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<b>Chart</b>		<b>Resource</b>
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**COVID-19 Federal Actions**  
**Chart No. 1**

Date	Action	Purpose
03/06/2020	Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (CPRSAA)	<p>The CPRSAA (H.R. 6074), appropriates \$8.3 billion for various COVID-19-related activities, including \$6.2 billion for the U.S Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). These HHS funds are less for individual testing and treatment (which are addressed in a second federal package, the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, discussed below) and more for public health infrastructure—lab capacity, staffing, surveillance (the systematic collection and analysis of health-related data), epidemiology (which, in this context, refers to assessments of near- and long-term COVID-19 health outcomes to guide decision making), medication and vaccination development and purchase, medical supplies, and health provider training. In addition, this new law waives restrictions on billing for telehealth services provided to Medicare beneficiaries.</p> <p>The CDC is receiving \$2.2 billion of the HHS total, of which \$950 million is for grants to and cooperative agreements with states, localities, tribes, and territories. The CDC must allocate at least \$475 million of the \$950 million within 30 days based on states’ and localities’ existing CDC grant amounts. The COVID-19 grants and cooperative agreements will support a variety of public health preparation and response activities, including surveillance, epidemiology, increased lab capacity, infection control, communications, and mitigation efforts. This particular funding cannot be used for research or clinical care.</p> <p><b>Louisiana is receiving at least \$7.8 Million from the CDC under the CPRSAA.</b></p>

**COVID-19 Federal Actions**  
**Chart No. 1**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
03/18/2020	Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA)	<p>The FFCRA (H.R. 6201), includes additional actions and federal funding to address the COVID-19 outbreak including free coronavirus testing, food assistance and medical services budget increases.</p> <p>The FFCRA includes two health-related items (1) a temporary increase to the federal share of cost in Medicaid and (2) provisions to require universal coverage of COVID-19 testing without cost sharing. The FFCRA also includes provisions regarding state administered nutrition programs.</p> <p>The FFCRA also includes the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act and the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act. These two acts provides for broad changes for employers regarding paid sick leave, paid family and medical leave along with tax credits for the paid leave, and an expansion of unemployment insurance.</p>
03/24/2020	<p>President approves Governor Edward’s request for a major disaster declaration in Louisiana activating the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act).</p> <p>Note: on March 13, 2020, the President declared a national public health emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic for the entire country.</p>	<p>With this major disaster declaration, federal emergency aid has been made available for the state of Louisiana to supplement the state, tribes, and eligible local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis for emergency protective measures, including direct federal assistance under the Public Assistance (PA) program, for all areas affected by COVID-19 pandemic beginning on January 20, 2020, and continuing under the Stafford Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State and local governments are eligible to receive reimbursement from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for costs associated with measures taken before, during, and immediately after the COVID-19 emergency to save lives and to protect public health and safety.</li> </ul>

**COVID-19 Federal Actions  
Chart No. 1**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reimbursement is currently 75/25 cost share (i.e., state/local governments must provide 25% matching funds; Federal government covers 75%).</li> <li>• Must comply with Federal procurement rules (2 CFR Part 200).</li> <li>• Funds are administered through GOHSEP Contact GOHSEP at 225.925.7500 or gohsep.la.gov for assistance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Initial funding to Louisiana is \$850 million.</b></p>
03/27/20	Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES) Act	<p>The CARES Act (H.R. 748) appropriates over \$2 trillion for COVID-19-related activities and related financial relief. Among these activities are:</p> <p>(1) The CARES Act creates the Coronavirus Relief Fund, which allocates \$150 billion to state and local governments to assist in expenses associated with the COVID-19 outbreak.</p> <p><b>Louisiana will receive \$1.8 Billion in these funds.</b></p> <p>(2) The health-related provisions of the CARES Act include provisions that provide funding for public health infrastructure, hospitals and other health care providers, and behavioral health services, and make changes to private health insurance coverage for COVID-19 testing and equipment.</p>

**COVID-19 Federal Actions  
Chart No. 1**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
		<p><b>CDC CARES Act funding for state and local governments includes at least \$8.6 Million for Louisiana</b></p> <p>(3) The CARES Act also allocates \$3.064 billion to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to help low-income families. HUD funds will be awarded quickly using existing grant formulas and with new guidance to cut red tape so grantees can quickly help their communities.</p> <p><b>HUD is making a total of \$45,686,694 in grants to Louisiana through its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs.</b></p> <p>(4) The CARES Act enhances unemployment benefits.</p> <p>(5) The CARES Act, through the Federal Reserve (the “Fed”), establishes a <b>new lending facility</b>. The “Municipal Liquidity Facility” (the "MLF") will offer up to \$500 billion in direct lending to state and local governments. Proceeds may be used to help manage the cash flow impact of income tax deferrals resulting from an extension of income tax filing deadlines, potential reductions of tax and other revenues or increases in expenses related to or resulting from the pandemic, and requirements for the payment of principal and interest on outstanding obligations. The MLF will make loans through September 30, 2020, unless it is extended. The Fed will issue further guidelines. The State of Louisiana is qualified to be an “Eligible Issuer” and may receive this loan and then use the proceeds to make similar secondary loans to smaller governmental units within the State that would not otherwise qualify to be Eligible Issuer.</p>

**State and Local Governments COVID-19 Related Federal Funding**

**Chart No. 2**

Source of Law	Source of Funds	Louisiana	Requirements
<p><b>The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act</b></p>	<p>The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created with \$150 billion in funds appropriated to it. These funds will be split among state and local governments to assist in expenses associated with the COVID-19 outbreak. Each state’s share is based on population.</p>	<p>State of Louisiana will receive \$1.8 billion from this Fund.</p> <p>Louisiana does not have any local governments that qualify for direct funding. Therefore, the State will receive the total amount and the Legislature will appropriate 45% to local governments. How this appropriation will be done is still undetermined.</p>	<p>The CARES Act requires that the payments from the Fund only be used to cover expenses that --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19);</li> <li>(2) were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020 (the date of enactment of the CARES Act) for the State or government; and</li> <li>(3) were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020.</li> </ul> <p>On May 4, 2020, the US Treasury issued the following guidance on the determination on whether payroll expenses for public health or public safety employees satisfy the “substantially dedicated” condition:</p> <p>“The Fund is designed to provide ready funding to address unforeseen financial needs and risks created by the COVID-19 public health emergency. For this reason, and as a matter of administrative convenience in light of the emergency nature of this program, a State, territorial, local, or Tribal government may <u>presume</u> that payroll costs for public health and public safety employees are payments for services substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency, unless the chief executive (or equivalent) of the relevant government determines that specific circumstances indicate otherwise.”</p>



