

Summary of CARES Act Provisions for Florida

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April 22, 2020

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Overview

Florida is set to receive more than \$15 billion from the federal CARES Act and two other coronavirus relief bills passed by Congress to help individuals, state and local governments deal with the economic and health impacts of the coronavirus emergency. This is according to an April 17th analysis by the Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS) service.

For the Coronavirus Relief Fund (which is included in the CARES Act) the state is earmarked to receive \$8.2 billion, \$4.9 billion of which is earmarked for state spending and \$3.7 billion is earmarked for local spending. Once the other provisions of the CARES Act are included, in addition to relief programs under two previously approved acts by Congress to deal with the impacts of the coronavirus – the Families First Coronavirus Response Act and the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriation Act – Florida’s estimated total comes to \$13.4 billion, according to the FFIS analysis.

According to the U.S. Treasury website (<https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/cares/state-and-local-governments>), the CARES ACT requires that the payments from the Coronavirus Relief Fund only be used to cover expenses that:

- (1) Are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19);
- (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
- (3) Were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020.

During a state of emergency, Article IV, Section (1)(a) of the Florida Constitution, in addition to Section 252.37, Florida Statutes, gives the Governor broad authority to accept and spend federal grants, gifts or loans, such as the CARES Act appropriations during a declared emergency. The governor has already submitted at least 14 budget amendments related to the coronavirus for emergency spending under his executive power. These amendments are self-executing when done pursuant to executive orders during a declared emergency, thus there is no notification requirement like the numerous other so-called BAP budget amendments Senators receive on a regular basis. Unlike the BAP amendments, those done under emergency executive authority are not subject to objection by Senators. (An appendix is included at the end of this report of all known coronavirus related budget amendments the Governor has executed since the state of emergency was declared.)

In many cases, it seems the rules for how to spend the CARES Act money is being written as we go.

In the pages that follow, Leader Gibson asked the Minority Office staff to identify how much money Florida is eligible for under the CARES Act and other relief acts, and to try to identify whether the money is subject to being spent solely by the Governor, or whether it goes directly

to individuals, state and local programs bypassing the Governor. While we have been unable to determine how every pot of money on the FFIS chart is spent, we attempted to identify how distribution of the funds occurs in many of the major programs, and those have been highlighted in yellow.

Additional Resources:

COVID-19 Stimulus Bill: What It Means for States; National Conference of State Legislatures:
<https://www.ncsl.org/ncsl-in-dc/publications-and-resources/coronavirus-stimulus-bill-states.aspx>

Early Education, PreK-12 and Higher Education

Margaret Thomas, analyst

Florida Specific CARES Act Education Funding

The CARES Act provides three different silos of funding to the state; Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund, Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund and Higher Education Funds. CARES Act funds should be allocated to the state 30 days for the time of the signing of the CARES Act.

Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund

- Estimated amount of \$770 million
- Funds are allocated from the federal government - to the State - to School District
- 90% of funding given to school districts based on Title I-A formula under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)
- 10% of funding given to DOE used at their discretion to address issues related to Covid-19

Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund

- Estimated amount \$173 million
- Expected allocated within 3 days of signed application
 - Which was announced today (4/14) by the U.S. Department of Education
- At the Governor's discretion on the use of the funds.
- Can be used to address the needs of K-12 and institutions of higher education
- Not clear on the input from the Senate/House it appears to be limited
- The governor said Commissioner Corcoran is to outline a plan for using the funds the week of April 20th.

Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund

- Estimated amount \$790 million
- Funds sent directly to institution
- No application process based on the Pell Grant students
- 50% to go to student for food, housing, course materials, technology, health care, and child care.
- 50% used by institution to meet the needs of the students effected by Covid-19 and expenses from institutions of higher education

Head Start (this program is under the Department of Health and Human Services at the federal level)

- **Summary of Provisions:** The additional funding for Head Start is allocated based on the relative number of enrolled children. Up to \$500 million of the \$750 million provided is available for existing grantees to operate supplemental summer programs.
- **Florida Funding:** The FFIS estimate for Florida is \$33.9 million. Florida Head Start State Collaboration Office (FHSSCO) is a federally funded office housed at Florida's Office of Early Learning, Florida Department of Education.

