the right, and the center. This is about the power of ideas. But because it is what the American people want also, I say: the American people, regardless of political affili-ation, overwhelmingly support this package because they know what is in it is badly needed to get to the other side of the crisis.

I regret that the overwhelming sup-port that I have just described has not been translated into unity in this Chamber. This is bipartisan in America even if it is not bipartisan in this Chamber.

Our colleagues on the other side have deemed workers who saw their entire industries evaporate perhaps unworthy of this moment. They have deemed working parents perhaps unworthy of this moment, and they have deemed the working- and middle-class Ameri-can family perhaps at this moment unworthy.

I don’t understand it.

Instead, there has been a lot of talk about this package being too large and too expensive. But if there was ever a time to go big, this should be it.

Shouldn’t helping struggling Amer-i-can families be worth the size of this bill?

It seems to recall that my colleagues found that wealthy Americans and big corporations were worth the size of their tax cut. So why not working- and middle-class families who are facing a health and economic crisis unlike any-thing the Nation has experienced in more than a century?

I actually have some charts that I think highlight the difference today. We have two comparisons of who bene-fits from the American Rescue Plan and who benefited in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. This is pretty apparent and pretty obvious to all who might discern in this moment.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, the ben-efts that my colleagues across the aisle will oppose today go directly to working-class Americans.

However, with the next chart, Mr. Speaker, you can look at their pack-age, and it was nearly the same size. By the way, they borrowed $2.3 trillion for it. It had overwhelming support from their side of the aisle. But look who the benefits went to. The evidence is overwhelming as to who the benefits went to.

This package is nearly the same size as what they did, but the impact of what we are about to do will be ex-traordinary.

Multiple reports have highlighted how the tax cuts bill did not, as pro-ponents claimed, grow the economy or indeed—the great hoax—pay for itself. That never happens. Yet they con-tinue to stand behind a law that put the powerful and the wealthy first, and they dismiss what we are about to do today.

Hardworking Americans have been for too long left behind, and that ends today. This bill will save lives and live-lihoods. We will help families stay housed, put food on the table, and ac-cess affordable healthcare. Most impor-tantly, this package will help families avoid impossible choices.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to rise to this moment and support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind my friend and my chairman, who I have great respect for, Mr. NEAL, that the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was one of the pivotal successes of the Trump ad-ministration that led to the lowest poverty among all Americans that had existed in decades, if not ever, and the strongest economy and lowest unem-ployment among all demographic groups.

Whereas, this plan, this so-called COVID relief plan, is not, in fact, a COVID relief plan at all. By far, most of the money goes to creating new enti-tlement programs. You see, my friends on the other side of the aisle are more concerned with making the American people rely on government programs than they are on creating opportunity for them to lift themselves up.

Mr. Speaker, if you operate a small business trying to get people to come back to work, if you are a frontline worker eager to be vaccinated and hop-ing this plan will speed that up, if you are a family attempting to educate your children while schools refuse to open, this bill won’t help you. It leaves you behind.

My friend, Mr. CLYBURN, said last year that this COVID pandemic created a great opportunity for Democrats to mold the vision. Boy, are they delivering.

My friends on the other side say this bill is popular, and I don’t doubt it is. I mean, it is certainly good politics to say: Hey, we are going to hand you a check for $1,400. Just help us get this across the line, and we will give you a check.

But what they don’t talk about is what this bill costs. You see, $1.9 tril-lion is $5,487 for every man, woman, and child in this country—$5,500 for every man, woman, and child.

What these guys want to do is have the government borrow your name and not just your name, your wife’s or your husband’s name and each of your kids’ names. $5,500 they are going through in the kitty, but they are going to give you $1,400 of it back, so vote for this bill.

I think we should look a little fur-ther than that. I think we should look maybe at where the other $1,100 that they are borrowing in your name goes. Guess what? That money is going to have to be paid back. It is going to be paid back in higher taxes. It is going to be paid back in lower productivity. It is going to be paid back in lower gov-ernment services. It is going to be paid back in less opportunity for your chil-dren and your grandchildren.

Let’s look at where this $1.400 goes. $750 of your $4,100 that they are bor-rowing in your name and each of your kids’ names goes to paying extra unem-ployment for people to stay home. In fact, it pays people more unemploy-ment than they can make at work, in most cases.

To bail out union pension plans that are chronically underfunded—and this problem needs to be fixed, but this plan does nothing to fix the problem. They will continue to be chronically under-funded. $177 of your $4,100 they are bor-rowing in your name and not giving back to you goes to bail out union pen-sion plans.

$1,067 of your $4,100 that they are bor-rowing in your name and not giving back to you goes to bail out blue States. In the prior plans, we already had money to help States. A lot of the money hadn’t been spent from the prior plans that we had. But they changed the allocation formula in this plan.

It was based on population, so every State was treated fairly. But that is not good enough for places like Cali-fornia and New York that are shut down. So they said: I know. Let’s add unemployment in there because our Governors have shut our States down, and we want unemployment and we want more money. We want to take money from places like Florida, Geor-gia, South Carolina, and other States in the Midwest that stayed open, and we want to redirect it to California and New York.

So, they threw in unemployment as a criteria. South Carolina, my home State, is the third biggest loser. Florida is the biggest loser. We lose over $1 billion, and $5.4 billion extra goes to California. That is $1,067 each of your money.

K–12 education, colleges, and univer-sities get $500 of your money that they
are borrowing in your name. But guess what? We know you want to send your kids back to school, but they don't require that the schools actually open. Schools are sitting there closed.

They are still getting your property taxes. They are still getting all the property taxes that they normally fund you. But they are going to send them another $500 of your money but not require that those schools open.

$34 of your money goes to museums and Native language preservation. You are spending $4,100 on that. Public health organizations, including Planned Parenthood, get $38 of your money that they are borrowing in your name and your kids' money that they are borrowing in their names. It goes to Planned Parenthood.

Transportation grants, $128.

Agriculture includes socially disadvantaged farmers. What does that mean, people who have historically been socially disadvantaged? That means if you are a White farmer, don't apply.

Foreign aid gets $30.

Then, I am lumping all the other progressive priorities of $1,279, and with a direct check of $1,400, it adds up to $5,487.

Mr. Speaker, this bill has had an absurd lack of bipartisanship. My chairman, my friend that I respect, says that the Ways and Means Committee created this bill. We didn't create this bill. House Speaker PELOSI uses COVID as an excuse to keep us out of town so she can write this liberal grab bag.

We had no hearings on this bill. When we marked it up, there were dozens of amendments offered. Not one single amendment was accepted. This is an absolute ram job by the Democrats of a menu of liberal priorities.

Mr. Speaker, we can do better. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), who is the chairman of the Select Revenue Measures Subcommittee, which plays a central role in tax policy. And repeatedly, he assures me that he is of modest income and from California.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation.

This bill is one of the most consequential policies considered by this body during my time in Congress. From top to bottom, it provides struggling Americans with the relief that they need.

It provides critical healthcare funding to help crush the virus, including funds to continue ramping up vaccinations. It provides funds to help small businesses stay afloat, to help restaurants keep their lights on, to help families afford health insurance, to keep workers employed, and to help kids get back into their schools.

It bolsters State and local governments and provides emergency assistance to the millions of Americans behing on rent. On top of that, this bill is projected to cut child poverty in this country in half.

This is an excellent bill, and I thank my colleagues, the chairman, especially, and our partners in the administration for swiftly bringing this critical relief to the American people.

The American people know that help is on the way. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak against H.R. 1319, PELOSI's progressive payoff, and in support of America's gig economy.

Not only is this a costly bill full of liberal wish-list items that do nothing to crush COVID or create jobs, but it also stifles America's gig economy at a time when it needs our support the most.