## State and Local Governments COVID-19 Related Federal Funding

### Chart No. 2

<p><b>The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act).</b></p>	<p>The Disaster Relief Fund (DRF). Currently, the DRF has a total of about \$87 billion in funding. This includes \$45 billion specifically for COVID-19 related costs appropriated to the DRF by the CARES Act.</p>	<p>\$850 million (initial funding)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State and local governments are eligible to receive reimbursement from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for costs associated with measures taken before, during, and immediately after the COVID-19 emergency to save lives and to protect public health and safety.</li> <li>• Reimbursement is currently 75/25 cost share (i.e., state/local governments must provide 25% matching funds; Federal government covers 75%).</li> <li>• Must comply with Federal procurement rules (2 CFR Part 200).</li> <li>• Funds are administered through GOHSEP Contact GOHSEP at 225.925.7500 or gohsep.la.gov for assistance</li> </ul>
<p><b>CARES Act</b></p>	<p>The CARES Act, through the Federal Reserve (the “Fed”), establishes a <b>new lending facility</b>: The “Municipal Liquidity Facility” (the "MLF") that will offer up to \$500 billion in direct lending to state and local governments.</p>	<p>The State of Louisiana and, as of April 27, 2020, the City of New Orleans are qualified to be an “Eligible Issuer” and may receive this loan and then use the proceeds to make similar secondary loans to smaller governmental units within the State or City that would not otherwise qualify to be Eligible Issuers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proceeds may be used to help manage the cash flow impact of income tax deferrals resulting from an extension of income tax filing deadlines, potential reductions of tax and other revenues or increases in expenses related to or resulting from the pandemic, and requirements for the payment of principal and interest on outstanding obligations.</li> <li>• Eligible Notes: The MLF will purchase tax and revenue anticipation notes (TRANS), bond anticipation notes (BANs), and similar notes having a term of two years or less. Typical legal opinions and disclosures will be required.</li> <li>• Eligible Issuers: The MLF will make loans directly to states, to counties with at least two million residents, and to cities with at least one million residents. Importantly these larger issuers may then use the loan proceeds to support, through similar, secondary, loans, smaller governmental units that</li> </ul>

**State and Local Governments COVID-19 Related Federal Funding**

**Chart No. 2**

			<p>would not otherwise qualify as Eligible Issuers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Limit:</b> The limit for any Eligible Issuer is 20% of general revenue and utility revenue for fiscal year 2017. However, issuers may ask to exceed this limit in order to assist smaller political subdivisions and instrumentalities.</li><li>• <b>Pricing/Interest Rate:</b> Pricing will be based on Eligible Issuer's bond rating at the time of purchase.</li><li>• <b>Origination Fee:</b> The Eligible Issuer must pay to the MLF an origination fee of 0.1% of the principal amount of the loan, but the origination fee may be paid from the loan proceeds.</li><li>• <b>The MLF will make loans through September 30, 2020, unless it is extended.</b></li><li>• <b>The Fed will issue further guidelines.</b></li></ul>
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**The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act Funding (H.R. 748)**

**CHART No. 3**

Funding Agency	Purpose	Amount	Requirements/ Administration
<p><b>Treasury – The Coronavirus Relief Fund</b></p> <p><b>Pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriation Act (2021) (signed December 27, 2020), the original deadline for “expenses incurred” was extended from December 31, 2020 to December 31, 2021.</b></p>	<p>The Coronavirus Relief Fund was created with \$150 billion in funds appropriated to it. These funds will be split among state and local governments to assist in expenses associated with the COVID-19 outbreak. Each state’s share is based on population.</p>	<p>State of Louisiana will receive \$1.8 billion from this Fund.</p> <p>Louisiana does not have any local governments that qualify for direct funding. Therefore, the State will receive the total amount and the Legislature will appropriate 45% to local governments. How this appropriation will be done is still undetermined.</p>	<p>The CARES Act requires that the payments from the Fund only be used to cover expenses that --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19);</li> <li>(2) were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020 (the date of enactment of the CARES Act) for the State or government; and</li> <li>(3) were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 31, 2021.</li> </ul> <p>On May 4, 2020, the US Treasury issued the following guidance on the determination on whether payroll expenses for public health or public safety employees satisfy the “substantially dedicated” condition:</p> <p>“The Fund is designed to provide ready funding to address unforeseen financial needs and risks created by the COVID-19 public health emergency. For this reason, and as a matter of administrative convenience in light of the emergency nature of this program, a State, territorial, local, or Tribal government may <u>presume</u> that payroll costs for public health and public safety employees are payments for services substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency, unless the chief executive (or equivalent) of the relevant government determines that specific circumstances indicate otherwise.”</p>

**The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act Funding (H.R. 748)**

**CHART No. 3**

<p><b>The Federal Reserve (the “Fed”)</b></p>	<p>The CARES Act, through the Fed, establishes a <b>new lending facility</b>: The “Municipal Liquidity Facility” (the "MLF") that will offer up to \$500 billion in direct lending to state and local governments.</p>	<p>The State of Louisiana and, as of April 27, 2020, the City of New Orleans are qualified to be an “Eligible Issuer” and may receive this loan and then use the proceeds to make similar secondary loans to smaller governmental units within the State or City that would not otherwise qualify to be Eligible Issuers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proceeds may be used to help manage the cash flow impact of income tax deferrals resulting from an extension of income tax filing deadlines, potential reductions of tax and other revenues or increases in expenses related to or resulting from the pandemic, and requirements for the payment of principal and interest on outstanding obligations.</li> <li>• Eligible Notes: The MLF will purchase tax and revenue anticipation notes (TRANS), bond anticipation notes (BANs), and similar notes having a term of two years or less. Typical legal opinions and disclosures will be required.</li> <li>• Eligible Issuers: The MLF will make loans directly to states, to counties with at least two million residents, and to cities with at least one million residents. Importantly these larger issuers may then use the loan proceeds to support, through similar, secondary, loans, smaller governmental units that would not otherwise qualify as Eligible Issuers.</li> <li>• Limit: The limit for any Eligible Issuer is 20% of general revenue and utility revenue for fiscal year 2017. However, issuers may ask to exceed this limit in order to assist smaller political subdivisions and instrumentalities.</li> </ul>
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**The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act Funding (H.R. 748)**

**CHART No. 3**

Funding Agency	Purpose	Amount	Requirements/ Administration
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pricing/Interest Rate: Pricing will be based on Eligible Issuer's bond rating at the time of purchase.</li> <li>• Origination Fee: The Eligible Issuer must pay to the MLF an origination fee of 0.1% of the principal amount of the loan, but the origination fee may be paid from the loan proceeds.</li> <li>• The MLF will make loans through September 30, 2020, unless it is extended.</li> </ul>

**The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act Funding (H.R. 748)**

**CHART No. 3**

Funding Agency	Purpose	Amount	Requirements/ Administration
<p><b>Center for Disease Control (CDC)</b></p>	<p>The Act provides the CDC with an additional \$4.3 billion, available until September 30, 2024. (Previous federal action—enactment of Coronavirus Preparedness Response and Supplemental Appropriations Act (CPRSAA)*—provided the CDC with \$2.2 billion.) About one-third of the CARES Act additional CDC funding (\$1.5 billion) is for grants to and cooperative agreements with states, localities, tribes, and territories. This funding will support a variety of public health preparation and response activities, including surveillance, epidemiology, increased lab capacity, infection control, communications, and mitigation efforts.</p> <p>*The CPRSAA funding to the CDC is for public health preparation and response activities, including surveillance, epidemiology, increased lab capacity, infection control, communications, and mitigation efforts. This particular funding cannot be used for research or clinical care.</p>	<p>State of Louisiana will receive at least \$8.6 million from the CDC CARES Act grant. This funding is in addition to the \$7.8 million from the CDC CPRSAA funding.</p> <p>As with the CPRSAA funding, this funding will support a variety of public health preparation and response activities, including surveillance, epidemiology, increased lab capacity, infection control, communications, and mitigation efforts</p>	<p>Funds will go to LDH, who will then allocate a portion (typically 70%) to local health jurisdictions.</p>