Elections Security

Gail Vail, analyst

Summary of Provisions: The CARES Act provides \$400 million to the Election Assistance Commission to provide grants to the States to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus in the 2020 federal election cycle. Payments for election security grants must be made within 30 days. States must provide an accounting to the Election Assistance Commission of how the funds were spent within 20 days of any 2020 election. Any funds unobligated by December 31, 2020, must be returned. State matching requirements are not waived.

Florida Funding: The Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS) estimates that Florida's share of the \$400 million grant for election security to prepare and respond to coronavirus in the 2020 federal election cycle will be \$20.15 million.

Sources:

\$340 BILLION SURGE IN EMERGENCY FUNDING TO COMBAT CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK, U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee.

The CARES Act: Initial State Allocations, Estimates, Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS).

Estimated State Funding for Coronavirus Pandemic, Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS).

Health and Human Services

Gail Vail, analyst

Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Office of the Secretary

Provider Relief Funds and Hospital Preparedness

Summary of Provisions: The Act provides \$127.3 billion, including \$100 billion for grants to hospitals, public entities, not-for-profit entities, and Medicare and Medicaid-enrolled suppliers and institutional providers. The funding helps cover unreimbursed health care-related expenses or lost revenue because of COVID-19. It allows funds to be used for temporary structures, leasing, medical supplies and equipment, increased workforce and training, emergency operation centers, retrofitting facilities, and surge capacity. It also includes reporting and documentation requirements.

Eligible providers include public entities, Medicare or Medicaid-enrolled suppliers and providers, and certain for-profit and non-profit entities as determined by the secretary of HHS. To receive a payment, a provider must submit an application justifying the need for funding and a valid tax identification number. The law does not specify a formula, eligibility criteria, or geographic distribution requirements. It notes that applications should be reviewed, and payments made on a rolling basis. The first distribution of \$30 billion from DHHS to hospitals nationwide was based on Medicare fee-for-service spending. This methodology shortchanged hospitals like Jackson Memorial that serve more patients in Medicare Advantage plans than through fee-for-service. DHHS has agreed to change its formula for distributing the remaining \$70 billion.

The total amount also includes:

- \$16 billion for the Strategic National Stockpile. The stockpile funding can help procure personal protective equipment, ventilators and other medical supplies.
- \$11 billion for vaccine, diagnostics and other medical needs with \$3.5 billion to help advance construction, manufacturing and purchasing of vaccines and therapeutic delivery.

The Act also includes At least \$250 million for grantees or subgrantees of the Hospital Preparedness Program that meet criteria prescribed by the secretary.

Florida Funding: This is direct funding from the federal government to eligible providers; it does not go through a state agency. The Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS) estimate of awards to date for Florida provider relief is \$2.2 billion, and \$1.6 million for hospital preparedness.

DHHS: Administration for Children and Families

Child Care and Development Block Grant.

Summary of Provisions: The law provides \$3.5 billion to supplement—not supplant—state, territory, and tribal revenues for assistance for low-income families. It allows funds to be used for the following:

- Provide continued payments and assistance to child care providers in the case of decreased enrollment or closures related to COVID-19.
- Provide childcare assistance to workers deemed essential, without regard to income eligibility requirements.
- Restore amounts for COVID-19 related obligations incurred prior to the date of enactment.

It encourages recipients to ensure providers use a portion of funds to continue to pay staff. The requirements to reserve funds to support activities that improve the quality of childcare and the 70% minimum for direct services do not apply. Funds may be obligated through FY 2022.

Florida Funding: The FFIS estimate for Florida is \$221.96 million. The state’s Department of Education administers the Child Care Development Block Grant and it is unknown yet how they will allocate the funds. Florida’s Department of Children and Families does receive a portion of this block grant, but the amount is to be determined.

Community Services Block Grants.

Summary of Provisions: The CARES Act provides \$1 billion to the Community Services Block Grant to help local community-based organizations that provide a wide range of social services and emergency assistance for those with the highest need. State subgrantees may carry over funds into the next two fiscal years. Moreover, it gives states the option of providing services to individuals up to and including 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL) during FY 2020 and FY 2021 (current law is 125% FPL).

Florida Funding: This is direct funding from the federal government to eligible providers; it does not go through a state agency. The FFIS estimate for Florida is \$28.67 million.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

Summary of Provisions: The CARES Act requires that the \$900 million for LIHEAP be allocated as follows:

- 25% according to the “old” formula (based on 1984 state shares and focused on heating assistance)
- 75% according to the new formula (based on recent population and energy data and focused on heating and cooling costs of low-income households)

The 10% limit on carryover funds does not apply to the supplemental funds.