The gig economy provides flexibility and opportunity to businesses, workers, and customers in urban and rural areas. The success of America's gig economy is due to the absence of government overregulation.

Let's take a lesson from the gig economy that has flourished and scale our response around demand rather than regulation.

I am giving this bill one star. Our gig economy workers and customers deserve the freedom to work and to thrive.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT), my friend and chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, let me, first of all, try to respond to the American people. We know that this money, this $1.9 trillion, is going to help our Nation survive COVID–19. It is not just a disease that is out there. It is a disease that has impacted our people.

Mr. Speaker, let me tell you what is in this bill: $800 million for food.

Don't you all know we have a hunger crisis? Don't you know that the American people are hungry? They are in record lines—you see them—miles long every day, trying to get food. It has $800 million for food for women, infants, and children. We have 13 million of our children and infants going to bed hungry and malnourished every single night. You know why? Because of COVID. Employment is down; our folks don't have the money to get the food.

Mr. Speaker, this is why our Agriculture Committee has having hearings tomorrow to address hunger, to see what else we need to do.

And I must respond to this. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 10 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. He brought up the issue of the Black farmers. It is important for you to know that our Black farmers were not included in the other pieces, so we got them $4 billion just to help them and technical assistance. America needs that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would remind the gentleman that, due to the enormity of this bill, if $800 million of this bill goes to food assistance, that represents less than one-one-thousandths of the total. That is a very tiny, small fraction.

And the payer bills are done in a bipartisan fashion. I am certain we could have worked in a bipartisan fashion if there was any attempt to do that. But, in fact, this is just a ram job by the liberals to push through a vastly expanded entitlement system.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AARRINGTON).

Mr. AARRINGTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the American people deserve the truth. Over the past year, Republican and Democrat lawmakers have worked together to provide temporary and targeted assistance to the American people. Five times, we passed bipartisan legislation, totaling $1 trillion, to help families get back on their feet and our country get back to work.

Which begs the question, Mr. Speaker: Why now are Democrats, who control Congress and control the White House, abandoning bipartisanship to jam through this partisan legislation without a single Republican vote?

I will tell you why. It is because this is not COVID relief. It is a $2 trillion blue State boondoggle and a Trojan horse for their reckless partisan policies.

It is because Speaker PELOSI is throwing your tax dollars at Democrat cronies like a float captain throws beads at a Mardi Gras parade: bailouts for union pensions, bailouts to cash-flush States like California, bailouts for schools that still refuse to open their doors to struggling students.

This massive spending bill, masquerading as COVID relief, will bankrupt the country. It will not rescue the country. It will bankrupt it and saddle our children with insurmountable debt.

I urge my colleagues to vote ‘no’ on this bill.
The Republicans, with their $1.7 trillion tax cut, primarily for people who didn’t need it, versus our priorities, dealing with making a major impact on child poverty, dealing with health, dealing with our local governments being able to survive. This is a reflection of Democratic values, and the difference it makes is stark.

I am proud to vote in favor of this recovery act. I am proud of what it is going to do for people who need it most. The contrast between Democrat and what the Republicans did when they used reconciliation could not be more stark.

I appreciate the gentleman illustrating it, and I hope that the House will approve this measure.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I agree that the priorities could not be more stark, when the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act led to the most successful economy if not ever, and the lowest unemployment among African Americans, Hispanics, and women in the history of the United States. Whereas, this bill just represents a massive expansion of our entitlement system.

Our priorities are to get people to work. The Democrats’ priorities are to get people hooked on the government, to make them reliant on government checks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP).

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose this solely Democrat pay-off spending bill.

I will agree with my colleagues, it is historic. I agree with my colleagues, it is consequential. There is no doubt about it. I am sure that with $1.9 trillion, somebody will be helped. I am quite sure of that. But the next generation of Americans are not going to be than these.

Let’s be honest with the American people. This is not a COVID relief bill. Members of this body came together and fulfilled that old adage that help is on the way.

This bill gets shots into arms, money into people’s pockets, and provides their communities, and especially our schools, with the relief that they need.

In Connecticut, 1.5 million working families will receive $4 billion. This relief is felt by those families—I say to my colleagues—as those families sat at the kitchen table and look across at each other and talk about their day-to-day needs and what needs to be met, Mr. Speaker.

And so this bipartisan relief package that we have put forward—and I say bipartisan, because when you talk to the general public and when you talk to the people that need this relief directly, you see that more than 70 percent of Democrats, Republicans, and the unaffiliated support this bill.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, what my friends across the aisle are saying is: Here is your $1,400 check. But don’t look at what I am doing behind your back with the other $5,500 I am borrowing in your name and in the names of each of your children.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED).

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I don’t need a sheet of paper to express my words here today. I rise in objection to this bill, because this is not relief for the American people, because this is not helping our fellow American citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL), chairman of the Subcommittee on Social Security and tireless champion of ensuring the delivery of stimulus checks to low-income retirees.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, a lot of people are waiting to get this done. It is up to us to help Americans who can’t buy their groceries or pay their rent and are not in prison.

It is up to us to protect seniors in nursing homes.

It is up to us to ensure that every American has quality health insurance and is able to get vaccinated.

These are Congress’ burdens, our burdens.

I am voting yes, because Ingrid from Rutherford told me it would help her pay the rent or utilities. How can I say no to that?

I am voting yes, because Bradley from Fort Lee told me that a new stimulus check was the only way he could get help for his kids until he finds work. I am voting yes for that.

Our cities and States are being bled into bankruptcy. They contemplate cuts to public safety in schools that will be felt for a generation without us acting.

Americans are crying out for help, Mr. Speaker. Can you hear them? They have given us the burden to act. Today, we are going to deliver. We should be happy today. We should not be angry.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD).

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the Democrats so-called COVID relief bill.

Congress’ focus should be specifically dialed in on crushing this virus, creating jobs, and getting our economy back open.

Unfortunately, this package falls well short.
As we battled the COVID pandemic over the last year, the economic stress placed on communities that I represent in central and west-central Illinois has been immense.

Congress acted five times in a bipartisan manner over the last year, creating over $3.7 trillion in aid to help keep businesses and workers afloat and support the healthcare community, all of which we supported.

As of today, more than $1 trillion of those budgetary resources is still available, and we need to get money for State and local governments, small businesses, and schools.

Congress can do more to support the economic recovery from COVID, but our efforts must be targeted.

We cannot spend our way out of this crisis.

In Illinois, we have seen the negative impact of the tax-and-spend agenda that put our State on the path to economic disaster.

The bipartisan stimulus plan by the Biden administration will impose new, burdensome costs, regulations, and rules on small businesses, making the recovery even more difficult.

It is disheartening that, following calls to delay in his inauguration, President Biden’s first major legislative agenda item was partisan and specifically designed not to allow Republican input.

Instead of rewarding fiscally irresponsible States with huge bailouts, Congress should work to incentivize growth, focus on job creation and vaccine distribution.

To generate a strong economy, we need to get government out of the way, open our communities, and enable businesses and workers afloat and support the healthcare community, all of which we supported.

The need is there. The virus is still with us. The economy is struggling. But now we have a Democratic President, so I expect zero you to vote for this.

Excuse me, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I expect zero Republicans to vote for this bill.

Why do I expect that? Because I was here in 2009 when, under George Bush, with more money for State and local governments, small businesses, and schools.

Congress should work to incentivize responsible States with huge bailouts, and with more money for State and local governments, small businesses, and schools.

Mr. Speaker, the American people overwhelmingly support this legislation, with more than 60% of Americans in this time of difficulty.

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Instead of rewarding fiscally irresponsible States with huge bailouts, Congress should work to incentivize growth, focus on job creation and vaccine distribution.