**The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act Funding (H.R. 748)**

**CHART No. 3**

Funding Agency	Purpose	Amount	Requirements/ Administration
<p><b>US Dept. of Health &amp; Human Services (HHS)</b></p>	<p>The CARES Act makes available \$100 billion in funding nationwide for hospitals and other health care providers that provide diagnosis, testing, or care for individuals who have COVID-19 or are suspected of having COVID-19. This funding may be used for a variety of purposes, such as leasing properties, setting up temporary structures for treatment activities, retrofitting facilities, purchasing medical supplies and equipment, and bringing on and training additional health care workers. The funding also may be used to offset lost revenues resulting from the COVID-19 outbreak, such as those associated with hospitals cancelling elective procedures to free up capacity to address the COVID-19 outbreak.</p>	<p>The portion of this funding that will be provided to Louisiana hospitals and health care providers is unknown at this time.</p>	<p>To receive funding, hospitals and other health care providers will need to submit applications to the Federal Government justifying their need for funds. However, details about how the Federal Government will evaluate applications and allocate funding have not yet been announced.</p>

**The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act Funding (H.R. 748)**

**CHART No. 3**

Funding Agency	Purpose	Amount	Requirements/ Administration
HHS	A significant portion of health center funding comprises grants from the Federal Government. This federal grant funding was set to expire in May 2020. The CARES Act extends this funding through November 2020. The CARES Act also provides an additional \$1.32 billion nationwide for health centers for the prevention, detection, and treatment of COVID-19. This amount is on top of \$100 million in federal funding nationwide that was provided by the FFCRA.	Louisiana will receive \$10.7 million in these funds.	
HHS	The CARES Act includes \$425 million to Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) for mental health and substance use programs to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak, most of which is available as grant funding for states or local entities.	The portion of this funding that will be provided to Louisiana hospitals and health care providers is unknown at this time.	



The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act Funding (H.R. 748)

CHART No. 3

<p><b>US Dept. of Labor</b></p>	<p>The CARES Act creates emergency programs to increase and expand unemployment insurance (UI) benefits available to workers, including individuals who are unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable to work due to COVID-19.</p> <p>(1) <b>Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (“FPUC”)</b> provides for an extra \$600 weekly payment, in addition to the weekly benefit amount an eligible employee otherwise receives under state law;</p> <p>(2) <b>Pandemic Unemployment Emergency Compensation (“PUEC”)</b> increases the maximum number of weeks an individual may receive benefits by adding an additional 13 weeks; and</p> <p>(3) <b>Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (“PUA”)</b> expands coverage to certain workers who traditionally are not eligible for unemployment benefits under state law, such as individuals who are self-employed, independent contractors, have limited work history, or who have exhausted all rights to regular or extended unemployment benefits, among others. This is particularly important for those who work in the gig economy, who work largely as independent contractors and freelancers.</p>	<p>The amount Louisiana receives will be dependent on the amount of claims.</p>	<p>These new benefits are funded at the federal level, but will be administered by the states.</p> <p>The Act also provides New UI Administration Funding to states to assist in the administration of these new emergency programs/UI benefits. This funding will be made available to states in two parts. Half will be made available within 60 days to states that follow certain best practices in administering UI benefits. How the DOL will enforce these administrative standards currently is unclear. The remaining funds would be made available to states with increased UI claims. Specifically, funds will be available once quarterly UI claims exceed the number of claims in the same quarter of the previous year by 10 percent or more. Additionally, to receive the second round of funding, the state will need to take actions intended to expand access to UI benefits for workers affected by COVID-19, such as (1) temporarily waiving work search requirement, (2) temporarily waiving the seven-day waiting time, and (3) changing its calculation for the employer experience rating to exclude from the calculation UI claims related to COVID-19. (The Governor has already taken these actions, waiving the work search requirement and the seven-day waiting time requirement and changing the UI calculation. See JBE 2020-27.)</p>
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**The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act Funding (H.R. 748)**

**CHART No. 3**

Funding Agency	Purpose	Amount	Requirements/ Administration
	Notably, individuals who (i) can telework for pay, or (ii) are receiving paid sick leave or other paid leave benefits, are not eligible to receive PUA benefits.		

**The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act Funding (H.R. 748)**

**CHART No. 3**

<p><b>US Dept. of Education (DOE)</b></p>	<p>The Act creates the Educational Stabilization Fund and allocates \$30.1 billion for higher education and public schools (K-12) to provide flexibilities to best meet the needs of students and educators during the COVID-19 national emergency.</p> <p>The funds will be distributed by the DOE in three separate pools: (1) funds to higher education; (2) funds to K-12; and (3) grants to governors.</p> <p>\$12 billion will be distributed to colleges and universities. \$6.28 billion of that funding must be made available as cash grants for students whose educations were disrupted by COVID-19.</p> <p>\$13. 2 billion will be distributed to states for public schools to allow schools to repurpose existing K-12 education funds for technology infrastructure and teacher training on distance learning, among other flexibilities to move resources to areas of highest need during the national emergency.</p> <p>\$2.953 billion will be allocated as grants to governors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Louisiana will receive \$287 million for K-12 programs. LADOE must direct \$260 million of these funds to local school systems.</li> <li>• \$147.1 million to Louisiana colleges and universities:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baton Rouge Community College- \$6.4M</li> <li>Centenary College - \$608,956</li> <li>Central Louisiana Tech Community College – \$1.5M</li> <li>Delgado Community College - \$ 11.3M</li> <li>Louisiana Academy of Beauty – \$83,167</li> <li>Louisiana College- \$1.1M</li> <li>Louisiana Culinary Institute - \$103,694</li> <li>Louisiana Delta Community College -\$2.9M</li> <li>LSU -\$18.9M</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• K-12 funds are distributed to the states in the same proportion each state receives under Part A of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965 in the most recent fiscal year.</li> <li>• Higher Education funds will be disbursed by the DOE directly to institutions through the Title IV distribution system. The DOE uses the formula in the bill to calculate the awards, which is largely based on the number of full-time enrollment of Pell grant students &amp; the number of full time enrollment of non-Pell grant students. (Additionally, 7.5% of the fund (\$1.047 billion) is reserved for HBCUs).</li> <li>• Grants to governors: the governor's must file an application to the DOE Secretary to receive these funds. They may be used to support the state's K-12 schools and colleges and universities based on need. These funds are not restricted to public institutions within the state. The amount allocated is based on the following formula: (1) 60 percent on the basis of their relative population of individuals aged 5 through 24. (2) 40 percent on the basis of their relative number of children counted under section 1124(c) of the ESEA. Funds not used by a governor must be returned to the DOE 1 year after receipt, and the monies will be reallocated to a state in need.</li> </ul>
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The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act Funding (H.R. 748)

