

# FEDERAL CORONAVIRUS FUNDING FOR TENNESSEE

## Who, Why, and How Much?

To date, the federal government has passed four relief packages totaling an estimated \$2.4 trillion to respond to COVID-19 and its economic fallout. (1) There remains a lot of uncertainty about the trajectory of the pandemic and how that will affect the economy in both the short- and long-term. As a result, some state and local policymakers are still considering the best ways to use the funding already allocated even as federal lawmakers debate another round of relief.

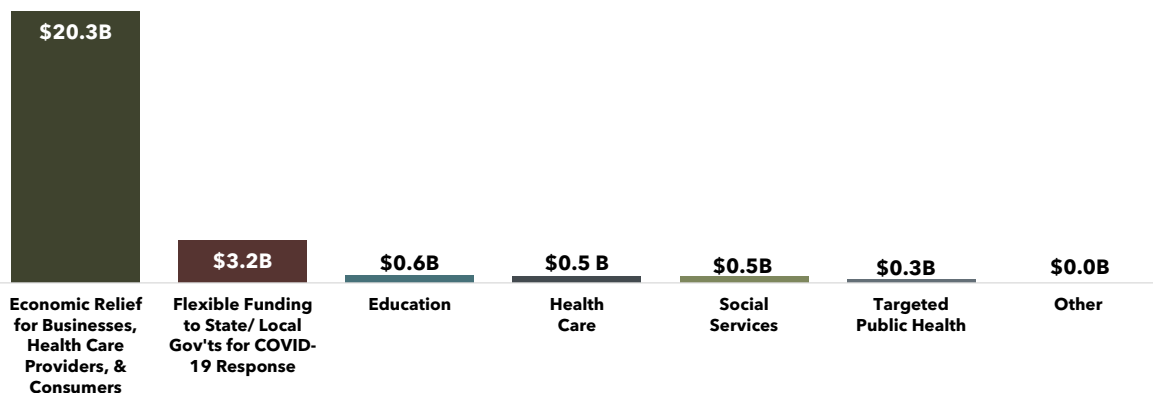
This analysis provides a comprehensive picture of the federal aid already available to Tennessee and how it has been and can be spent.

### KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Tennessee will get over \$25 billion in federal aid, including \$8 billion to state government. Most of the money is economic relief for businesses, workers, consumers, and health care providers.
- Forgivable business loans, individual stimulus payments, and extra unemployment insurance account for 71% of the money. Much of this relief has already occurred or will soon expire.
- The State of Tennessee can use less than 10% of its aid to offset lost revenue. Fortunately, data suggest that economic relief for Tennesseans may have mitigated the state’s losses to date.
- Rising COVID-19 case numbers will likely prolong the pandemic’s economic effects and undermine these efforts to shore up the economy and state finances.

### Figure 1. Tennessee to Receive Over \$25 Billion in Federal Aid for Economic Relief, COVID-19 Response, Health and Social Services

Estimated Federal Coronavirus Funding Allocated to Tennessee by Purpose (2020)



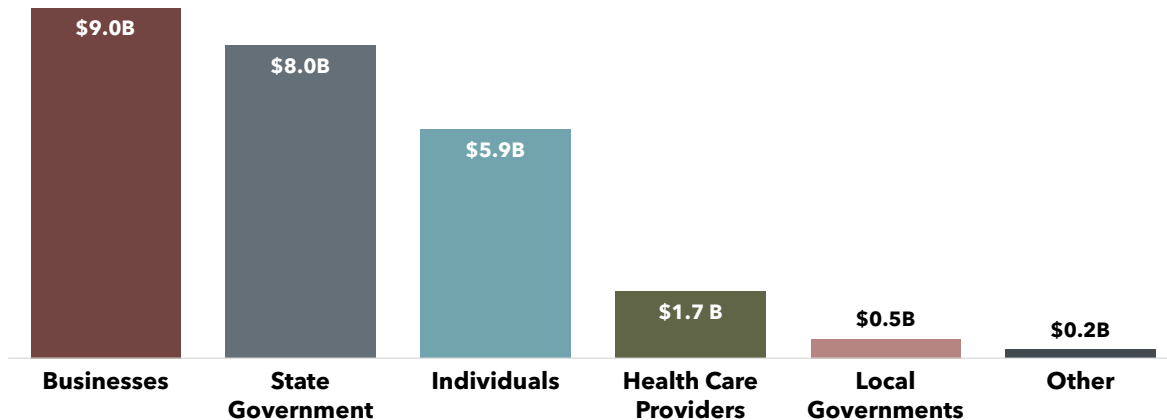
Includes all federal funds to state and local governments, individuals, businesses, and others in Tennessee. See the Appendix for categorizations and methods. Source: The Sycamore Institute’s analysis of information from state and federal sources (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26)