To generate a strong economy, we need to get government out of the way, open our communities, and enable Americans to thrive.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished majority leader of our House.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, some of us have been here for some period of time. Some of us have heard this debate before. My friend, Mr. REED, from New York, opined, and others have opined, about how we passed a number of bipartisan bills, five to be exact. March 4, March 14, March 27, April 24, and then we had a hiatus, because the majority leader of the Senate said we ought to take a break and see what happens, and the minority leader of the House said the same thing. So we didn’t take any action. Frankly, tens of thousands of people died—hundreds of thousands of people died.

Now, I point out that we have acted five times: 415–2, 363–40—a voice vote on the CARES Act, $2 trillion—388–5, and 359–53.

Now, if you include the CASH Act, which we passed, because the President, i.e., Mr. Trump, said we needed more money for people, so we passed the bill and 44 Republicans voted for the bill as well.

Now, there is only one thing that has changed since we passed those first five bills. We now have a Democratic President and not a Republican Record. That is the only thing that has changed.

The need is there. The virus is still with us. The economy is struggling. But now we have a Democratic President, so I expect zero you to vote for this.

Excuse me, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I expect zero Republicans to vote for this bill.

Why do I expect that? Because I was here in 2009 when, under George Bush, with more money for State and local governments, small businesses, and schools.

Congress should work to incentivize responsible States with huge bailouts, and with more money for State and local governments, small businesses, and schools.

Mr. Speaker, the American people overwhelmingly support this legislation, with more than 60% of Americans in this time of difficulty.
Mr. Speaker, with our votes today, we can send this legislation to President Biden so he can sign it into law and get the help that America and Americans need.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would remind my friend, the majority leader, that the reason that this bill is not bipartisan is there has been no effort to make it bipartisan.

There have been zero committee meetings on this. Ms. Pelosi uses COVId relief as an excuse to keep people away from Washington so that she can write these liberal grab bag bills on her own. There were no hearings on this in the Ways and Means Committee or I don’t think any other committee. I am sure we could have found a bipartisan response to this, but instead they chose, because they have the majority now, to ram through their list of liberal priorities in a massive expansion of the entitlement system under the guise of COVID relief.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield today in strong opposition to the Senate amendment to this payoff package.

According to the Treasury, at the end of the year, 15 States in the CARES Act pandemic relief funding remained unspent. And this payoff package provides them an additional $360 billion.

The partisan formula used will direct hundreds of millions more to liberal States like California and New York. That is because the formula is determined by the State’s population of unemployed people. States that enacted stricter lockdowns with the heavy hand of government saw higher unemployment rates and, therefore, will get more money.

I will also highlight the racist socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers provision. This provision should violate the prohibition of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and I call on the Department of Justice to investigate it if it becomes law. It is shameful and, in my opinion, illegal. I cannot justify conditioning relief based on race and ethnicity. This is not equality under the law. Federal aid dollars should be colorblind, and this bill puts the Federal Government in a precarious position.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote against this package.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 1/2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I heard some of the Republican Members say they want to fight the virus, yet they are voting “no” on this bill. I would say they should do the opposite. If they want to fight the virus, they should be voting “yes” on this bill.

Unlike under President Trump, when there was no national plan to fight the virus, under President Biden, for the first time we have a national plan to fight the virus that does not force States and local governments to compete with each other for testing, contact tracing, and medical supplies.

The American Rescue Plan will support the national effort to ramp up distribution and administration of life-saving COVID–19 vaccines, as well as the implementation of a national testing strategy that will help us quickly track and contain the virus. It also includes the largest expansion of healthcare coverage since the passage of the Affordable Care Act, including lower monthly premiums for millions of Americans and a coverage expansion for millions under Medicaid who are currently uninsured.

Mr. Speaker, the American Rescue Package lives up to its name. It rescues families by providing critical utility bill assistance so they can keep their lights on, the heat working, and the water running. It rescues kids by boosting internet connectivity to bridge the digital divide and close the homework gap.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are hurting. This legislation will rescue our families, our communities, and our Nation as we continue to confront this devastating pandemic and the on-going economic crisis. It is time to act, and this is the bill to bring us forward.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to the Senate amendment to this payoff package. This is the day when individuals know the government is coming. They have hope because now they can pay their rent, pay the mortgage, buy the baby milk, get the automobile repaired.

This is the day that the pastor at my church would say that the Lord has made, let us rejoice and be glad in it. I say this is the day that we restore the economy of America and save our Nation.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the comments of my friend, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee when he said that he voted in favor of the bill when Hank Paulson came over and said it is something we needed to do, as opposed to this bill, which President Obama’s former director of National Economic Council warned about consequences of this bill for the value of the dollar and financial stability because of the excessive borrowing that we are doing.

Again, folks back home, we are borrowing $5,500 in your name, in your wife’s name, in your children’s name, and giving you $1,400 off of it.

President Biden’s chief of staff boasted about this bill that this is the most progressive domestic legislation in a generation. So it is no surprise, Mr. Speaker, that there is no bipartisan support for this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.
Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, who has been a powerful voice for home-visiting programs and the help they provide to pregnant women and children. Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, today is a day of great progress and great promise. I rise today to urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this relief package.

The American Rescue Plan will save lives and livelihoods. It will put vaccines in the arms of Americans and provides $20 billion in a nationwide vaccine plan.

It also puts children safely back in schools with a nearly $130 billion investment. It will put money in people's pockets by delivering $1,400 stimulus checks, as well as expand reliable childcare and affordable healthcare. It will extend unemployment benefits to 18 million Americans and so many Alabamians that I represent.

It will put people back to work by providing critical support for the hardest hit small businesses, expanding PPP eligibility and much more. It will give lots of needed money directly to localities, to local cities and counties. In fact, $472 million of direct funding will come to the State of Alabama in my district.

Mr. Speaker, I want my constituents to know and all Americans to know that help is indeed on the way.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would point out to my friend from Alabama that because of the change in the allocation formula in this bill, relief for States—from the prior COVID relief bills—now this formula will focus on the unemployed; therefore, places that have shut their economies down and hurt their citizens economically will get more money than places who haven't.

As a result, Alabama is the fourth or fifth largest loser in this bill in State and local government recovery money. Alabama will lose about $890 million, almost $1 billion, and that works out to approximately $178 lost for every man, woman, and child living in Alabama.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, who has been a tireless champion for this legislation's historic expansion of the child tax credit. Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the American Rescue Plan, a bill that will deliver crucial relief to millions of Americans who have been struggling for far too long. The pandemic has caused economic uncertainty, hardship, and turmoil. An estimated 8 million people have fallen into poverty during this crisis making the need for relief even greater.

This bill includes an antipoverty measure I have fought for: An expansion of the child tax credit. This expansion will provide increased payments to help families pay bills and buy essentials. The expansions in this bill are estimated to cut child poverty in half. This will transform the lives of many families and children.

As chair of the New Democrat Coalition, I am working to make the child tax credit permanent with Representatives DELAURO and TORRES. Democrats are united around our shared goal to rebuild the middle class and make some of the biggest antipoverty reforms in a generation.

I welcome my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to join us. Lifting children out of poverty should not be partisan.

The American Rescue Plan will get our economy back on track and crush the virus. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this critical legislation.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would remind the gentleman that we are borrowing $5,500 for every man, woman, and child in the entire country with this $1.9 trillion bill and that we are using that money to expand entitlement programs, including the child tax credit.

Well, who is going to end up paying back that $5,500 per person? It is going to be the very children that we are professing to help today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), a champion of all things Massachusetts.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Today, we authorize economic investment in families. Vote "yes" for families.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, who has been a leader on expanding the earned income tax credit.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

This act is big and bold, and it begins today to keep our promise to Build Back Better. This is a historic bill, a policy revolution.