CHART No. 3

Funding Agency	Purpose	Amount	Requirements/ Administration
		LSU (Alexandria) -\$1.9M LSU (Eunice) - \$2M LSU Health & Sciences Center - \$1.3M LSU Health & Sciences Center (Shreveport) - \$316,992 LSU (Shreveport) - \$1.8M Louisiana Tech - \$7M Loyola - \$2.9M McNeese - \$5.5M Northwest Louisiana Tech -\$1.2M Northwestern State University \$5.6M Southeastern Louisiana University, \$10.6M Southern University -\$9.4M SUNO - \$2.5M Southern (Shreveport) -- \$2.6M Tulane - \$5.6M	

**The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act Funding (H.R. 748)**

**CHART No. 3**

Funding Agency	Purpose	Amount	Requirements/ Administration
		University of Louisiana at Lafayette- \$12.7M  University of Louisiana (Monroe) \$5.8M  University of Holy Cross - \$708,685  UNO - \$5M  Xavier - \$3.2M	

**The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act Funding (H.R. 748)**

**CHART No. 3**

Funding Agency	Purpose	Amount	Requirements/ Administration
<p><b>Small Business Administration (SBA)</b></p>	<p>The Act allocates \$350 billion for the SBA to establish the Payroll Protection Program (PPP), which is designed to provide a direct incentive for small businesses to keep their workers on the payroll.</p> <p>*This is a separate from the Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) program also being administered by the SBA that is funded through the CPRSAA in the amount of \$20 million. The EIDL Provides economic support to small businesses to help overcome the temporary loss of revenue they are experiencing as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	<p>Businesses can receive loans up to \$10 million per business. These loans become forgivable if a certain percentage of the proceeds are used to maintain pre-COVID-19 employment levels.</p>	<p>Businesses apply for the PPP loans through any existing SBA 7(a) lender or through any federally insured depository institution, federally insured credit union, and Farm Credit System institution that is participating. Other regulated lenders will be available to make these loans once they are approved and enrolled in the program.</p> <p>The following entities affected by Coronavirus (COVID-19) may be eligible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Any small business concern that meets SBA’s size standards (either the industry based sized standard or the alternative size standard)</li> <li>○ Any business, 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, 501(c)(19) veterans organization, or Tribal business concern (sec. 31(b)(2)(C) of the Small Business Act) that meets the SBA size requirements</li> <li>○ Any business with a NAICS Code that begins with 72 (Accommodations and Food Services) that has more than one physical location and employs less than 500 per location; and</li> <li>○ Sole proprietors, independent contractors, and self-employed persons</li> </ul> <p>Faith-based organizations, including houses of worship, are eligible to receive SBA loans under the PPP and EIDL programs.</p>

**The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act Funding (H.R. 748)**

**CHART No. 3**

Funding Agency	Purpose	Amount	Requirements/ Administration
<b>US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</b>	The CARES Act provides supplemental funds as follows: \$2 billion in Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), \$1 billion in Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), and \$53.7 million in Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) formula funds as well as \$10 million for HOPWA competitive grants.	HUD is allocating \$45,686,694 in grants to Louisiana through its CDBG, ESG, and HOPWA programs.	See HUD chart below for apportionment in Louisiana.

CHART No. 3

NAME	CDBG20-COVID Recovery	ESG20-COVID Recovery	HOPWA20-COVID Recovery
Alexandria	\$248,812.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Baton Rouge	\$1,932,038.00	\$955,859.00	\$370,057.00
Bossier City	\$317,112.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Houma-Terrebonne	\$564,639.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Kenner	\$287,193.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Lafayette	\$852,935.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Lake Charles	\$394,989.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Monroe	\$436,363.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
New Orleans	\$7,667,342.00	\$3,818,324.00	\$558,821.00
Shreveport	\$1,147,831.00	\$564,476.00	\$0.00
Slidell	\$104,599.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Thibodaux	\$91,827.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Jefferson Parish	\$1,539,468.00	\$756,079.00	\$0.00
St. Tammany Parish	\$703,190.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Louisiana Nonentitlement	\$13,443,720.00	\$8,608,217.00	\$322,803.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$29,732,058.00</b>	<b>\$14,702,955.00</b>	<b>\$1,251,681.00</b>

HUD COVID-19 Funding for Louisiana (Source: HUD)



**SBA COVID-19 Related Programs**  
**Chart No. 4**

Program	Source of Funds	Purpose	Requirements
Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL)	Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (CPRSAA) allocates \$20 million to the SBA to establish the EIDL program.	<p>Provides economic support to small businesses to help overcome the temporary loss of revenue they are experiencing as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>EIDL advance funds will be made available within days of a successful application, and this loan advance will not have to be repaid.</p>	<p>This EIDL program is for any small business with less than 500 employees (including sole proprietorships, independent contractors and self-employed persons), private non-profit organization or 501(c)(19) veterans organizations affected by COVID-19.</p> <p>Faith-based organizations, including houses of worship, are eligible to receive SBA loans under EIDL program.</p>
Payroll Protection Program (PPP)	<p>Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES) Act allocates \$350 billion for the SBA to establish the PPP.</p> <p>The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 added \$7.25 billion in available PPP funding.</p>	<p>Designed to provide a direct incentive for small businesses to keep their workers on the payroll by providing loans of up to \$10 million per business.</p> <p>The PPP was amended by the PPP Flexibility Act on June 5, 2020. As amended, the SBA will forgive loans if 60% of the loan proceeds are used for payroll expenses and up to 40% are used for payroll, rent, mortgage interest, or</p>	<p>Businesses apply for the PPP loans through any existing SBA 7(a) lender or through any federally insured depository institution, federally insured credit union, and Farm Credit System institution that is participating. Other regulated lenders will be available to make these loans once they are approved and enrolled in the program.</p> <p>The following entities affected by COVID-19 may be eligible:</p>

**SBA COVID-19 Related Programs**  
**Chart No. 4**

Program	Source of Funds	Purpose	Requirements
		<p>utilities. With the Amendment, borrowers now have 24 weeks, or until December 31, 2020, to restore their workforce to COVID-19 levels, rather than the original 8 weeks, or until June 30, 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Any small business concern that meets SBA’s size standards (either the industry based sized standard or the alternative size standard)</li> <li>○ Any business, 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, 501(c)(19)* veterans organization, or Tribal business concern (sec. 31(b)(2)(C) of the Small Business Act) that meets the SBA size requirements. *The American Rescue Plan Act extends PPP eligibility to virtually all 501(c) organizations. The only ones not eligible are 501(c)(4) social welfare organizations and 501(c)(7) social clubs;</li> <li>○ Any business with a NAICS Code that begins with 72 (Accommodations and Food Services) that has more than one physical location and employs less than 500 per location; and</li> <li>○ Sole proprietors, independent contractors, and self-employed persons</li> </ul> <p>Faith-based organizations, including houses of worship, are eligible to receive SBA loans under the PPP program.</p>

**SBA COVID-19 Related Programs**  
**Chart No. 4**

<b>Summary</b>		
	<b>EIDL</b>	<b>PPP as amended by PPP Flexibility Act (June 5, 2020)</b>
<b>Apply</b>	SBA.gov/disaster	Local bank
<b>Allows</b>	Employee retention credit	Forgiveness
<b>Maximum</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up to \$2 million tied to business economic injury from COVID-19</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.5x average monthly payroll plus balance of existing EIDL loan</li> <li>• \$10 million cap</li> </ul>
<b>Interest rate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 501(c)(3) –2.75%</li> <li>• Businesses – 3.75%</li> </ul>	1.0%
<b>Terms</b>	Extendable up to 30 years	5 years
<b>Payment Deferral</b>	Can be deferred up to 1 year	Automatic 6 month deferral from date borrower is told amount of loan forgiveness.