## All Federal Relief for Tennessee

Tennessee is set to receive over \$25 billion in federal coronavirus aid for economic relief, COVID-19 response, health and social services, and education (Figure 1). Federal funding across nearly 100 different programs and purposes has been allocated directly to state and local governments, individuals, businesses, health care providers, and others in Tennessee (Figure 2). (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26)

### Figure 2. \$25 Billion in TN's Federal Coronavirus Aid as Allocated for Businesses, Governments, Individuals, and Health Providers

Estimated Federal Coronavirus Funding Allocated to Tennessee by Direct Recipient (2020)



Includes all federal funds allocated directly to state and local governments, individuals, businesses, and others in Tennessee. In many cases, the ultimate recipients are individuals. See the **Appendix** for categorizations and methods. Source: The Sycamore Institute's analysis of information from state and federal sources (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26)

**The five largest programs make up over 90% of COVID-related federal resources for Tennessee (Figure 3).** These include:

- The Paycheck Protection Program (PPP)** – As of July 10, \$8.9 billion in federal PPP loans have been awarded to business across Tennessee. (23) The loans will be forgiven if used on eligible expenses, such as retaining and paying employees even while business is slow or shutdown entirely. (27) The current deadline to apply is August 8.
- Economic Impact Payments** – As of June 26, 3.5 million stimulus payments totaling \$5.9 billion had been distributed to Tennessee households. (22) Depending on income, each household may be eligible for up to \$1,200 per adult and \$500 per child. These types of payments have been used in recent recessions to stimulate spending in the economy and provide one-time relief to people who may have lost jobs or income. (28)
- Unemployment Insurance (UI)** – As of June 30, \$3.2 billion in federal funds had come to Tennessee for the UI program. (2) This money supports a \$600 per week supplemental benefit that expires July 31, extended benefits and eligibility through December 31, and additional state administrative costs. See below for additional details.

- Coronavirus Relief Fund** – A total of \$2.6 billion has been awarded to state and local governments through the Coronavirus Relief Fund. State government was allocated \$285 million. Metro Nashville-Davidson County received \$121 million, Memphis \$114 million, and Shelby County \$50 million. (29) State and local governments have wide discretion in how they use these funds so long as they are for new or additional spending related to COVID-19. See below for additional details.
- Health Care Provider Relief Fund** – As of July 20, health care providers in Tennessee had received a total of \$1.7 billion from a \$175 billion Provider Relief Fund. (21) (30) The payments are a flexible funding to help providers offset additional expenses and lost revenues as a result of the pandemic. (31) Payments have been made across eight separate programs targeting Medicare and Medicaid providers, hospitals with high COVID caseloads, rural hospitals and providers, skilled nursing facilities, and safety net hospitals. (32)

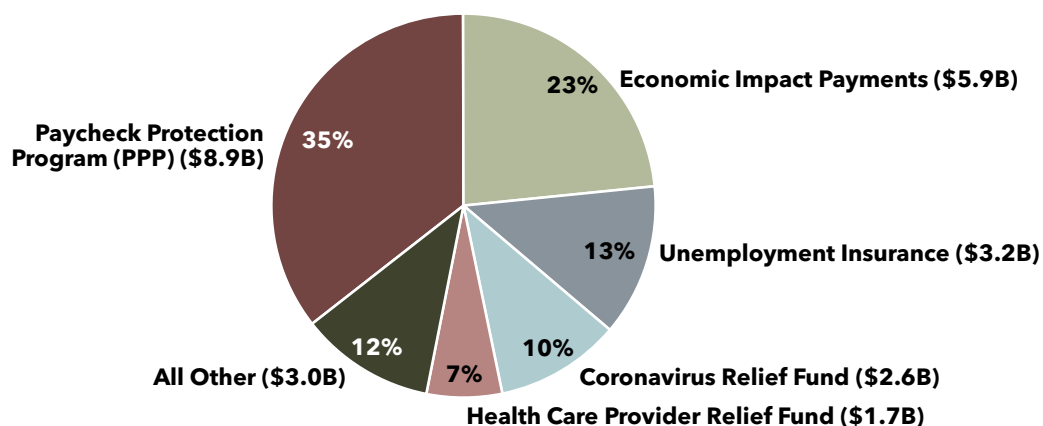
**The remaining \$3.0 billion in federal coronavirus aid for Tennessee has been allocated across numerous programs.** For example, over \$124 million went to airports across Tennessee to make up for lost revenues and needed coronavirus-related accommodations. (33) (6) As of July 14, Tennessee farmers have received over \$80 million in economic relief payments related to lost sales. (17)

**Much of this relief has already occurred or will soon expire.** PPP loans, economic impact payments, and expanded UI account for 71% of all the federal coronavirus aid coming into Tennessee (**Figure 3**). Most economic impact payments have already been made, and the supplemental \$600 per week UI benefits expire on July 31. Under a tweak passed by Congress in May, businesses have 24 weeks to spend their allotments - although many spent them in eight weeks based on the original rules for the program.