It includes: cutting child poverty in half, expanding the earned income tax credit for working families, and saving people's pensions. It means a shot in the arm, returning kids to school safely, and more people back on their feet.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to vote for this bill today.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DELBENE), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, who has been a tireless champion for this legislation's historic expansion of the child tax credit.

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Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Today, we make the investment to get our children back to school safely.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, who has been a tireless champion for this legislation's historic expansion of the child tax credit.
Throughout California, essential workers, many of them Black and Latinos, are keeping our economy running. Frontline healthcare workers are exhausted from caring for their patients day after day, month after month during this pandemic, and local grocery workers are ensuring that we have food every single day to those in need. They need us to pass the American Rescue Plan.

Across the country people are terrified that they or a loved one will get COVID-19 before being vaccinated and end up in the hospital or dead. They are scared that the American Dream is drifting further and further away. They need us to pass the American Rescue Plan.

That is why 75 percent of Americans support this plan. Democrats, Republicans, independents from red States and blue States, they are urging us to pass this plan, and they are urging their Representatives to listen to themselves and the voices of their constituents on the Republican side of the aisle to not turn a deaf ear to their cause and do the right thing and vote with Democrats to pass this bill.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RICE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, who was one of the loudest voices for expanding the employee retention tax credit and a leader in all programs that will improve care for our older home residents.

So let’s do our job. Let’s defeat this disease. Let’s win this race by voting “yes” on the American Rescue Plan.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would remind my friend that only about 9 percent of this bill actually goes to speed vaccine production and delivery around the country. And if more of that were occurring in this bill there may be more bipartisan support for it.

Yet, despite that rough ride, we did our job in Congress with five massive relief bills that kept the economy afloat, the poverty rate flat, and put us in the position where right now we are neck and neck in this race between infections and infections.

Yet my colleagues on the other side want to slow us down by voting “no,” claiming process or price or pork or politics.

Well, what about the other 90 percent? Well, what about the other 90 percent? This is a misnomer called a COVID recovery act when, in fact, what we are doing with this $1.9 trillion bill is borrowing $5,500 for every man, woman, and child in this country.

We are giving them $1,400 so it is palatable to them. We are giving them a little sugar. We are not reminding them about the $4,100 other dollars that we are borrowing in their name, of which $1,067 goes to bail out blue States like New York and California.

Mr. Speaker, let’s answer this call and pass the American Rescue Plan.
Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, more than once today, there has been reference to the recovery bills at the end of the Bush administration and the beginning of the Obama administration coming out of a very bad financial crisis. Of course, this COVID pandemic has led to a financial crisis in this country. But the difference in the response here is stark between the two.

Coming out of the Bush administration and into the Obama administration, we expanded government, raised taxes, and imposed regulations on previously unregulated industries and adopted recovery bills that weren’t focused on economic growth. The result of that was, through 8 years of the Obama-Biden administration, we had stagnant growth. The middle class was shrinking; middle-class incomes were shrinking.

It took a Republican President, a Republican Congress, enacting bills that lowered taxes, lowered regulation, and lowered government reliance that led to manufacturing economic growth and opportunity for all demographics in our country. Hispanics, African Americans, women, and others have seen growth and opportunity not seen in decades, if ever.

I hope, with this plan, that we are not going to go back to the days of the Obama-Biden years of stagnant growth and dashed opportunity for our children and our grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, we are holding up a check to the American public and saying: Vote for this, but don’t pay attention because we are really borrowing $5.500 in your name, your wife’s name, your husband’s name, and each of your kids’ names. For each of your kids, we are borrowing $5,500 in their names that they are going to have to pay back. They are getting $1,400 of it, but the other $4,100 is going here.

It is not right, and it is not fair. And it will lead to lower growth and less opportunity for those kids that we are saddling with that debt right now.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the right plan to address our Nation’s challenges in defeating the COVID-19 virus. It is not the right time either. There is still a trillion dollars in unused funds from previous packages that were bipartisan, that were targeted, that were not merely misnamed liberal grab bags.

The Congressional Budget Office’s overview of the economic outlook projects that, by the middle of the year, the economy will have returned to a prepandemic level of real GDP. Why? That is because the policies put in place under the Trump administration and the Congress are still in place—lower taxes and lower regulation. That is why, as opposed to the Obama-Biden recovery, which in 8 years still had not recovered, the economy is quickly coming back to prepandemic levels right now.

Yet, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have found every reason to rush through costly, unnecessary progressive priorities that my constituents didn’t ask for.

The American Rescue Plan is costing each American more than their mortgage payment, a downpayment on their car, or a semester of their children’s college, and their children will have to pay it back. I don’t want to leave a huge bill for my kids, and I know most Americans don’t either.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this bill expanding government, expanding entitlements, paying people to stay home, making them more reliant on the government, expanding government, and leading to another decade of stagnation, of lost opportunity.

Vote “no” on this dangerous bill. Vote “no” against a selfish attempt to strap our next generation with debt. Vote “no” to progressive payoffs that we the people did not order. We must do better.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this is a most significant day, and this legislation meets the challenge of history and calls Americans to act upon this crisis. This is the opportunity now, and we should act.

This is not about self-correction. Far too much is at stake.

Mr. Speaker, I thank our colleagues and, particularly, the Committee on Ways and Means’ staff, who wore many hats through this, from crafting this legislation, negotiating with the Senate. They worked long hours while facing the same challenges presented by remote school, lack of childcare, and concern for family members that Americans face every moment through this crisis. There are too many names to include, but I know that their counsel has been unparalleled and their expertise always unmatched.

Mr. Speaker, over the Speaker’s rostrum is a magnificent admonition from one of Massachusetts, Mr. Webster: “Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.” That is what we are going to do in the next few minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House, whose attention to legislative detail is extraordinary.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for his extraordinary leadership in putting nearly a trillion dollars into the pockets of the American people. I thank him and Mr. YARMUTH, the chair of the Budget Committee, for their leadership on this legislation and, of course, on this debate this afternoon. It was dazzling to see them and the Democratic members and Members speak up about this important legislation.

I thank the chairman for pointing out that they know that the part of our colleagues across the aisle in complaining about money helping the poorest of poor children in our country while they didn’t hesitate to give large amounts of money to the richest people in America in their Republican tax scam.

The chairman’s charts were very eloquent.

Mr. Speaker, to hear our Members speak about the terms of this bill, the values that are in it, the plan that it has, why they were voting “yes” on the bill, and to hear Republicans talk about why they would vote “no,” it is typical that they vote “no” and take the dough.

This bill has bipartisan support across the country, not only among the general public, but in mayors, selectmen, city councilpersons, and county executives—who are Republican—eagerly awaiting the passage of this bill because they know that the part of a difference it will make in the lives of their constituents, the American people.

Mr. Speaker, this is a critical moment in our country’s history tomorrow, the world will mark 1 year since COVID-19 was officially declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization. At that time, just over 1,000 Americans had contracted the disease, and 38 had died.

Since that day 1 year ago from tomorrow, nearly 30 million Americans have become infected. Over half a million Americans have died, more lives than were lost in combat in all of America’s wars against foreign enemies combined.

Each of those lives is precious to us. We feel each loss profoundly and pray for their families and for the families of those who have contracted the virus and are still affected by it. And through it all, a historic economic crisis has raged.

A full year later, 18 million Americans are still out of work, according to the statistics at the end of last week, and nearly 10 million jobs may have been lost. We hope to stop that.

The most vulnerable among us have been disproportionately affected: moms.
pushed out of the labor market, women and minority-owned businesses forced to shudder, communities of color facing rising disparities.

Mr. Speaker, today, we have a real opportunity for change. As we serve in Congress with each other, we learn about each other’s districts, each other’s priorities, and the rest. And we learn about each other’s why. Why did you come to Congress? Why are you here?