Florida Funding: The FFIS estimate for Florida is \$53.66 million. This program is administered by Florida’s Department of Economic Opportunity.

DHHS: Administration for Community Living

Congregate and Home-Delivered Meals, Support Services, Elder Rights Protection.

Summary of Provisions: The CARES Act provides \$955 million for aging and disability services programs, including senior nutrition; home and community-based supportive services; family caregivers; elder justice; and independent living. The Act waives matching requirements for additional funds under Support Services, Congregate Meals, Home-Delivered Meals, and Family Caregivers. It allows states to transfer 100% of supplemental funds between Congregate Meals and Home Meals. It also includes the following provisions:

- Up to 100% of funds may be transferred between supportive services and nutrition services without prior approval during the public health emergency.
- Waivers also are provided for home-delivered nutrition services and dietary guidelines.

Florida Funding: For congregate and home-delivered meals, the state received \$18.2 million under the provisions of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116-127). The FFIS estimates that Florida will receive another \$36.3 million for this service under the CARES Act (P.L. 116-136). The FFIS estimate for Florida is \$8.4 million to provide support to family caregivers, and \$1.5 million for elder rights protection activities, including the long-term ombudsman program.

Centers for Independent Living

Summary of Provisions: The CARES Act provides \$85 million for centers for independent living. These centers are consumer-controlled, community-based, cross-disability, nonresidential, private nonprofit agencies that provide independent living services.

Florida Funding: The FFIS estimate for Florida is \$4.7 million. Proviso language in the state's FY 2020-21 General Appropriations Act directs the Department of Health to award contracts to the Florida Centers for Independent Living to enhance the provision of services to people who have significant and chronic disabilities. The program operation, administration, and oversight costs may not exceed 10% of the funds provided.

DHHS: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Summary of Provisions: The CARES Act provides \$4.3 billion to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and to assist with agency efforts on public health preparedness and response including funding to state and local public health responders and reimbursements. It allows funds to be used for grants for the rent, lease, purchase, acquisition, construction, alteration, or renovation of nonfederal facilities to improve state and local preparedness and response.

Not less than \$1.5 billion of the total amount is for states, locals, territories, and tribes to carry out surveillance, epidemiology, laboratory capacity, infection control, mitigation and other preparedness and response activities. There is also \$500 million designated to invest in public health data surveillance and infrastructure modernization to help states in developing COVID-19 tools.

Florida Funding: Florida received \$41.2 million under the provisions of the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-123) for emergency funding for response to the coronavirus outbreak. The Federal Fund Information Service (FFIS) estimates that Florida also will receive \$30.3 million under the CARES Act.

DHHS: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

Summary of Provisions: The CARES Act provides \$200 million to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) with \$100 million to support additional infection control surveys for facilities that house populations that are at high risk from contracting and having severe illness from COVID-19.

Florida Funding: The amount of funding the state receives for facility surveys is to be determined.

DHHS: Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA)

Summary of Provisions: The CARES Act provides \$275 million to the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) to expand services and capacity for rural hospitals, telehealth, poison control centers and the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program. These funds may be used to restore amounts for COVID-19 related obligations incurred prior to the date of enactment:

- Ryan White HIV/AIDS: \$90 million for modifications to existing contracts and supplements to existing grants and cooperative agreements under all programs, to be awarded by a data-driven methodology determined by the secretary.
- Poison Control Centers: \$5 million to improve capacity.
- Rural telehealth and other health activities: \$180 million, with a \$15 million set-aside for tribes.

The law also reauthorizes and amends the following HRSA discretionary grants for Federal Fiscal Years 2021-2025 (unlike mandatory programs, the CARES Act only authorizes funding for these programs; the annual appropriations process will determine actual funding):

- Healthy Start: authorizes \$125.5 million annually.
- Telehealth Network and Telehealth Resource Centers Grant Programs: authorizes \$29 million annually.
- Rural health care services outreach, rural health network development, and small health care provider quality improvement grant programs: authorizes \$79.5 million annually.

Florida Funding: Most of the state funding in this area is to be determined. The Federal Fund Information Service (FFIS) estimates that Florida will receive \$306,000 for poison control center capacity improvement.