See the **Appendix** for a full list of programs, categorizations, and sources.

### Figure 3. 71% of TN's Federal Coronavirus Aid Went to PPP Loans, Stimulus Checks, and Unemployment Insurance

Estimated Federal Coronavirus Funding Allocated to Tennessee by Purpose (2020)



Includes all federal funds allocated directly to state and local governments, individuals, businesses, and others in Tennessee. See the **Appendix** for categorizations and methods. Source: The Sycamore Institute's analysis of information from state and federal sources (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26)

## Federal Relief for Tennessee State Government

**Nearly one-third of Tennessee's federal coronavirus relief - or about \$8.0 billion - has gone to our state government.** The majority of this funding is to provide economic relief to Tennessee workers and to directly meet COVID-related health and economic needs (**Figure 4**). The five largest programs (**Figure 5**) include:

- **Unemployment Insurance** – As mentioned above, \$3.2 billion in federal funds came to Tennessee for the [state's UI program](#) through June 30. (2) While state officials administer these funds, only the administrative costs are reflected in the [annual state budget](#). In addition to the expanded benefits discussed earlier, the Lee administration is also using some of its Coronavirus Relief Fund allocation to pay regular state UI benefits (see below). (2)
- **Coronavirus Relief Fund** – Tennessee state government received \$2.4 billion from the Coronavirus Relief Fund. (29) State and local governments have broad flexibility to use the funds for any new or additional spending related to COVID-19. See below for more information on how the Tennessee is allocating this money.
- **Disaster Response Reimbursement** – Tennessee estimates it will spend at least \$644 million on COVID-related emergency response measures eligible for federal reimbursement. During presidentially-declared national emergencies, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimburses state and local governments and nonprofits for 75% of eligible expenses - in this case, an estimated \$474 million. State and local governments usually split the remaining 25% of expenses evenly, however, the state plans to use its Coronavirus Relief Funds to cover these costs (see below). (2)

Purchasing personal protective equipment, testing, operating food banks and alternate care sites, and disinfecting public facilities are all examples of COVID-related expenses that FEMA could reimburse. (34)

- **Reduced State Costs for TennCare** – Each state gets a 6.2 percentage point increase to its [federal Medicaid match rate](#), effective January 1, 2020 through the quarter in which the national public health emergency declaration ends. Through the end of September, this increase will offset an estimated \$474 million in state spending on TennCare and another \$6 million on CoverKids. (2) While these savings could help balance the budget in other areas, some of it will likely stay in the TennCare program to pay for any enrollment growth and a handful of one-time, targeted relief payments to TennCare providers.
- **K-12 Emergency Relief** – Tennessee has been allocated a total of \$323 million for K-12 education. The state received \$260 million from the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund - at least \$234 million of which goes to local school districts under an existing federal funding formula. (9) These funds are relatively flexible and can cover any costs that help school districts address the impact of COVID-19. The other \$64 million comes from the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund for use at the governor's discretion.

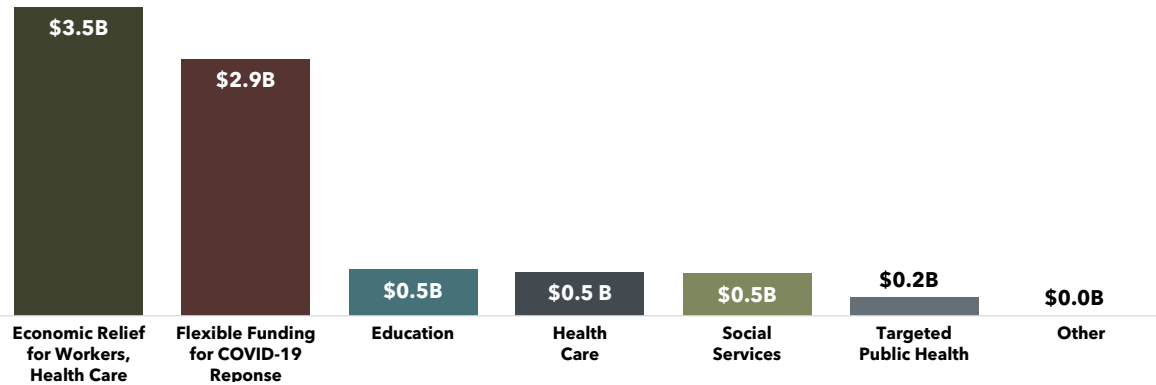
**The remaining \$1.2 billion in Tennessee's federal coronavirus funding is spread across dozens of targeted programs.** For example, the state has received a total of \$188 million from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for a number of specific public health efforts - including

support for local health departments. (20) Another \$170 million is going to public colleges and universities in Tennessee to provide financial aid to students, offset lost revenues, and pay for changes in instruction methods due to COVID-19. (35)

See the **Appendix** for a full listing of programs, categorizations, and sources.