**The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) Emergency Paid Leave Provisions (H.R. 6201)**  
**Chart No. 5**

Act	Application	Provisions	Use	Reimbursement
<p><b>Emergency Paid Sick Leave (EPSL) Act requires paid sick leave for the coronavirus pandemic starting April 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.*</b></p> <p><b>* Pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriation Act (2021) even though the FFCRA paid leave benefits are no longer mandatory after December 31, 2020, employers may voluntarily continue to provide the paid leave benefit with the option of claiming the payroll tax credit until March 31, 2021. This date was extended to September 30, 2021 by the American Rescue Plan Act (2021).</b></p>	<p>The EPSL applies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employers with fewer than 500 employees</li> <li><b>Federal, state and government employers</b>, except that the Office of Management and Budget has authority to exclude for good cause certain federal Executive Branch employees.</li> <li>Employers of health care providers and emergency responders can opt out of the Act.</li> <li>The US Department of Labor (DOL) may exempt small businesses with less than 50 employees from providing leave to care for a child whose school is closed or whose child care provider is unavailable, when doing so would jeopardize the viability of the business as a going concern.</li> <li>DOL has issued regulations that exempt certain health care providers and emergency responders.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Paid Sick Leave</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80 hours of job protected paid sick leave for full time employees.</li> <li>Part-time employees are covered, with the number of hours they receive determined by their average hours worked in a two-week period.</li> <li>Leave is immediately available but cannot be carried over from one year to the next.</li> <li>For employers with existing paid leave policies, the Act’s paid sick time is in addition to any existing leave.</li> <li>An employer cannot require employees to use their existing accrued leave time before using this emergency leave.</li> <li>Employers also cannot require their employees to find a replacement worker if they need to take this emergency leave.</li> </ul> <p>The American Rescue Plan resets this 80-hour limit beginning April 1, 2021. That means, an employee who previously exhausted their Paid Sick</p>	<p>Employees are entitled to paid sick time when unable to work (or telework) for any of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employee is subject to a government-mandated quarantine or isolation order related to COVID-19;</li> <li>Employee’s health provider orders self-isolation due to concerns related to COVID-19;</li> <li>Employee is experiencing symptoms of COVID-19 and seeking a medical diagnosis;</li> <li>Employee is caring for an individual subject to a quarantine/isolation order by the government or a health care provider;</li> <li>Employee is caring for a son or daughter whose school or place of care is closed, or whose child care provider is unavailable because of COVID-19; or</li> <li>Employee is experiencing any other “substantially similar condition” as specified by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Treasury and the Secretary of Labor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employers pay their employees but will be reimbursed by the federal government for wages and the employer’s contribution to employee health insurance premiums during EPSL Expansion Act leave through a refundable tax credit that counts against their payroll tax.</li> <li><b>This reimbursement provision does not apply to governments.</b></li> </ul>

**The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) Emergency Paid Leave Provisions (H.R. 6201)**  
**Chart No. 5**

Act	Application	Provisions	Use	Reimbursement
		<p>Leave under the FFCRA now have another 80 hours to use.</p> <p><u>Wage Replacement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full wage replacement for self-care, with a maximum required benefit of \$511 a day (\$5110 total).</li> <li>• 2/3 wage replacement if employees are caring for another individual or a child whose school has closed or whose child care provider is unavailable, with a maximum required benefit of \$200 a day (\$2000 total).</li> <li>• Wages are defined as the employee’s regular rate of pay, the federal minimum wage, or the state or local minimum wage where they are employed, whichever is greater.</li> </ul>	<p>The American Rescue Plan Act added 3 more qualifying reasons for Paid Sick Leave:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtaining a COVID-19 vaccine;</li> <li>• Recovering from any illness or condition related to the COVID-19 vaccine; or</li> <li>• Seeking or awaiting the results of a COVID-19 diagnosis or test if either the employee has been exposed to COVID-19 or the employer requested the test or diagnosis.</li> </ul>	

**The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) Emergency Paid Leave Provisions (H.R. 6201)**  
**Chart No. 5**

Act	Application	Provisions	Use	Reimbursement
<p><b>Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act (FMLA Expansion Act) amends the federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and provides up to 12 weeks of paid public health emergency leave from March 18, 2020 until Dec. 31, 2020.* The Act became effective on April 1, 2020 and can only be used to care for a child who lacks school or child care because of the pandemic.</b></p> <p><b>* Pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriation Act (2021) even though the FFCRA paid leave benefits are no longer mandatory after December 31, 2020, employers may voluntarily continue to provide the paid leave benefit with the option of claiming the payroll tax credit until March 31, 2021. This date was extended to September</b></p>	<p>The FMLA Expansion Act applies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employers with 500 or more employees.</li> <li>• <b>State and local government employees</b> and certain federal government employees, except that the Office of Management and Budget has authority to exclude for good cause certain federal Executive Branch employees.</li> <li>• Employers of health care providers and emergency responders can opt out of the Act.</li> <li>• DOL may exempt small businesses with less than 50 employees from providing leave when doing so would jeopardize the viability of the business as a going concern.</li> <li>• DOL has issued regulations that exempt certain health care providers and emergency responders.</li> </ul>	<p>The FMLA Expansion Act provides leave for employees unable to work (or telework) who need to care for a son or daughter under 18 whose school or place of care is closed or whose child care provider is unavailable because of the public health emergency.*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees receive 2/3 of their wages after the first 10 days, with limits</li> <li>• The first 10 days of leave may be unpaid (although employees may be eligible for paid sick leave during this time).</li> <li>• Employees can use paid leave they previously accrued during this time. However, employers cannot require employees to use other accrued leave for public health emergencies.</li> <li>• After 10 days, employees must receive 2/3 of their regular wages for the remaining 10 weeks.</li> <li>• Employers are not required to pay more than \$200 a day and \$10,000 total.</li> </ul>	<p>Employees are entitled to use the FMLA Expansion Act with following conditions and protections:</p> <p>Work History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees must be employed at least 30 days, but do not have to meet other FMLA eligibility requirements for this limited expansion for COVID-19 public health emergency leave.</li> <li>• Employees who had worked for their employer for at least 30 days in the prior two months, were laid off after March 1, 2020, and then re-hired, are also eligible.</li> </ul> <p>Job Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job protection is guaranteed for employees who work for an employer with 25 or more employees— meaning that they cannot lose their jobs by taking this leave.</li> <li>• If an employer has less than 25 employees, and the position does not exist after the leave because of the public health emergency, the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employers pay their employees but will be reimbursed by the federal government for wages and the employer’s contribution to employee health insurance premiums during FMLA Expansion Act leave through a refundable tax credit that counts against their payroll tax.</li> <li>• <b>This reimbursement provision does not apply to governments.</b></li> </ul>