Community Health Centers

Summary of Provisions: The CARES Act provides funds for community health centers to support the detection of coronavirus and/or the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including maintaining or increasing health center capacity and staffing levels during the coronavirus-related public health emergency. Health centers have flexibility to use CARES funds as circumstances and needs evolve.

Florida Funding: This is direct funding from the federal government to eligible providers; it does not go through a state agency. Florida's 47 community health centers received initial funding of \$4.5 million from the Coronavirus Preparedness & Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020. HRSA announced the state's community health centers will receive \$63 million from the CARES Act.

DHHS: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

Summary of Provisions: The law provides \$425 million for mental health and substance use disorders because of the COVID-19 pandemic, including:

- At least \$250 million for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic Expansion Grants.
- At least \$50 million for suicide prevention programs (it does not specify which grants will receive funding, although Youth Suicide Prevention State Grants comprise a large share of funding for these programs).
- At least \$100 million for Emergency Response Grants, which is flexible funding to address mental health, substance use disorders, and to support youth and the homeless.
- At least \$15 million for tribes.

Florida Funding: Florida's funding for these services will be grant-based and are to be determined. On April 21, SAMHSA announced awards for fiscal year (FY) 2020 Emergency Response Grants to address mental and substance use disorders. The grants total \$110 million and will provide up to \$2 million for successful state applicants and up to \$500,000 for successful territory and tribal applicants for 16 months. Florida intends to use its \$1,800,000 in grant funds to purchase an array of behavioral health services for the target populations identified in the Request for Application. Specifically, \$600,000 will be allocated to IMPOWER (through the Central Florida Cares Health Systems managing entity) to provide psychiatric and therapeutic services via telehealth for healthcare practitioners and individuals experiencing mental health and/or substance use issues as a result of COVID-19. The remaining \$1,200,000 will be allocated to managing entities based on highest impact of COVID-19 in their service area to serve individuals with serious mental illness and/or substance use disorders. These funds will purchase crisis intervention, behavioral health treatment, and recovery support services.

Other programs

Summary of Provisions: The CARES Act waives matching requirements for additional funds in the following categories:

- \$45 million to family violence prevention and services including for family violence shelters and \$2 million for the National Domestic Violence Hotline;
- \$25 million for Runaway and Homeless Youth for additional immediate assistance to current programs providing critical services and housing (funds must be used to supplement—not supplant—existing funds);
- \$45 million for Child Welfare Services

While the law provides funding for activities under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, it does not specify which programs will be funded. The programs under this Act include the Basic Center Program, the Transitional Living Program, and Service Connection for Youth on the Streets.

Florida Funding: The FFIS estimate for Florida is \$1.4 million for family violence prevention and \$2.7 million for child welfare services.

Sources:

“COVID-19 Stimulus Bill: What It Means for States,” National Conference of State Legislatures, <https://www.ncsl.org/ncsl-in-dc/publications-and-resources/coronavirus-stimulus-bill-states.aspx>

\$340 BILLION SURGE IN EMERGENCY FUNDING TO COMBAT CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK, U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee.

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Homelessness and Low Income Housing

Steve Thomas, analyst

Community Redevelopment Block Grants, Emergency Solutions Grants and other funds available to local government from the CARES Act for housing and homelessness.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

- The CARES Act provides up to \$5 billion in CDBG supplemental funding administered through the US Department of Housing and Urban development (HUD). Florida stands to receive \$75 million for local CDBG programs and \$16.7 million for state run programs.
 - Of the total federal share, \$2 billion is distributed to states using the formula used to distribute the regular, annual FY20 CDBG allocations.
 - \$1 billion allocated states "to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus within the state or insular area, including activities within entitlement and nonentitlement communities, based on public health needs, risk of transmission of coronavirus, number of coronavirus cases compared to the national average, and economic and housing market disruptions, and other factors as determined by the Secretary, using the best available data." HUD has 45 days to allocate the \$1 billion.
 - \$2 billion distributed directly to a state or unit of local government at the discretion of the HUD secretary according to a formula based on factors to be determined by the secretary, prioritizing risk of coronavirus, number of coronavirus cases compared to the national average, and economic and housing market disruptions resulting from coronavirus.
- CDBG activities must:
 - Principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons, defined as families and individuals whose household incomes do not exceed 80% of a jurisdiction's median income;
 - Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight; or
 - Meet an urgent need by addressing conditions that pose a serious and immediate threat to the health and safety of residents.
- A summary of Florida allocations is contained in a spreadsheet available at: <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CPD/documents/fy2020-CARES-allocations-AllGrantees.xlsx>