Each of us has come to Congress with a purpose. My purpose, my why, are the children. As a mother of five raising my kids, seeing all the attention and all that they needed, I was horrified by the fact that one in five children in America lives in poverty and goes to sleep hungry in America at night.

That is my why. That is why I went from homemaker to the House of Representatives.

What do you think the three most important issues are facing the Congress?” I always say the same thing: Our children, our children, our children—are their education; the economic security of their families; a safe, healthy environment in which they can thrive; and a nation at peace in which they can reach their fulfillment.

Several of those priorities are addressed in this legislation.

Again, this legislation, which has bipartisan support throughout the country, the Biden—and let me sing praises on President Biden for the values, for the vision, the strategic thinking, for the knowledge that he has brought to his promise that help is on the way.

For the children, the American Rescue Plan also includes $12 billion in nutrition assistance to help the estimated 11 million children growing hungry.

When I talk about this with my family, I say to my kids: You know, the millions of children who are food insecure in our country, that is horrible. They will say: Mom, just say it another way. They are hungry. Some of them get their food at school. They go to sleep hungry. If you call that food insecurity, okay, but understand this, these little children are hungry.

Again, $12 billion in nutrition assistance.

$45 billion in rental, homeowner, and other housing assistance so that children of families who are on the verge of eviction can have the comfort of knowing that that will not happen. They will have the comfort of home.

$45 billion of childcare to keep children learning and parents earning. That is always necessary, but even more so with the 2.3 million women losing their jobs, many of them moms. Now, everything that I mentioned here is related to the coronavirus. We have hunger issues in our country bigger than even this. We have housing issues. We have childcare issues, and the rest. It is very important in our country. But this is coronavirus-centered.

Chidcare, and I will say it again, $45 billion. Most of it is for childcare and a little bit of it is for Head Start. Children learning, parents earning. This is important and central to how families get through this coronavirus crisis.

All of these provisions in the bill are enhanced by strengthening the support for our heroes at the State and local level. Here, our bill was called the Heroes Act. Much of it is contained in this legislation. Heroes, because our workers at the State, county, and local level, our healthcare workers, our first responders, police and fire, our sanitation, transportation, our food workers, our teachers—our teachers, our teachers—make our lives possible, and make the existence of our children better.

Whatever we spend on education in this bill is a small percentage of what State and local government spend on education. More than 90 percent of it comes from the State and local. So in this legislation we are ensuring that State and local government keep them in their jobs as heroes, think about, and will help fight the fiscal pressure that they have because of the cost of addressing the coronavirus crisis, as well as revenue lost because of shutdowns and the rest.

I was raised in a Mayor’s household as a daughter and sister of the mayor of Baltimore. The recognition of the role that local government plays is very important to me, local and State.

As a daughter and sister of the mayor of Baltimore, I know the role that local government plays is very important to me, local and State.

This legislation is our commitment to communities of color, including Native Americans, especially, who continue to face serious health and economic disparities. This legislation will, among other steps, address 8 in 10 minority-owned businesses on the brink of closure—8 in 10 minority-owned businesses.

The American Rescue Plan, Mr. Speaker, is a force for fairness and justice in America. The American Rescue Plan is one of the most transformative and historic bills any of us will ever have the opportunity to support. It is one of the most transformative that I have seen in my over 30 years in the Congress. It is as consequential as this is the Affordable Care Act, which expanded healthcare to more than 20 million people and made benefits much better for over 150 million families.

Today, we have a decision to make of tremendous consequence, a decision that will make a difference for millions of Americans, saving lives and livelihoods. And as with all decisions, it is a decision that we will have to answer for. We will give the American Rescue Plan a resounding and, hopefully, bipartisan vote to reflect the bipartisan support that it has in the country. And we will get to work immediately to deliver lifesaving resources springing from this bill as soon as it is passed and signed, as we believe President Biden in his promise that help is on the way. For the people, for the children, I urge a “yes” vote.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, since March 2020, when the COVID–19 pandemic plunged this country into a public health emergency and wreaked havoc on the U.S. economy, Democrats have worked to beat the clock to advance robust legislation to address our public health needs and to provide real assistance to those who have been affected by this deadly pandemic.
That day has finally arrived. The American Rescue Plan Act is the culmination of a year-long effort by Democrats to tackle the pandemic crisis and provide assistance to struggling individuals, families, small businesses and communities. Under the leadership of President Biden, the bipartisan groups in the House and Senate are taking action to deliver robust relief across the country.

With millions out of work, facing eviction, experiencing hunger, and struggling to make ends meet, this legislation is urgently needed. The Committee on Financial Services drafted key recommendations that are contained in the legislation under consideration today, and as Chairwoman I am providing an explanatory statement of these provisions to guide the Administration’s implementation of these provisions. Section 3101. COVID–19 Emergency Medical Supplies Enhancement. Subsection (a) of section 3101 provides $10,000,000,000 to carry out titles I, II, and VII of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.) (DPA) to boost the production and availability of medical equipment and supplies related to combating the COVID–19 Pandemic. The Committee expects that in implementing this section, the President will seek to make investments in both urban and rural areas to the extent this is consistent with the country’s health needs.

Subsection (b) sets out the purposes for which the $10 billion provided by this section may be used. Paragraph (1) provides that the funds may be used for the purchase, production or distribution of medical equipment and supplies related to combating the COVID–19 Pandemic, including funding for all types of COVID–19 tests, personal protection equipment, including N95 masks, and vaccines and drugs for preventing or treating COVID–19 or its symptoms. Subsection (b) also provides for using such funds for acquisition of material, including raw materials, equipment and technology needed for such purposes. The Committee notes that testing is critical to ensure that we can stamp out the pandemic, and the provision includes in-vitro diagnostic testing, intended to be on FinFin as that term is defined in section 809.3(a) of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations), for the detection of SARS-CoV-2 or the diagnosis of the virus that causes Covid–19. The Committee expects that such tests will include inexpensive rapid at-home antigen tests that will allow individuals to identify new infections quickly and safely. This subsection also provides for vaccines, which are described in this section as biological products, intended to be interpreted as that term is defined in section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262). The Committee also notes that “drugs” and “medical devices” as used in subsection (b)(1)(C) are intended to be interpreted as those terms are defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.).

Subsection (b) also provides that after September 30, 2022, funds appropriated by subsection (a) may be used to combat future pathogens that the President determines have the potential for creating a public health emergency. This additional flexibility can be used to address the current or future pathogens. Given this flexibility, the Committee expects that if the President exercises this authority, the President will consult with the relevant committees, including providing information on the amounts the President anticipates the administration would spend to combat such a pathogen prior to exercising this authority. Because of the wide ranging interests in these matters, in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, the amounts that may be provided to the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions.

The Committee also expects that the President will provide timely information regarding the use of these funds, whether for the COVID–19 Pandemic or for future pathogens. In particular, the Committee expects that the President will provide information on any commitment of more than $50 million, whether in the forms of expenditures or loans under the Defense Production Act of 1950, prior to making such commitment. Because of the wide interest in these matters, the Committee expects that all such information, shall be provided not only to the Committee but also to the Committees described above.

The Committee also expects that the funds provided by this section will primarily be used by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) or the President to delegate his authority under the DPA to various agencies, and he has delegated DPA authority under Title III of the Act to HHS. While the DPA has been administered by the Department of Defense, the funds made available by the President’s action under the Defense Industrial Base, but are for medical supplies and equipment related to the COVID–19 Pandemic. However, the Committee recognizes that the President may determine that it is important that other agencies, such as the Department of Homeland Security, have a role in either producing or distributing key supplies with respect to the Pandemic or a future pathogen that has the potential to cause a public health emergency. If the President delegates this authority to any agency other than HHS because it is important to do so, the Committee expects the President to consult with the relevant Committees prior to take such action, and notify the relevant Committees of which agency would exercise such authority, the amount and the purpose for which the funds would be used.