### Figure 4. Federal Coronavirus Aid to Tennessee State Government Totals Over \$8 Billion

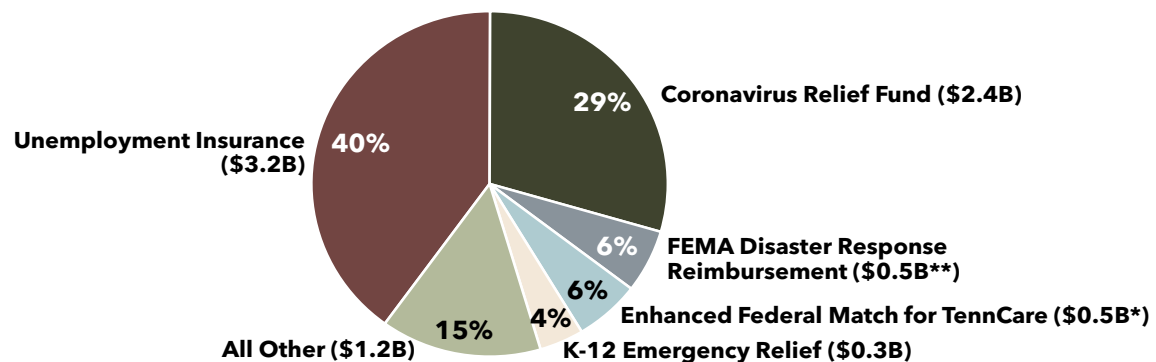
Estimated Federal Coronavirus Funding for Tennessee State Government by Purpose (2020)



Includes awards, reimbursements, match rates, and other federal funding mechanisms that are administered by, flow through, or benefit Tennessee state gov't. See the **Appendix** for categorizations and methods. Source: The Sycamore Institute's analysis of information from state and federal sources (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26)

### Figure 5. Unemployment Insurance and Flexible Relief Account for 69% of Federal Coronavirus Aid to TN State Government

Estimated Federal Coronavirus Funding for Tennessee State Government by Program (2020)



\*The enhanced TennCare match represents an estimate of additional federal funds through Sept 2020. \*\*FEMA disaster response reimbursements represent the state's estimate of FEMA's share of total eligible disaster relief expenses. Includes awards, reimbursements, match rates, and other federal funding mechanisms that are administered by, flow through, or benefit Tennessee state gov't. See the **Appendix** for categorizations and methods. Source: The Sycamore Institute's analysis of information from state and federal sources (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26)

## Tennessee's Plan for the Coronavirus Relief Fund

**Tennessee's \$2.6 billion allocation from the Coronavirus Relief Fund is the most flexible source of federal aid available to state policymakers.** The Fund – created by the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act – can pay for a variety of public health and economic purposes both directly and indirectly related to COVID-19. However, funding cannot support any expense the state budget already accounted for when the CARES Act passed on March 27, 2020. (4) As a result, nothing in [the FY 2020 budget passed in 2019](#) is eligible (The FY 2021 “preliminary budget” passed by the General Assembly in March wasn't signed into law until April.). (2)

**Legally, the governor has flexibility to allocate these and other new federal health and safety emergency funds without legislative approval.** Under the budget passed in March, the administration must update lawmakers quarterly on federal funding allocations for health and safety emergencies but does not need formal approval. (36) Giving this much latitude to the executive branch to allocate federal funds without advance, program-specific appropriations is unusual in Tennessee budget-making.

**The state currently has a tentative plan for at least \$1.9 billion – or 82% – of its Coronavirus Relief Fund allocation (Figure 6).** Governor Bill Lee established the 10-member Financial Stimulus Accountability Group to oversee the state's spending of the Relief Fund – with members from both the executive and legislative branches. (37) As of July 21, the group's plan for the Fund included the following actual and projected allocations:

