Dear Coalition,

Details are slowly emerging from the bill that is expected to pass Congress in the next day or two. It includes many items that will help the families you work with though it does not meaningfully directly address child abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment. Hopefully, the various forms of cash assistance will be a start in lessening the financial stress of vulnerable families across the country.

We are anticipating that there will be another COVID package coming out of DC in the next couple weeks so we will continue to work diligently to elevate the needs, concerns, and challenges of your organizations and the children and families you work with. We are working with others to develop an outreach strategy and you will be hearing more about that in the next few days.

**Summary 1 from Senator Lahey (D-VT):**


**Summary 2 (from Alliance email):**

But we have some early indicators of a few possible victories for our sector:

**Medicaid Exclusion.** For the past week, we've been working to remove a dangerous provision to the small business loan program that would have prohibited any nonprofit that receives or is eligible for Medicaid reimbursement from getting access to these critical loans. As of this afternoon, we learned that after an uphill battle, this provision has been removed. If left in place, this would have barred most of our sector from accessing critical capital during a difficult time. It is our hope that if the new language goes through, most nonprofits with less than 500 employees would get access to immediate small business loans, with some generous loan forgiveness provisions.
Access to Loans for Organizations with at Least 500 Employees. We will share more updates on this in the coming day or two as we gain more clarity. But it appears that there will be some new funds for medium-size nonprofits to access loans. More information and details to come as finished bill drafts are made available in the coming day or so.

Charitable Giving Incentives. To bolster charitable giving in a time of economic downturn, early indications are that we secured a $300 above the line tax deduction for charitable giving, eligible to both itemizers and non-itemizers alike. This is not a permanent provision and will expire at the end of the tax year 2020. It is our hope that this will spur more charitable giving in your communities in 2020, to make up for lost revenue and we will continue to advocate for making a universal tax deduction permanent.

Summary 3:

Begin forwarded message:

Subject: CARES Act Provisions of Interest

Dear nonprofits and other community-based human service organizations:

As the Senate finalizes the CARES Act, you may be interested to know of the following provisions. Please share with anyone that you think might be interested as well.

Division A: Keeping Workers Paid and Employed, Health Care System Enhancements, and Economic Stabilization

- Various telehealth provisions

Division B: Appropriations

Federal Communications Commission

- Telehealth Initiatives: $200 million. The bill provides $200,000,000 for the Federal Communications Commission to support the efforts of health care providers to address coronavirus by providing telecommunications services, information services, and devices necessary to enable the provision of telehealth services.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

- Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics: $250 million to increase access to mental health care services.
- Suicide Prevention: $50 million to provide increased support for those most in need of intervention.
- SAMHSA Emergency Response Grants: $100 million in flexible funding to address mental health, substance use disorders, and provide resources and support to youth and the homeless during the pandemic.

Administration for Children and Families

- Child Care and Development Block Grant: $3.5 billion in grants to states for immediate assistance to child care providers to prevent them from going out of business and to otherwise support child care for families, including for healthcare workers, first responders, and others playing critical roles during this crisis.
• Head Start: $750 million for grants to all Head Start programs to help them respond to coronavirus-related needs of children and families, including making up for lost learning time.

• Community Services Block Grant: $1 billion in direct funding to local community-based organizations to provide a wide-range of social services and emergency assistance for those who need it most.

• Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program: $900 million in grants to states to support immediate home energy assistance for low-income households affected by coronavirus.

• Family Violence Prevention and Services: $45 million to provide additional support to family violence shelters, and $2 million in additional support for the National Domestic Violence Hotline.

• Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs: $25 million for additional immediate assistance to current programs providing critical services and housing for runaway and homeless youth.

• Child Welfare Services: $45 million for grants to states to support the child welfare needs of families during this crisis, and to help keep families together.

Administration for Community Living—$955 million: Resources are included for aging and disability services programs, including senior nutrition; home and community-based supportive services; family caregivers; elder justice; and independent living.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

• Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) – $5 billion. CDBG is a flexible program that provides communities and states with funding to provide a wide range of resources to address COVID-19, such as services for senior citizens, the homeless, and public health services. Funding will be distributed using formula.

• Homeless Assistance Grants – $4 billion. These funds will enable state and local governments to address coronavirus among the homeless population. These grants, in combination with additional waiver authority, will provide effective, targeted assistance to contain the spread of coronavirus among homeless individuals. These grants will also provide state and local governments with homelessness prevention funding for individuals and families who would otherwise become homeless due to coronavirus.

• Section 202 Housing for the Elderly – $50 million. These funds will maintain housing stability and services for low-income seniors. Seniors are particularly at risk from the coronavirus.

• Section 811 Housing for Persons with Disabilities – $15 million. This additional funding will make up for reduced tenant payments as a result of coronavirus.

**Summary 4** (yellow highlighter added by others, not bothering to remove)

Elements of particular interest to early childhood and low income families highlighted:

S. 3548 The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act
DIVISION B – Emergency Appropriations For Coronavirus Health Response and Agency Operations
The appropriations division of the Senate’s bipartisan coronavirus aid and economic relief agreement contains $330 billion in new funding to address the needs of the American people as we confront the coronavirus pandemic. The bill provides new resources to help strained state, local, and tribal governments as they combat this pandemic; support for hospitals and health care workers on the front lines of this public health crisis; funding to purchase personal protective equipment and much needed medical equipment; support for law enforcement and first responders; funding for scientists researching treatments and vaccines; support for small businesses; support for local schools and universities; and funding for affordable housing and homelessness assistance programs.