Finally, the Committee notes that the Senate Amendment removed references to section 304(e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (related to limits on carryover funds remaining in the Defense Production Act Fund established by section 304 of the Act). The Committee notes that in this reference, the $10 billion provided by section 3101 is no longer intended to be deposited into the DPA Fund. The statutory framework established by section 3101 clearly provides that the funds provided by this section are for any purpose this section is ill and supporting critical infrastructure under section 107 of the Act and for experts and other personnel under Title VII of the Act. By its terms, amounts in the DPA Fund are available only for purposes of Title III, so funds from section 3101 should not be deposited into this Fund. This provision continues the future use of the Administration nature, as opposed to referencing the existing “DPA Purchases” account, which is a proxy for deposits into the Fund. Moreover, the fact that the funds have a specific duration until September 30, 2025, demonstrates that these funds have a special status that is not consistent with the statutory frame of DPA Fund. Thus, in agreeing to the Senate Amendment, the Committee intends that the President may use these funds to be used for the purposes of titles I, III, and VII of the Act and to available until September 30, 2025, without reference to section 304 of the Act. In order to ease execution of these funds, the President may use existing delegations and structures to carry out this provision, including current mechanisms for execution of the DPA Fund.

The Committee notes that this section draws from H.R. 1720, introduced by Representative Juan Vargas of California. With millions of individuals and families struggling to pay their rent, action is urgently needed to prevent an eviction crisis. According to the latest U.S. Census data, nearly 1 in 5 renters are behind on paying rent, with renters of color disproportionally struggling, while Moody’s Analytics recently estimated that renters collectively owe over $57 billion in unpaid rent, utilities, and additional funds. Section 3201 provides $21.6 billion for states, localities, and territories to provide emergency assistance to renters. This funding supplements the $25 billion emergency rental assistance provided by Congress in December (Section 501 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) (Section 501)) but includes additional flexibilities to ensure grants can better stabilize renters. The Biden administration should again extend the federal eviction moratorium that expires on March 31, 2021 so that grantees have time to distribute assistance to renters in need.

Renters would be able to receive up to 18 months of financial assistance, including future rent and utility payments (including pad rents in manufactured housing communities), and unpaid rent or utility bills that have accumulated. Renters can also receive assistance for other housing-related expenses necessary to promote housing stability, such as, but not limited to, security deposits, eviction fees for displaced households; late fees related to a former or current rental unit; and internet service provided to the rental unit. Section 3201 does not preclude grantees from continuing payment processes provided in Section 501. These processes are the provisions that govern payments of rent and utility assistance either to property owners and utilities or directly to tenants, and the application for assistance by landlords and owners under subsection (f). Additionally, funds can be used to provide housing stability services, such as, rental payment assistance; mediation; legal services related to eviction and housing stability; housing counseling; fair housing counseling; and specialized services for people with disabilities, people with chronic health conditions, seniors, or survivors of domestic violence or human trafficking. Similar to Section 501, Section 3201 permits grantees to use a certain percentage of their funds on administrative costs to support eligible program activities, including the provision of financial assistance and housing stability services. Grantees may also use up to 10 percent of the funds for general administrative and housing stability services. As in Section 501, funds are provided to states to assist renters throughout the state, including in rural communities, as
well as cities and counties that receive a direct allocation.

The Committee expects the Department of the Treasury (Treasury) (the agency implementing the program) and grantees to implement Section 3201 swiftly and not create any artificial barriers to assistance. In particular, we have seen with some benefits provided by the CARES Act, that documentation requirements to prove eligibility have erected artificial barriers that have cut people off from the benefits Congress intended them to receive. Indeed, these barriers, including technical and cultural issues, have prevented some eligible renters and landlords from accessing support. In many cases, landlords are too overwhelmed by the pandemic to accurately capture the landlord’s actual need.

The CARES Act includes provisions to ensure that renters and landlords can more easily identify available assistance programs, which at a minimum identifies the program’s administering agency and a repository of information on state and local rental assistance programs, similar to what was allowed through the CARES Act mortgage forbearance relief program created in March of 2020. Elderly borrowers with reverse mortgages (known as Home Equity Conversion Mortgages or HECMs) will need assistance paying their taxes, insurance, and utilities on time to avoid foreclosure. Low-to-moderate income homeowners may need more payment assistance after forbearance than is possible through loss mitigation programs. Single-family rental property owners and other homeowners without a mortgage will also need assistance to avoid losing their homes due to foreclosure. The HAF would be able to help with other housing costs beyond mortgage payments, and can be used for things like principal reductions through loss mitigation for federal mortgage programs but can provide deeper payment reductions for homeowners who need it.

To ensure continuity in monitoring funds provided by Section 3201 and Section 501 and ease of grantee implementation, Treasury should maintain the same reporting requirements that were included in Section 501. The Committee encourages the Administration to maintain a central public repository of information on state and local rental assistance programs, which at a minimum identifies the program’s administering agency and contact information, so that renters and landlords can more easily identify available assistance.

Finally, to the extent there is any confusion with regard to the taxability of assistance, Treasury, in consultation with the Internal Revenue Service, should provide guidance to clarify this for grantees and program participants. During the pandemic, certain industries and areas—such as those in public health, emergency medical, and financial crisis, millions of homes are threatened by foreclosure, with over 8 million homeowners behind on their mortgage payments, and an estimated $90 billion in missed mortgage payments. Targeted, direct assistance to homeowners through the Homeowner Assistance Fund (HAF or Fund) is an essential tool that will help avoid a repeat of the 2008 foreclosure crisis, which upended the lives of millions of Americans and disproportionately affected communities of color. The HAF would prevent foreclosures by providing homeowners direct assistance with their mortgage payments, property taxes, property insurance, utilities, and other housing related costs. It would also fund loss mitigation for federal mortgage programs. Single-family homeowner relief program created in the aftermath of the 2008 crisis that was administered primarily through State Housing Finance Agencies. While HFF funding was available to new states, the HAF has been calibrated to be available to all states, territories, and tribes, and to account for significantly higher rates of unemployment today compared to 2008. Of the nearly $10 billion dollars provided through the HAF, 60 percent of funds are reserved for activities targeted at or below 100 percent of the area median income or the national median income, whichever is higher. The flexibility in income determination between AMI and national median income is intended to ensure resources reach localities where the area median income may be too low to adequately serve struggling tribal homeowners and other homeowners living in rural areas. The remaining 40 percent of funds are not income limited and must be targeted to socially disadvantaged individuals, which the Committee expects will capture homeowners primarily in low-income, Asian, and Native American homeowners across the income spectrum who have been shown to be at disproportionate risk of being delinquent on their mortgages and at risk of foreclosure due to having lower savings and less wealth on average compared to White homeowners. According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s weekly Pulse Survey data, Black, Latinx, and Asian homeowners have consistently been more likely to experience forbearance and relief options provided through the CARES Act, despite being the populations with the greatest need.

The Committee expects that Treasury’s implementation and administration of the Fund will include proper oversight and reporting requirements to monitor and ensure HAF funding properly reaches and serves the populations that have been documented to be experiencing disproportionate need during the current crisis. Adequate reporting should be made publicly available on a quarterly basis and include the types and amount of assistance provided, the types of households with the data disaggregated by locality, race, ethnicity, sex, and other factors that provide transparency and oversight in accordance with the law. Such reporting will also be essential in Treasury’s ability to implement the HAF Re-Allocation provision.