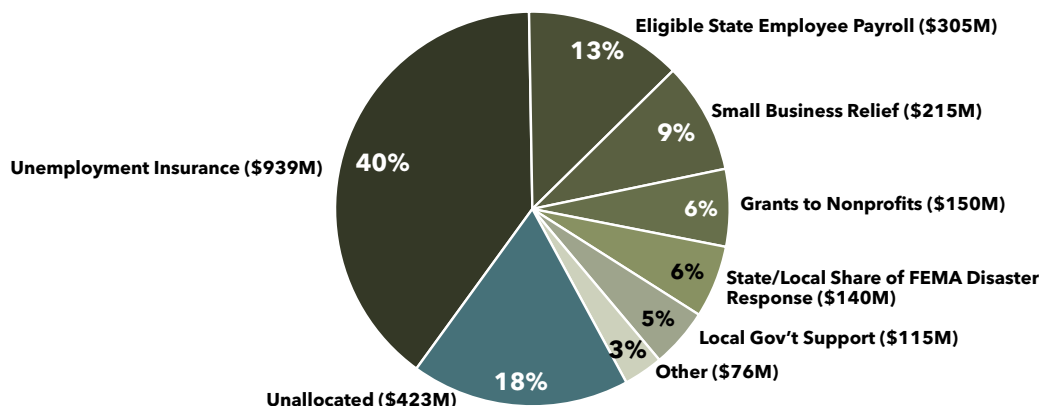
- **Unemployment Insurance** – Administration officials expected the historic spike in UI claims to shrink the state's [unemployment trust fund](#) below \$1 billion and trigger an increase in the employer taxes that fund it. Keeping the balance above \$1 billion throughout 2020 would require an estimated \$939 million while saving employers an estimated \$90 million in UI payroll taxes. The Lee administration used \$400 million from the Fund for UI benefits through June, and an additional \$539 million is expected through December. (2) (3)
- **Eligible State Employee Payroll** – \$305 million for the payroll expenses of state employees working on frontline health and safety or whose duties significantly shifted due to the pandemic. (2) (3) Because many of these are existing state employees whose work has been dedicated to COVID response, these dollars may help to alleviate some pressure caused by declining state revenues.
- **Small Business Relief** – \$215 million for distribution to as many as 28,000 small businesses that saw a drop in sales after being required to close or reduce operations due to Governor Lee's stay-at-home order. (2) (3) (38)
- **Nonprofit Support** – \$150 million to help nonprofit organizations in Tennessee address the health and economic effects of COVID-19. (39)
- **State/Local Share of FEMA Disaster Response** – \$140 million to pay the state and local governments' share of spending that is eligible for FEMA reimbursement. (2) (3)
- **Local Support** – \$115 million to help local governments cover their COVID-19 responses. (40)
- **Other Purposes** – \$76 million for other purposes, including the state's COVID-19 Unified Command and preparedness grants to 29 small and rural hospitals. (2) (3)

- **Unallocated** – \$423 million has not yet been allocated. The Lee administration is reviewing a number of other potential uses for these funds, including additional relief for agricultural and forestry producers, health care providers, school districts, and state higher education institutions. (2) (3) Earlier this year, the administration hoped Congress would expand the scope of the program to allow funds to make up for revenue losses. To date, that has not happened.

**Shifting federal guidance, multiple overlapping federal programs, and uncertainty have made it hard for states to finalize plans for their Coronavirus Relief Funds.** Since the CARES Act passed in March, federal officials have refined and expanded the list of eligible expenses multiple times - most recently on June 30. (41) (2) At the same time, more targeted federal funding has been provided across numerous programs for the same or similar purposes that must be carefully coordinated to avoid duplication. (42) (2) Meanwhile, there is still uncertainty around the trajectory of the pandemic, its impact on state revenues, and when and if Congress may pass another relief package.

### Figure 6. In Tennessee's Tentative Plan for \$2.4B Coronavirus Relief Fund, About 18% Remains Unallocated

Actual/Projected Allocations of Tennessee's \$2.4B Coronavirus Relief Fund (as of July 21, 2020)



Source: The Sycamore Institute's analysis of information from the State of Tennessee (2) (3) (40)

### How Federal Funds Impact the State Budget

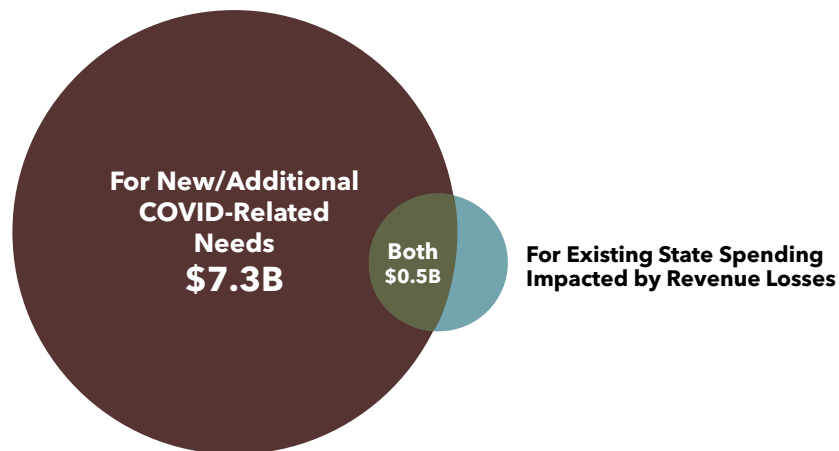
**During the Great Recession**, federal aid helped the state both respond to a surge in demand for certain programs and fill-in for at least some state revenue losses. Federal support helped with the usual recessionary uptick in demand for social services and unemployment. In addition, a boost in federal funding for programs like TennCare, transportation, and education helped keep the budget balanced without even deeper spending cuts than those that were made.