Highlights include:

- $100 billion for a new program to provide direct aid to health care institutions on the front line of this crisis—hospitals, public entities, not-for profit entities, and Medicare and Medicaid enrolled suppliers and institutional providers—to cover costs related to this public health crisis.
- $16 billion to replenish the Strategic National Stockpile supplies of pharmaceuticals, personal protective equipment, and other medical supplies, which are distributed to State and local health agencies, hospitals and other healthcare entities facing shortages during emergencies.
- $3.5 billion for BARDA to expand the production of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics to help combat this pandemic.
- At least $250 million to expand the Hospital Preparedness Program’s support of emergency preparedness, including the National Ebola and Special Pathogens Training and Education Center (NETEC), regional, State and local special pathogens treatment centers, and hospital preparedness cooperative agreements.
- $1 billion for the Defense Production Act to bolster domestic supply chains, enabling industry to quickly ramp up production of personal protective equipment, ventilators, and other urgently needed medical supplies, and billions dollars more for federal, state, and local health agencies to purchase such equipment.
- $4.3 billion to support federal, state, and local public health agencies to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus, including for the purchase of personal protective equipment; laboratory testing to detect positive cases; infection control and mitigation at the local level to prevent the spread of the virus; and other public health preparedness and response activities.
- $200 million for CMS to assist nursing homes with infection control and support states’ efforts to prevent the spread of coronavirus in nursing homes.
- $45 billion for FEMA’s Disaster Relief Fund to provide for the immediate needs of state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to protect citizens and help them recovery from the overwhelming effects of COVID-19. Reimbursable activities may include medical response, personal protective equipment, National Guard deployment, coordination of logistics, safety measures, and community services nationwide.
- $400 million for FEMA grants, including:
  - $100 million Assistance to Firefighter Grants to provide personal protective equipment, supplies, and reimbursements.
  - $100 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants which focus on emergency preparedness.
  - $200 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program which provides shelter, food, and supportive services through local service organizations.
- $200 million for CMS to assist nursing homes with infection control and support CMS and states as they work to save lives and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in nursing homes.
- $30.75 billion for grants to provide emergency support to local school systems and higher education institutions to continue to provide educational services to their students and support the on-going functionality of school districts and institutions.
- $260 million for Navy operations and maintenance, including funds to support the deployment of the USNS Comfort hospital ship to New York City and the USNS Mercy to Los Angeles.
- Nearly $1.5 billion for National Guard support to States and territories to support Title 32 operations, which have been ordered to commence in New York, California, and Washington.
- $3.5 billion in additional funding for the Child Care Development Block Grant to provide child care assistance to health care sector employees, emergency responders, sanitation workers, and other workers deemed essential during the response to the coronavirus.
- More than $7 billion for affordable housing and homelessness assistance programs. This funding will help low-income and working class Americans avoid evictions and minimize any impacts caused by loss of employment, and childcare, or other unforeseen circumstances related to COVID-19, and support additional assistance to prevent eviction and for people experiencing homelessness.
- $25 billion in aid to our nation’s transit systems to help protect public health and safety while ensuring access to jobs, medical treatment, food, and other essential services.
- $10 billion in grants to help our nation’s airports as the aviation sector grapples with the most steep and potentially sustained decline in air travel in history.
- More than $6.5 billion in Federal funding for CDBG, the Economic Development Administration, and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership to help mitigate the local economic crisis and rebuild impacted industries such as tourism or manufacturing supply chains.
- **Funding to strengthen response capacity and support tribal communities, including:**
  - $1.03 billion to the Indian Health Service to support tribal health care system response efforts;
  - $100 million more for the USDA Food Distribution Program for Indian Reservations;
  - $453 million to assist tribes through the Bureau of Indian Affairs
  - $69 million to help tribal schools, colleges and universities through for the Bureau of Indian Education
  - $300 million more to the HUD Indian Housing Block Grant program.
- **$900 million for LIHEAP to help lower income households heat and cool their homes.**
- $15.85 billion for to help our nation’s veterans, including to help treat COVID-19, purchase test kits, and procure personal protective equipment for clinicians, and $590 million in dedicated funding to treat vulnerable veterans, including homeless veterans and those in VA-run nursing homes.
- $850 million in Byrne-JAG grants for state and local law enforcement and jails to purchase personal protective equipment, medical supplies, and overtime.
- $562 million to help small businesses by ensuring SBA has the resources to provide Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) to businesses that need financial support. This will help businesses keep their doors open and pay their employees.
- **$450 million for The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) to assist food banks across the country.**
- **$425 million to increase access to mental health services in communities.**
- **$400 million in election assistance for the states to help prepare for the 2020 election cycle, including to increase the ability to vote by mail, expand early voting and online registration, and increase the safety of voting in-person by providing additional voting facilities and more poll-workers.**