**The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) Emergency Paid Leave Provisions (H.R. 6201)**  
**Chart No. 5**

Act	Application	Provisions	Use	Reimbursement
<p><b>30, 2021 by the American Rescue Plan Act (2021).</b></p>		<p>*The American Rescue Plan significantly changes these provisions as follows beginning April 1, 2021:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eliminates the requirement that the first 2 weeks of EFML be unpaid. Now, if the employee qualifies for EFML, they are eligible for a full 12 weeks of paid leave (assuming they had not previously used any EFML or FMLA leave);</li> <li>2. Increases the total cap for EFML pay from \$10,000 to \$12,000; and</li> <li>3. EFML can be used for any reason found under Paid Sick Leave not just for care of child whose school or daycare is closed for COVID-19 related reasons.</li> </ol>	<p>employer must take reasonable efforts to restore the employee to a position equivalent to that held by the employee when the leave commenced, with equivalent employment benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment.</p>	

**The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) Funding Provisions (H.R. 6201)**  
**Chart No. 6**

Funding Agency	Purpose	Amount	Requirements/Administration
<b>US Health &amp; Human Services (HHS)</b>	FFCRA provides temporary enhanced funding for the Federal share of cost for Medicaid to relieve state budgetary pressure caused by COVID-19's likely impacts on state Medicaid expenditures and tax revenues,	<p>6.2 percentage point increase in the Federal Government's share of cost for state Medicaid programs.</p> <p>For Louisiana Medicaid beneficiaries and services, excluding the Expansion Group,* the Federal Government pays 66.8 percent of Medicaid costs. Under the FFCRA, beginning January 1, 2020 and ending the first quarter in which the COVID-19 public health emergency is <i>not</i> in effect, the federal share of cost for those Medicaid beneficiaries and services will increase from 66.8 percent to 73 percent. Because Medicaid is an entitlement program, the amount by which federal funding will increase is not limited to a fixed appropriation and instead will vary based on Medicaid beneficiary-eligibility levels and overall program costs.</p>	<p>The FFCRA places a set of conditions on states in order for them to receive the enhanced federal funding. To qualify for the funding enhancement, the State of Louisiana may <i>not</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make changes to Medicaid eligibility rules and procedures that are more restrictive than those in place as of January 1, 2020.</li> <li>• Charge higher premiums than were in place as of January 1, 2020.</li> <li>• Impose cost sharing for COVID-19 testing, services, and treatments.</li> <li>• Terminate coverage for Medicaid members who were enrolled in the program on or after March 18, 2020 unless the member (1) moves out of state, (2) voluntarily disenrolls, or (3) is deceased.</li> <li>• Increase local governments' share of cost—in percentage terms—for</li> </ul>



**The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) Funding Provisions (H.R. 6201)**  
**Chart No. 6**

Funding Agency	Purpose	Amount	Requirements/Administration
		*The Federal cost share for Louisiana's Medicaid Expansion group is currently 90%. It is unclear whether the 6.2% point increase will apply to this group.	Medicaid expenditures.

**The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) Funding Provisions (H.R. 6201)**  
**Chart No. 6**

Funding Agency	Purpose	Amount	Requirements/Administration
HHS	FFCRA provides provisions to require universal coverage of COVID-19 testing without cost sharing by both private and public (Medicaid and Medicare) insurers.	Will vary based on number of tests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States have the option to enroll uninsured individuals in Medicaid <i>for purposes of COVID-19 testing only</i>. While Medicaid costs typically are shared by states and the Federal Government, the Federal Government will cover 100 percent of the costs of providing COVID-19 testing to this population through Medicaid.</li> <li>• Additionally, for individuals who are uninsured and do not otherwise have coverage for COVID-19 testing (such as if a state chooses not to cover such testing through Medicaid), the FFCRA provides up to \$1 billion to reimburse health care providers for tests performed for such individuals. This funding would flow to health care providers through the Federal National Disaster Medical System.</li> </ul>

**The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) Funding Provisions (H.R. 6201)**

**Chart No. 6**

Funding Agency	Purpose	Amount	Requirements/Administration
<p><b>US Department of Agriculture –Food and Nutrition Service (USDA-FNS)</b></p>	<p>The FFCRA includes provisions related to nutrition assistance, including to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Women, Infants and Children (WIC), the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) and the Older Americans Act senior nutrition program (OAA).</p>	<p>The additional funding for WIC, TEFAP, and OAA are intended to support nutrition access for individuals adversely impacted by the current public health crisis, such as those who have recently lost their jobs. Therefore, how much additional funding for each of these programs Louisiana will receive will depend on the number of new recipients.</p> <p>Unlike these programs, SNAP is an entitlement program for which funding automatically increases as more people become eligible (for example, during an economic downturn). Consequently, H.R. 6201 does not explicitly increase funding for SNAP, although it is likely Louisiana will receive increased SNAP funding as the economy contracts and caseloads increase.</p>	<p>The FFCRA provides the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Increases Programmatic Flexibility.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Allows states to develop plans increasing SNAP benefits for families with children unable to access free or reduced-priced meals due to COVID-19 school closures.</li> <li>○ Waives (for the duration of the current public health emergency as declared by the federal Secretary of Health and Human Services) the requirement that certain adults without children work a minimum of 20 hours per week to receive SNAP benefits.</li> <li>○ Waives (for the duration of the current public health emergency as declared by the federal Secretary of Health and Human Services) the requirement that eligibility assessments for SNAP and WIC be conducted in person and allows states to request waiver of any</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) Funding Provisions (H.R. 6201)**  
**Chart No. 6**

Funding Agency	Purpose	Amount	Requirements/Administration
			<p>additional requirements believed to impede recipients during the crisis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Provides Additional Funding for Certain Existing Programs.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Increases WIC nutrition assistance by \$500 million nationally.</li> <li>○ Increases TEFAP by \$400 million nationally.</li> <li>○ Increases OAA senior nutrition program assistance by \$250 million nationally.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

The American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act (Public Law 117-2)