**This time, state government must use almost all its federal aid for new or additional needs arising from the pandemic and its economic fallout.** Only about 9% - or \$685 million - can go toward existing state spending if revenues fall short (**Figure 7**). That includes savings from the increased federal share of TennCare spending and some funding for higher education. The budget lawmakers passed in June for FYs 2020 and 2021 did not detail how these funds will impact spending from the state's own revenues.



## Figure 7. Tennessee State Government Must Use Over 90% of Its Federal Coronavirus Aid on New Spending

Estimated Federal Coronavirus Funding for Tennessee State Government by Purpose (2020)



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### Relief provided to businesses and individuals, however, could mitigate the state's revenue loss.

Supplemental UI benefits, PPP loans, and economic impact payments are all meant to help stabilize family finances and keep money flowing through the economy. Both [revenue collections](#) and recent consumer spending data suggest they may have had the intended effect. After nosediving in late March, Tennessee's consumer spending rebounded in mid-April amid record unemployment when supplemental UI and economic impact payments began. By early July, spending was up almost 2% from January - among the strongest growth in the nation. (43) (44) As several of these programs expire in the coming weeks, however, their impact will dissipate.

## Parting Words

**Rising COVID-19 case numbers will likely prolong the pandemic's economic effects and undermine these efforts to shore up household, business, and government finances.** The federal government ultimately spent \$2.4 trillion to buy time, and much of that time has already passed. The temporary aid described here was meant to stabilize the economy while social distancing measures helped quickly contain the virus. Most of the money has already been expended, yet many key pandemic metrics are moving in the wrong direction. The longer that continues, the more short- and long-term disruption our economy and state budget are likely to see.

**Congress is currently debating yet another aid package, but the relief we need most is a large and sustained decline in the spread of COVID-19.** More federal assistance is likely necessary in light of the current situation, but sooner or later, that flow of money will stop. Policymakers at all levels of government should consider how to best use any additional time bought by Congress to gain control of this pandemic.

*\* This report was updated on July 24, 2020 to refine the criteria for the Small Business Relief program.*



## THE SYCAMORE INSTITUTE

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## APPENDIX

We analyzed information from over two dozen state and federal sources to identify and estimate federal coronavirus funding allocated to entities within Tennessee. The analysis includes funding appropriated or authorized in the following federal legislation:

- Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (March 6, 2020)
- Families First Coronavirus Response Act (March 18, 2020)
- Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (March 27, 2020)
- Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (April 24, 2020)

See **Table A1** for a comprehensive listing of estimates by program and our categorizations.

### Note and Limitations

Our estimates are missing a handful of programs. Those that we were able to identify are noted in **Table A1**. For example, amounts are not included for any competitive grants that has not yet been awarded. It is unlikely that these would have made a substantial difference to overall totals and proportions.

Funds “allocated” to Tennessee state government include all awards, reimbursements, changes in match rates, and other federal funding mechanisms that are administered by, flow through, or benefit Tennessee state government. For example, the enhanced federal match rate for TennCare is not awarded to Tennessee. Instead, it reduces the share of TennCare costs that Tennessee must cover by 6.2 percentage points and increases by the same amount the amount paid by the federal government.

Not all funds allocated to Tennessee state government will be reflected in the state budget. For example, unemployment insurance benefit payments are accounted for outside of the annual budget.