While the Department of Housing and Urban Development, in coordination with the Department of Justice, is responsible for the enforcement of the Fair Housing Act (FHAct), the Committee expects Treasury to similarly affirmatively further fair housing and do not perpetuate historically inequitable distribution of housing funds. Therefore, both Treasury and eligible entities have a legal responsibility to affirmatively further fair housing through HAF, and to ensure that the administration of housing relief funds do not have a disparate impact on protected classes under the FHAct. The federal government must avoid its mistakes of the past that have resulted in the lopsided, inequitable provision of housing relief that left communities hardest hit with the data disaggregated by locality, race, ethnicity, sex, and other factors that provide transparency and oversight in accordance with the law. Such reporting will also be essential in Treasury’s ability to implement the HAF Re-Allocation provision. Additionally, Treasury must provide eligible entities with clear and standard guidance early on in its administration of HAF to facilitate proper and expeditious implementation. The Committee expects Treasury to ensure that assistance provided through HAF should not be considered income for a homeowner receiving relief. Additionally, Treasury should make sure it is made clear as early on as possible that eligible entities can utilize a portion of their HAF funds to establish and administer their own programs, similar to what was allowed through the HFF. The Committee also expects that the Treasury will allow eligible entities that over-estimate funding needs for administrative purposes to transfer and use such funds in the provision of assistance to homeowners.

During the 2008 financial crisis and the Great Recession, Congress established the Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI) that provided $1.5 billion to the Department of the
Treasury (Treasury) to fund various state, territorial, and local small business loan and investment programs. This program was leveraged to support $10.7 billion in new financing to small businesses, helping to create or save more than 240,000 jobs. The median small business supported by SSBFI had 2 full time employees, and the median loan or investment amount was $33,000. Approximately 41 percent of SSBFI supported transactions went to women or minority-owned businesses. This successful program expired in 2017.

In light of the widespread challenges small businesses, especially minority-owned businesses, have faced during the COVID-19 pandemic, Section 3301 would effectively authorize the SSBFI, providing $10 billion in federal funds to support up to $100 billion in new loans and investments for small businesses through state, territory, tribal, and local small business programs. This amount includes up to $2.5 billion in federal funds to support business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, including minority-owned businesses. Section 3301 also includes up to $500 million for tribal government programs, and $500 million to provide technical assistance to small businesses that need legal, accounting, financial and other kinds of advice in applying for small business support programs. As the CARES Act is stood up, the Treasury should provide adequate support to small businesses, especially very small businesses and those owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. Socially and economically disadvantaged individuals may include women, excluded and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, indigenous people, veterans, or others who have been marginalized by their social or economic conditions. Additionally, through the program requirements Treasury is authorized to establish and through other means, the Committee expects Treasury to closely oversee states’ expenditure of $2.5 billion funds that are to directly support businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, including establishing a minimum level of support states and other receiving funds provide to these businesses.

In addition, the Treasury should require states to provide a specific plan to engage minority depository institutions (MDIs), community development financial institutions (CDFIs) and other mission-driven lenders who have a strong track record of supporting small and minority-owned businesses. Treasury should also require states to provide evidence that their businesses and their workers get the support they need until the public health emergency is over and to report quarterly on the number of small businesses supported by the SSBFI, including the number of small businesses that are majority-owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.

The CARES Act, signed into law on March 27, 2020, established the Payroll Support Program (PSP), which provided $32 billion to support employees represented by airlines, cargo air carriers, and contractors servicing air carriers at airports. Through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, Congress approved the Payroll Support Program Extension (PSP2), which provided short-term relief to the same class of aircraft carriers through March 31, 2021. According to some estimates, major U.S. airlines lost over $35 billion in 2020, and require additional assistance to support their workforce. Therefore, Section 7301 would provide $15 billion to further extend the Payroll Support Program (PSP3) through at least September 30, 2021, to provide payroll support for airline workers and related contract workers. Specifically, PSP3 would provide $14 billion to support workers of eligible air carriers, and $1 billion would be available to support workers of eligible contractors. Given the budget reconciliation process required to rely on the PSP2 distribution framework, the Committee urges Treasury to implement this program in a robust and fair manner so that all entities eligible for PSP2 and PSP3 are able to access the funds. The CARES Act provides a framework for Treasury to implement this program in a way that is fastest for workers of eligible airlines and promotes stability during this difficult time. Given the key role concessionaires of all types provide to the traveling public and to airport finances, I encourage the Treasury and other federal agencies to find ways to provide additional financial and other support to the airport concessions ecosystem during these challenging times.

Mr. Speaker, individuals, families and small businesses are in urgent need of assistance. This legislation delivers robust relief to communities across the country during this pandemic crisis. Colleagues, please join me and vote for H.R. 1319.

Mr. GALLEGOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of tribal nations in Arizona and across the nation that are struggling to protect the health and welfare of their citizens. As Chairman of the Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the U.S. last Congress, I heard from countless leaders about how this pandemic has impacted them. We heard their stories about the loss of elders, the challenges their children face trying to engage in distance learning without access to broadband internet, and the near total collapse of on-reservation economies that provide critical jobs for tribal members and funds for government services.

While the CARES Act funding passed last year for Tribes was a lifeline, it was not nearly enough to address the disparate impact of this pandemic on Indigenous people and communities across the country. That is why I fought so hard to ensure that Tribes would not be short-changed in further COVID–19 relief efforts and why I am so proud that House and Senate Democratic leadership has approved the largest one-time investment in Native communities in our history.

The American Rescue Plan includes more than $26 billion for tribal governments. This is a real, meaningful investment that will allow Native communities to respond to the wide-ranging effects of the virus on their communities and that will begin to address the shameful federal history of ignoring the needs of Native communities. The package specifically includes $20 billion in direct relief for Tribal governments. Importantly, these funds will be able to be used more flexibly by Tribes than CARES Act relief dollars, enabling Tribes to help struggling businesses cover the cost of employees, develop 21st century infrastructure, and address the health and economic barriers that worsened the pandemic in Tribal nations. Additionally, many tribal communities have lost elders who are the keepers of their languages, history, and cultural teachings at an alarming rate—such losses will short-circuit the education of the next generation. Therefore, the American Rescue Plan funding will be critical for Tribes to cover government programs that will help preserve Native languages and culture.
Last Congress, the Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples heard from Tribes about inadequacies in the distribution of Coronavirus Relief Funds to Tribes under the CARES Act. The decision to solely rely on Indian Housing Block Grant formula for the calculation of tribal populations left them feeling undercounted for many Tribes. I have been very encouraged by this administration’s renewed commitment to Tribal consultation, and I urge the administration to continue to make good on that commitment by consulting with and deferring to Tribal leaders. The fairest and most accurate way to rate way to determine Tribal enrollment population for the purposes of the American Rescue Plan. 

Finally, in order to maximize the effectiveness of this historic investment in Native communities, the American Rescue Plan relief funding must be distributed on an equitable basis. That is why I am proud of the American Rescue Plan’s establishment of a minimum payment to ensure every Tribe receives a strong baseline of support. We also heard from Tribes that equitable distribution must include the utilization of both Tribal population and economic and employment data. Once again, it is my hope that the Biden Administration will rely on Tribal consultation in this area when deciding how best to distribute this desperately needed aid. 

Mr. Speaker, thank you for the opportunity to highlight this important and historic investment in Tribal Nations, who have shown leadership and resilience even as COVID-19 devastated their communities. I look forward to working with my colleagues and with this Administration to ensure quick and effective implementation of this bill in the coming weeks.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the American Rescue Plan. This bill provides needed relief for our communities.

Since Congress acted on the last COVID-19 package in December, over 100,000 Americans have died from this deadly disease. Economic growth remains stagnant, millions of Americans remain unemployed, and many worry that their jobs may have disappeared forever. And, even as vaccine distribution efforts ramp up, it is clear that our nation is not out of the woods yet. Metrics of housing insecurity, hunger, poverty, are all trending in the wrong direction.