CHART No. 7

<p><b>The State &amp; Local Fiscal Recovery Relief Fund (ARP-Recovery Fund)</b> Signed March 11, 2021.</p>	<p>ARP Recovery Fund -- \$350 billion in funding to state and local governments for fiscal recovery. The funds will be distributed to states, tribes, and territories based on a formula that considers the state's share of the nation's unemployment. Half of the funds will be disturbed within 60 days of Act passage; remaining half will be distributed <i>one year after first distribution</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities with populations over 50,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calculation to apportion funds will be based on Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) formula.</li> <li>• Receive funding directly from the US Treasury.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Municipalities with populations under 50,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calculation to apportion funds will be based on population but payment cannot exceed 75% of the municipality's annual budget as of January 27, 2020.</li> <li>• US Treasury will send funds to State, which will then have 30 days from receipt to distribute.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>State and local governments have until <b>December 31, 2024</b> to use the funds.</p>	<p>State of Louisiana will receive approximately <b>\$3 billion</b>.</p> <p>Louisiana counties (parishes) and municipalities will receive approximately <b>\$2 billion</b>.</p>	<p><b>Use of Funds for Specific Purposes</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support public health response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fund COVID-19 mitigation efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, &amp; certain public health and safety staff;</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Replace public sector revenue loss <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic;</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Water &amp; Sewer infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make necessary investments to improve access to clean water &amp; invest in wastewater and stormwater infrastructure;</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Address negative economic impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respond to economic harm to workers, families, small businesses, impacted industries, and the public sector;</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Premium pay for essential workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offer additional support to those who have and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical infrastructure sectors;</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. Broadband infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make necessary investments to provide unserved or underserved locations with new or expanded broadband access;</li> </ul> </li> <li>7. Equity-Focused Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address systemic public health and economic challenges that have contributed to the unequal impact of the pandemic.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p><b>Restrictions on Use of Funds.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. State and local governments are prohibited from using the funds to make supplemental pension payments.</li> <li>2. Changes that reduce net tax revenue must not be offset with ARP funds. Otherwise, the federal government will reduce the state's share of relief funds by the amount of the tax reduction.</li> </ol> <p>Treasury rules identify several other ineligible uses including funding debt service, legal settlements or judgments, and deposits into rainy day funds or financial reserves. Finally, general infrastructure spending is <b>not</b> covered as an eligible use outside of water, sewer, and broadband investments or above the amount allocated under the revenue loss provision.</p>
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The American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act (Public Law 117-2)