**Table A1. Tennessee's Estimated Federal Coronavirus Relief by Purpose, Program, and Recipient**

(in millions)

Purpose/Program	Federal Agency	State Gov't	Local Gov'ts	Health Care Providers	Individuals	Businesses	Other	Grand Total	Sources
<b>Economic Relief for Households, Workers, &amp; Businesses</b>		<b>3,456</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>5,880</b>	<b>8,997</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>20,282</b>	
Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Loans	SBA	-	-	-	-	8,917	-	8,917	1
Economic Impact Payments	IRS	-	-	-	5,880	-	-	5,880	2
Unemployment Insurance	DOL	3,216	-	-	-	-	-	3,216	3
CARES Act Provider Relief Fund	HHS - CMS	-	-	1,660	-	-	-	1,660	4
<i>Initial \$30B General Distribution</i>		-	-	740	-	-	-	740	4
<i>\$10B for Rural Providers</i>		-	-	240	-	-	-	240	4
<i>\$1B for Rural Specialty Providers</i>		-	-	38	-	-	-	38	4
<i>First Round \$12B High-Impact Distribution</i>		-	-	35	-	-	-	35	4
<i>Second Round \$9B High-Impact Distribution</i>		-	-	28	-	-	-	28	4
<i>\$5B SNF Relief Fund</i>		-	-	93	-	-	-	93	4
<i>\$15B Medicaid/CHIP Providers</i>		Not Yet Distributed							4
<i>\$10B Safety Net Hospital Fund</i>		-	-	315	-	-	-	315	4
<i>\$3B Acute Care Hospital Distribution</i>		-	-	170	-	-	-	170	4
Transit - Urban Areas	DOT	-	164	-	-	-	-	164	5
Targeted Relief and Supplemental Payments to TennCare Providers	HHS - CMS	164	-	-	-	-	-	164	3
Airport Grants	DOT	5	-	-	-	-	124	129	3, 6
Coronavirus Food Assistance Program for Farmers	USDA	-	-	-	-	80	-	80	7
TennCare Provider Relief Payments	CMS								3
Transit - Rural Areas	DOT	66	-	-	-	-	-	66	8
Dislocated Worker Grants	DOL	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
Express Bridge Loan Pilot	SBA	Unavailable							
Economic Injury Disaster Loans	SBA	Unavailable							
Economic Development Administration Recovery Assistance	Commerce	Unavailable							9
<b>Flexible Funding to State &amp; Local Governments for COVID-19 Response</b>		<b>2,874</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,173</b>	
Coronavirus Relief Fund	Treasury	2,363	285	-	-	-	-	2,648	10
<i>Nashville-Davidson County</i>		-	121	-	-	-	-	121	10
<i>Memphis</i>		-	114	-	-	-	-	114	10
<i>Shelby County</i>		-	50	-	-	-	-	50	10
Disaster Response Fund (estimate)	FEMA	474	TBD	TBD	-	-	TBD	474	3
Community Development Block Grant	HUD	35	14	-	-	-	-	48	3, 11
Emergency Management Performance Grant Program - COVID Supplemental	FEMA	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	3, 12
<b>Education</b>		<b>516</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>593</b>	
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	Ed	260	-	-	-	-	-	260	3, 13
Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund	Ed	169	-	-	-	-	68	237	3, 14
Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund	Ed	64	-	-	-	-	-	64	3, 15

(in millions)

Purpose/Program	Federal Agency	State Gov't	Local Gov'ts	Health Care Providers	Individuals	Businesses	Other	Grand Total	Sources
Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund to HBCUs, Minority Serving, and SIP	Ed	23	-	-	-	-	8	30	3, 16
Hollings Manufacturing Extension Program	Ed	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Education Stabilization Fund Discretionary Grants	Ed	Not Yet Awarded							17
<b>Health Care</b>		<b>490</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>530</b>	
Increased Federal Medicaid Assistance for TennCare (estimate thru Q3 2020)	HHS - CMS	474	-	-	-	-	-	474	3
Health Center Program	HHS - HRSA	4	1	31	-	-	-	36	18
Increased Federal Medicaid Assistance for CoverKids (estimate thru Q3 2020)	HHS - CMS	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
Section 223 Demonstration Programs to Improve Community Mental Health Services	HHS - SAMHSA	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	18
Small Rural Hospital Improvement Grant Program	HHS - HRSA	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	18
Emergency Grants to Address Mental and Substance Use Disorders During COVID-19	HHS - SAMHSA	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	18
HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants	HHS - HRSA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	18
HIV Care Formula Grants	HHS - HRSA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	18
Grants to Provide Outpatient Early Intervention Services with Respect to HIV Disease	HHS - HRSA	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.2	0.5	18
HIV-Related Training and Technical Assistance	HHS - HRSA	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	18
Centers of Excellence	HHS - HRSA	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	18
Grants for New and Expanded Services Under the Health Center Program	HHS - HRSA	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	18
Area Health Education Centers	HHS - HRSA	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	18
PPHF Geriatric Education Centers	HHS - HRSA	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	18
Nurse Education, Practice Quality and Retention Grants	HHS - HRSA	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	18
Indian Self-Determination	HHS - IHS	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	18
<b>Housing, Nutrition, &amp; Social Services</b>		<b>473</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>506</b>	
Additional SNAP Funding (estimate thru July)	USDA	172	-	-	-	-	-	172	19
Child Care and Development Block Grant	HHS - ACF	82	-	-	-	-	-	82	18
USDA Child Nutrition	USDA	76	-	-	-	-	-	76	3
Homeless Assistance - Emergency Solutions Grants	HUD	34	21	-	-	-	-	54	3, 11
Community Services Block Grant	HHS - ACF	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	18
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	HHS - ACF	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
Child and Adult Food Care Program	USDA	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	3
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	HHS - ACL	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	18
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	HUD	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	3
Summer Food Program	USDA	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	3
Increased Federal Medicaid Assistance for DCS (estimate thru Q3 2020)	HHS - CMS	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	3
Emergency Food Assistance Program	USDA	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	25
Head Start	HHS - ACF	0.1	1	-	-	-	4	5	18
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part B, Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers	HHS - ACL	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	18