While I have concerns about some of the changes made in the Senate, overall, the package still delivers key aid to hurting communities, individuals, and businesses that continues to be needed. This package helps support child care, a key employment enabler — without which so many women have dropped out of the workforce during this pandemic, according to a growing body of evidence. It provides critical housing relief to prevent a wave of evictions and resulting hardships in our community. In the long run, it costs the government less to keep people housed than dealing with the consequences that follow eviction.

The American Rescue Plan gives critical support for our state and local governments, which have been on the front lines of this fight while their revenues have fallen. As a result, they have shed public employees at high rates in the last year—a disturbing consequence that must be reversed.

The bill helps put money in the pocket of hurting families, with another round of stimulus checks which if the past is any precedent, will be spent to meet immediate needs. It extends UI, funds SNAP, provides additional help to get health insurance which is even more critical during a public health emergency. It refills FEMA’s disaster assistance fund, provides funding so that schools can reopen safely and continue to do so. It provides assistance to public transit systems, and provides pension relief, among many other provisions.

Does this bill do all the things I would want? No. It does not go as far as I would like. It is not the further deliver greater relief. But it is a good enough start and helps address some key challenges and will help expedite recovery in our communities on the long and challenging road ahead. I thank the President for his leadership, as well as the Speaker, and Chairman NEAL. Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

The legislation will provide much needed relief to both individuals and communities. The vaccines would not have been possible without expertise from many fields. While they achieved so much, many scientific and technological questions remain that will be essential to our long-term recovery. I am proud that this legislation includes $750 million in funding through the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Standards and Technology for additional research related to COVID–19.

I also acknowledge that this is not enough, and I will continue to advocate for research recovery funding to ensure we do not suffer irreversible loss to our science and innovation capacity.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, the American people deserve better.

They’ve been told that this bill is about Covid, but less than a dime of every dollar goes to Covid vaccines and defeating the virus.

They’ve been told that this is a stimulus, but it doesn’t do anything to stimulate the economy—in fact, it could make it even worse, especially paired with President Biden’s war on energy jobs, and Democrats’ looming efforts to raise your taxes.

The White House refuses to tell the American people how many jobs it will create because they know it won’t create jobs. It won’t even secure the jobs most Americans have.

The February jobs report shows that, although we are far behind where we were prior to the pandemic, jobs are picking up.

Without this plan, the American Rescue Plan, $1.9 trillion bill more targeted, while admitting there’s plenty of waste, and yet still defending funding for museums.

We did better when we worked together. Through December, over five Covid aid bills, Republicans and Democrats, we worked tirelessly to deliver over $3.5 trillion, the largest amount of relief in American history. Instead, we have this political payoff, which leaves Americans behind, while Democrats demand they foot the bill for it.

I urge my colleagues to vote no.

Mr. SABAN. Mr. Speaker, One year ago, the bottom fell out for the people of the Northern Marianas Islands. Our tourism-dependent economy suddenly had no tourists. Businesses began closing. People were laid off. Schools closed. And government revenues plunged.

We were fortunate that, as islands with few access points, we could keep the coronavirus...
at bay and remain healthy by screening every arrival.

And we were fortunate to receive the economic help we needed from the federal government and from our fellow Americans. We will be forever grateful.

Now vaccinations have begun. We are rolling up our sleeves to take the shot and to get back to work. But when will tourists feel safe to travel to our islands? And when will we feel safe allowing tourists to return? Like so much of what has happened over this last year, we cannot predict.

That is why passage of the American Rescue Plan today is so important. The Rescue Plan will keep us healthy and economically sound as we make our way forward in this unpredictable future caused by the coronavirus.

Those who remain laid off will continue to receive Pandemic Unemployment Assistance and Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation, as they have since we passed the CARES Act last March.

Taxpayers will receive another economic impact payment and more dependent children will qualify for additional aid.

Our K–12 schools, which have managed to reopen on a limited basis, will remain open, because the Rescue Plan has $160 million to make sure teachers and staff can be paid. And the Northern Marianas College and its students will also get the help needed to continue studies.

Childcare providers, another critical small business, get an assist to stay open, benefitting working parents who depend on these services. Working families will, also, see their Child Tax Credit increase. And because we were able to amend the Rescue Plan to make Marianas’ taxpayers eligible for the advance monthly payment of CTC, just like Americans nationwide, island parents will be getting that money when it is most useful, to meet the immediate needs of growing children.

Working families in the Marianas will also now—for the first time in twenty-five years—receive the Earned Income Tax Credit that is key to keeping Americans who work out of poverty.

And for those who still cannot work or whose incomes are insufficient, we have included $30 million to provide food assistance in the Marianas and funds for housing, so no one need lose the roof over their head.

Last but not least, I want to recognize the importance of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund included in the American Rescue Plan. I know this money was kept out of the relief measure we enacted in December, in part because criticism of this was a “blue state bailout.” Believe me, the Marianas’ payments increase and more because we were able to amend the Rescue Plan to make Marianas’ taxpayers eligible for the advance monthly payment of CTC, just like Americans nationwide, island parents will be getting that money when it is most useful, to meet the immediate needs of growing children.

Second, the Department of the Treasury must conduct robust tribal consultation with tribes to determine the most effective and fair ways of measuring tribal population figures. Again, this issue was left largely unaddressed under the language of the CARES Act, and the past administration’s decision to utilize the Indian Housing Block Grant formula for its tribal population calculation has resulted in inaccurate funding distributions across the country. I urge the Department to adopt those methods to submit comments on their preferred population metrics, and actually take those comments into account in an effort to strengthen our government-to-government relationship with tribal nations.

Finally, Congress’s intent for the tribal set-aside in the Fund is to provide an equitable allocation between economic and population-based factors. The Department of the Treasury must provide a strong baseline of support for all tribal governments, ensuring that no tribes are excluded from these funds, in addition to considerations for revenue losses and cost increases.

I thank the Speaker for the opportunity to speak on this historic investment in Indian Country, and for continued work to uphold the Federal trust responsibility to the 574 federally recognized tribal nations in the United States. I look forward to working with the Department of the Treasury on swift implementation of this landmark legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 198, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 211, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 72]

YEAS—220

Adams
Aguilar
Akahi
Alcon
Aunchinloss
Ani
Barragan
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Bloomer
Blinken
Bonamici
Boswell
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
Brown
Brownley
Browner
Bustos
Butterfield
Cardenas
Carson
Carter
Casar
Caten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chaffetz
Clark (MA)
Clay (NY)
Cleaver
Clifford
Clyburn
Collins
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Culver
Daivs (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
DeGette
DeLauro
DeL Bene
The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resolution from the House of Representatives:

RESOLUTION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VEASEY) laid before the House the following resolution from the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,


Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 188, I call up the bill (H.R. 8) to require a background check for every firearm sale, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8

BIPARTISAN BACKGROUND CHECKS ACT OF 2021

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 188, I call up the bill (H.R. 8) to require a background check for every firearm sale, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8

BIPARTISAN BACKGROUND CHECKS ACT OF 2021

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to utilize the current background checks process in the United States to ensure individuals prohibited from gun possession are not able to obtain firearms.

SEC. 3. FIREARMS TRANSFERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(aa)(1)(A) It shall be unlawful for any person who is not a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to transfer a firearm to any other person who is not so licensed, unless a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer has first taken possession of the firearm for the purpose of complying with subsection (t)."

"(B) Upon taking possession of a firearm under subparagraph (A), a licensee shall comply with all requirements of this chapter as if the licensee were transferring the firearm from the inventory of the licensee to the unlicensed transferee.

Thank you for your leadership of our great State.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH BELTZRN, Legislative Correspondent.