CHART No. 7

<p><b>Emergency Paid Sick Leave (EPSL)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enacted as part of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) and <i>mandated</i> from April 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020.</li> <li>• Pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriation Act (2021), even though the EPSL was no longer mandatory after December 31, 2021, employers may <i>voluntarily</i> continue to provide the benefit with the option of claiming the payroll tax credit until March 31, 2021.</li> <li>• American Rescue Plan (ARP) extends the option to employers to <i>voluntarily</i> continue to provide the EPSL benefit to employees until September 30, 2021.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employers pay their employees but will be reimbursed by the federal government for wages and the employer’s contribution to employee health insurance premiums during EPSL leave through a refundable tax credit that counts against their payroll tax.</li> <li>• <b>This reimbursement provision does not apply to governments.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ARP “resets” the 10 day/80 hour limit for EPSL beginning April 1, 2021. That means an employee who previously exhausted their 80 hours of EPSL between April 1, 2020 and March 31, 2021 now has another 80 hours of EPSL to use <i>if</i> their employer has opted to extend it.</li> <li>• In addition to the existing qualifying reasons for use of EPSL, ARP adds 3 more qualifying reasons for use of EPSL:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Obtaining a COVID-19 vaccine;</li> <li>○ Recovering from any illness or condition related to the COVID-19 vaccine; or</li> <li>○ Seeking or awaiting the results of a COVID-19 diagnosis or test if either the employee has been exposed to COVID-19 or the employer requested the test or diagnosis.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<p><b>Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act (EFMLA)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enacted as part of the FFCRA and <i>mandated</i> from April 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020.</li> <li>• Pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriation Act (2021), even though EFMLA was no longer mandatory after December 31, 2021, employers may <i>voluntarily</i> continue to provide the benefit until March 31, 2021.</li> <li>• ARP extends the option to employers to <i>voluntarily</i> provide the benefit through September 30, 2021.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employers pay their employees but will be reimbursed by the federal government for wages and the employer’s contribution to employee health insurance premiums during EFMLA leave through a refundable tax credit that counts against their payroll tax.</li> <li>• <b>This reimbursement provision does not apply to governments.</b></li> </ul>	<p>ARP makes significant changes to the EFMLA as enacted as part of the FFCRA. These changes, which go into effect on April 1, 2021, are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminates the requirement that the first 2 weeks of EFMLA be unpaid.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Now, if the employee qualifies for EFMLA, they are eligible for a full 12 weeks of paid leave (assuming they had not previously used any EFMLA or FMLA leave)</li> <li>• In effect, beginning April 1, 2021, an employee who uses his/her 2 weeks of EPSL combined with the EFMLA will have 14 weeks of paid leave.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Increases the total cap for EFMLA pay from \$10,000 to \$12,000; and</li> <li>• EFMLA can be used for any reason found under EPSL not just for care of child whose school or daycare is closed for COVID-19 related reasons.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Extension of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC); Pandemic Unemployment Emergency Compensation (“PUEC”); and Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (“PUA”)</b></p>	<p>Extends the three federal unemployment insurance expansions first created in the CARES Act to increase and expand unemployment insurance (UI) benefits available to workers, including individuals who are unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable to work due to COVID-19.</p>	<p>These benefits are funded at the federal level, but will be administered by the states.                  ARP provides UI Administration Funding to states to assist in the administration of these benefits.                  The amount Louisiana receives will be dependent on the number of claims.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal UI supplement of \$300 a week for weeks beginning March 14, 2021 and before September 6, 2021.</li> <li>• Increases total number of weeks of UI benefits to individuals from 50 to 79</li> <li>• Exempts \$10,200 of UI benefits received in 2020 from income tax.                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Retroactive</li> <li>○ Only applies to individuals with incomes below \$150,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<p><b>Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ARP ESSER)</b></p>	<p>The ARP ESSER creates a \$122 billion fund that will be allocated to States and school districts to help safely reopen and sustain the safe operation of schools and address the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the nation’s students.</p> <p>ARP ESSER funds will be disbursed by the U.S. Department of Education (Department) to States this month.</p> <p>The amount of each grant to States shall be in the same proportion as each State received under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in the most recent fiscal year.</p>	<p>Louisiana will receive \$2,605,463,325.</p>	<p><b>I. State Allocation of ARP ESSER Funds</b></p> <p><b>A. Required State-level allocation</b>  A State <i>must</i> subgrant not less than 90 percent of its total ARP ESSER allocation to local educational agencies (LEAs) (including charter schools that are LEAs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To help meet a wide range of needs arising from the coronavirus pandemic, including reopening schools safely, sustaining their safe operation, and addressing students’ social, emotional, mental health, and academic needs resulting from the pandemic.</li> <li>• Louisiana’s <i>minimum</i> LEA distribution is <b>\$2,344,916,922</b></li> <li>• The State must allocate these funds to LEAs on the basis of their respective shares of funds received under Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) in fiscal year (FY) 2020.</li> </ul> <p><b>B. Required State-level reservations</b>  A State <i>must</i> make the following three reservations of funds for activities and interventions that respond to students’ academic, social, and emotional needs and address the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on underrepresented student subgroups, including each major racial and ethnic group, children from low-income families, children with disabilities, English learners, gender, migrant students, students experiencing homelessness, and children and youth in foster care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>5 percent of the total ARP ESSER allocation</b> for the implementation of evidence-based interventions aimed specifically at addressing learning loss, such as summer learning or summer enrichment, extended day, comprehensive afterschool programs, or extended school year programs.</li> </ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>1 percent of the total ARP ESSER allocation</b> for evidence-based summer enrichment programs.</li><li>• <b>1 percent of the total ARP ESSER allocation</b> for evidence-based comprehensive afterschool programs.</li></ul> <p><b>C. Administrative costs</b> State <i>may</i> use <b>up to ½ of 1 percent of its total ARP ESSER allocation for administrative costs and emergency needs</b> as determined by the State to address issues related to COVID-19.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Louisiana’s <i>maximum</i> for administration is <b>\$13,027,317</b></li></ul> <p><b>II. LEA Use of ARP ESSER Funds</b></p> <p><b>A. Required LEA Reservation</b> Of the total amount allocated to a LEA from the State’s ARP ESSER award, the LEA <i>must</i> <b>reserve at least 20 percent</b> to address learning loss through the implementation of evidence-based interventions and ensure that those interventions respond to students’ social, emotional, and academic needs and address the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on underrepresented student subgroups (each major racial and ethnic group, children from low-income families, children with disabilities, English learners, gender, migrant students, students experiencing homelessness, and children and youth in foster care).</p> <p><b>B. Remaining LEA funds</b> <i>May</i> be used for a wide range of activities to address needs arising from the coronavirus pandemic, including any activity authorized by the ESEA, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA), or Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (Perkins CTE). Specifically, ARP ESSER funds may be used to develop strategies and implement public health protocols including, to the greatest extent practicable, policies in</p>
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			<p>line with guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on reopening and operating schools to effectively maintain the health and safety of students, educators, and other staff, as well as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• coordinating preparedness and response efforts with State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health departments to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19;</li><li>• training and professional development on sanitizing and minimizing the spread of infectious diseases;</li><li>• purchasing supplies to sanitize and clean the LEA’s facilities;</li><li>• repairing and improving school facilities to reduce risk of virus transmission and exposure to environmental health hazards;</li><li>• improving indoor air quality;</li><li>• addressing the needs of children from low-income families, children with disabilities, English learners, racial and ethnic minorities, students experiencing homelessness, and foster care youth;</li><li>• developing and implementing procedures and systems to improve the preparedness and response efforts of LEAs;</li><li>• planning for or implementing activities during long-term closures, including providing meals to eligible students and providing technology for online learning;</li><li>• purchasing educational technology (including hardware, software, connectivity, assistive technology, and adaptive equipment) for students that aids in regular and substantive educational interaction between students and their classroom instructors, including students from low-income families and children with disabilities;</li><li>• providing mental health services and supports, including through the implementation of evidence-based full-service community schools and the hiring of counselors;</li><li>• planning and implementing activities related to summer learning and supplemental after-school programs;</li><li>• addressing learning loss; and</li></ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• other activities that are necessary to maintain operation of and continuity of and services, including continuing to employ existing or hiring new LEA and school staff</li></ul> <p><b>C. Safe Return to In-Person Instruction Plan</b> A LEA that receives ARP ESSER funds <i>must</i>, within 30 days of receiving the funds, make publicly available on its website a plan for the safe return to in-person instruction and continuity of services. Before making the plan publicly available, the LEA must seek public comment on the plan.</p>
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<p><b>ARP Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF)</b></p>	<p>Building on the previous relief bills – CARES and the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSAA) – the ARP commits \$40 billion in funding to HEERF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately \$36 billion for 3,500 public and private nonprofit colleges and universities;</li> <li>• Approximately \$395.8 million for 1,630 for profit institutions;</li> <li>• All institutions must spend at least half of their allocations on emergency financial aid grants to students;</li> <li>• Approximately \$200 million will be allocated to institutions bases on exceptional need (similar to the CRRSAA); and</li> <li>• \$3 billion to Historically Black Colleges and Universities; Tribal Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, and other minority serving institutions.</li> </ul>	<p>Approximate funding:</p> <p>Baton Rouge Community College</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$24,419,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$12,209,500</li> </ul> <p>Centenary College of Louisiana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$1,579,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$789,500</li> </ul> <p>Central Louisiana Technical Community College</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$5,911,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$2,955,500</li> </ul> <p>Delgado Community College</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$45,345,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$22,672,500</li> </ul> <p>Dillard University</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$6,762,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$3,381,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same terms and conditions as Section 314 of the CRRSAA</li> <li>• Public and private non-profit institutions will receive 91% of the \$40 billion in the form of direct grants. Another 7.5% is aimed at minority serving institutions, while 1% is directed to for-profit institutions and 0.5% is reserved for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE).</li> <li>• <b>The funds will remain available through September 30, 2023.</b></li> <li>• All institutions that receive grants <b>will be required to spend at least 50% of their allocation on emergency financial aid grants provided directly to students.</b></li> <li>• Like the previous relief bills, the ARP also instructs institutions to spend at least a portion of the grant funds on implementing “evidence-based practices to monitor and suppress coronavirus in accordance with public health guidelines” and conducting “direct 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.”</li> <li>• As with previous relief bills, institutions should closely follow and document their compliance with the terms of the ARP and any additional guidance that the U.S. Department of Education publishes.</li> </ul>
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		<p>Grambling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$21,600,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$10,800,000</li> </ul> <p>Louisiana College</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$3,356,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$1,678,000</li> </ul> <p>Louisiana Delta Community College</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$11,666,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$5,833,000</li> </ul> <p>LSU (Baton Rouge)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$51,689,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$25,844,500</li> </ul> <p>LSU at Alexandria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$ 6,911,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$3,455,500</li> </ul> <p>LSU at Eunice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$7,391,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$3,695,500</li> </ul>	
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	<p>LSU Health Sciences Center (New Orleans)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$3,381,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$1,690,500</li> </ul> <p>LSU Health Sciences Center (Shreveport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$750,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$375,000</li> </ul> <p>LSU (Shreveport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$6,628,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$3,314,000</li> </ul> <p>Louisiana Tech</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$20,121,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$10,060,500</li> </ul> <p>Loyola University New Orleans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$8,097,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$4,048,500</li> </ul>	
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		<p>Tulane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$14,674,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$7,337,000</li> </ul> <p>McNeese</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$15,771,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$7,885,500</li> </ul> <p>Northwest Louisiana Technical Community College</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$4,244,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$2,122,000</li> </ul> <p>Northwestern State University</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$19,278,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$9,639,000</li> </ul> <p>South Louisiana Community College</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$19,326,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$9,663,000</li> </ul>	
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		<p>Southeastern Louisiana University</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$33,266,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$16,633,000</li> </ul> <p>Southern University</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$26,887,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$13,443,500</li> </ul> <p>Southern University at New Orleans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$7,714,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$3,857,000</li> </ul> <p>Southern University at Shreveport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$9,852,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$4,926,000</li> </ul> <p>University of Holy Cross</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$2,348,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$1,174,000</li> </ul>	
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		<p>University of Louisiana at Lafayette</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$36,119,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$18,059,500</li> </ul> <p>University of Louisiana at Monroe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$18,208,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$9,104,000</li> </ul> <p>University of New Orleans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$17,484,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$8,742,000</li> </ul> <p>Xavier University</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$9,670,000</li> <li>• Student grant min. \$4,835,000</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) allocation</b></p>	<p>ARP adds \$50 billion to FEMA and defines the coronavirus as eligible for disaster funding.</p>	<p>The amount Louisiana receives will be dependent on the number of claims.</p>	<p>State and local governments can be reimbursed up to 100% for COVID related expenses such as purchasing protective equipment, covering the costs of vaccine distribution and sanitizing schools, municipal offices, transit properties, and courthouses.</p>