(in millions)

Purpose/Program	Federal Agency	State Gov't	Local Gov'ts	Health Care Providers	Individuals	Businesses	Other	Grand Total	Sources
Emergency Food and Shelter National Program (CARES)	FEMA	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	24
National Family Caregiver Support, Title III, Part E	HHS - ACL	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	18
ACL Centers for Independent Living	HHS - ACL	-	-	0.3	-	-	1	2	18
Special Programs for the Aging, Title IV, and Title II, Discretionary Projects	HHS - ACL	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	18
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	HHS - ACF	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	18
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)	HUD	0.2	1	-	-	-	-	1	11
Family Violence Prevention and Services/Domestic Violence Shelter and Supportive Services	HHS - ACF	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	18
Special Programs for the Aging, Title VII, Chapter 2, Long Term Care Ombudsman Services for Older Individuals	HHS - ACL	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	18
Basic Center Grant	HHS - ACF	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	18
Family Violence Prevention and Services/State Domestic Violence Coalitions	HHS - ACF	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	18
Coordinated Services/Access to Research for Women, Infants, Children, and Youth	HHS - HRSA	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.1	18
Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	HHS - ACF	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	18
Education/Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway and Homeless Youth	HHS - ACF	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	18
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunities	HUD	Unavailable							11
Project-Based Rental Assistance	HUD	Unavailable							11
Housing for the Elderly	HUD	Unavailable							11
Housing for Persons with Disabilities	HUD	Unavailable							11
Public Housing Operating Fund	HUD	Unavailable							11
Additional WIC Funding	USDA	Unavailable							26
<b>Targeted Public Health</b>		<b>213</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>255</b>	
Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC)	HHS - CDC	168	-	-	-	-	-	168	18
Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding Program for Prisons & Jails	DOJ	14	7	-	-	-	-	21	3, 23
Allergy and Infectious Diseases Research	HHS - NIH	-	-	4	-	-	11	15	18
Cooperative Agreement for Emergency Response: Public Health Crisis Response	HHS - CDC	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	18
Coverage of COVID-19 Testing Costs for Uninsured thru TennCare	HHS - CMS	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	3
National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program	HHS	3	-	-	-	-	4	6	18
Reimbursement for COVID Treatment for the Uninsured	HHS - HRSA	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	20
Reimbursement for COVID Testing for the Uninsured	HHS - HRSA	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	20
Tribal Public Health Capacity Building and Quality Improvement Umbrella Cooperative Agreement	HHS - CDC	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	18
Emerging Infections Programs	HHS - CDC	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	18
Immunization Cooperative Agreements	HHS - CDC	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	18
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	HHS - NIH	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	18
Global AIDS	HHS - CDC	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	18
Immunization Improvement Projects	HHS - CDC	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	18
RAPID grants	NSF	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3



(in millions)

Purpose/Program	Federal Agency	State Gov't	Local Gov'ts	Health Care Providers	Individuals	Businesses	Other	Grand Total	Sources
Prevention through Immunization and Control of Respiratory and Related Diseases	HHS - CDC	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	18
Improving Student Health	HHS - CDC	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	
Injury Prevention and Control Research and Programs	HHS - CDC	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.4	18
Activities to Support State, Tribal, Local and Territorial (STLT) Health Dept. Response to Public Health or Healthcare Crises	HHS - CDC	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	18
Poison Center Support and Enhancement Grant	HHS - HRSA	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	18
Hazardous Waste Worker Health and Safety Training	HHS - NIH	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	18
<b>Other Purposes</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	
Election Security Grants	EAC	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	22
Library Services and Technology Assistance	IMLS	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Grants for Arts and Humanities	NEH	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Assistance to Firefighters - COVID Supplemental Awards	FEMA	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	21
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$8,033</b>	<b>\$495</b>	<b>\$1,709</b>	<b>\$5,880</b>	<b>\$8,997</b>	<b>\$234</b>	<b>\$25,348</b>	

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