Emergency Services Grant

- The CARES Act provides up to \$4 billion in ESG supplemental funding. Florida's share appears to be \$25 million in local program funding and \$20.4 million for state program funding.
 - \$2 billion is distributed to grantees using the same statutory formula used to distribute the regular, annual FY20 ESG allocations.
 - Must be distributed within 30 days.
 - \$2 billion allocated directly to states or units of general local government within 90 days using a formula to be developed by the HUD secretary.
 - Must be used for the benefit of unsheltered homeless, sheltered homeless, and those at risk of homelessness, to geographical areas with the greatest need based on factors to be determined by the secretary, such as risk of transmission of coronavirus, high numbers or rates of sheltered and unsheltered homeless, and economic and housing market conditions.

- The Emergency Solutions Grant program provides funding to:
 - Engage homeless individuals and families living on the street;
 - Improve the number and quality of emergency shelters for homeless individuals and families;
 - Help operate these shelters;
 - Provide essential services to shelter residents;
 - Rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families; and
 - Prevent families and individuals from becoming homeless.

- ESG funds may be used for five program components: street outreach, emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing assistance, and HMIS; as well as administrative activities (up to 7.5% of a recipient's allocation can be used for administrative activities).

- A summary of Florida allocations is contained in a spreadsheet available at: <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CPD/documents/fy2020-CARES-allocations-AllGrantees.xlsx>

Other housing related assistance that may prevent homelessness

- **Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)**
 - Up to \$65 million in HOPWA supplemental funding, of which at least \$50 million is to be allocated using the formula used to allocate the FY20 HOPWA funds.
 - Florida's share appears to be \$6 million.
 - CPD's April 1 announcement allocated \$53.7 million.
 - The CARES Act also requires that up to \$10 million be to be provided as additional one-time, non-renewable awards to grantees currently administering existing

contracts for permanent supportive housing. The April 1 CPD posting announced the HOPWA competitive awards amounting to \$10 million.

- A summary of Florida allocations is contained in a spreadsheet available at: <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CPD/documents/fy2020-CARES-allocations-AllGrantees.xlsx>

- **Tenant-Based Rental Assistance – \$1.25 billion.**
 - Section 8 voucher rental assistance for seniors, the disabled and low-income working families, who will experience loss of income from the coronavirus.
 - Florida's share appears to be \$39.2 million.

- **Public Housing Operating Fund – \$685 million.**
 - These funds will provide Public Housing Agencies with additional operating assistance to make up for reduced tenant rent payments, as well as to help contain the spread of coronavirus in public housing properties.
 - Florida's share appears to be \$18.7 million.

- **Rental Assistance Protections for Low-Income Americans**
 - \$3 billion to help more than 4.5 million low-income households currently assisted by HUD to safely remain in their homes or access temporary housing assistance in response to economic and housing disruptions caused by COVID-19. This includes:
 - \$1.9 billion to allow public housing agencies (PHAs) to keep over 3.2 million Section 8 voucher and public housing households stably housed;
 - \$1 billion to allow the continuation of housing assistance contracts with private landlords for over 1.2 million Project-Based Section 8 households;
 - \$65 million for housing for the elderly and persons with disabilities for rental assistance, service coordinators, and support services for the more than 114,000 affordable households for the elderly and over 30,000 affordable households for low-income persons with disabilities; and
 - \$65 million for Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS in order to maintain rental assistance and expand operational and administrative flexibilities for housing and supportive service providers to assist nearly 61,000 households.

- **Mortgage Relevant Provisions**
 - For single family residential, the loans that are insured or otherwise guaranteed by FHA, VA, USDA, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are prohibited from foreclosure actions for 60 days starting March 18th for borrowers who request it. Penalties and delinquency related fees may not be charged to the consumer if forbearance is requested. Borrowers may extend their forbearance for up to an additional 4 months if they can demonstrate a COVID-19 related hardship. This borrower-requested forbearance expires the earlier of December 31st or the termination of the emergency declaration.

- For multi-family residential, loans that are insured or otherwise guaranteed by FHA, VA, USDA, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac or are part of HUD-assisted housing are eligible for a 90 day forbearance on mortgage and interest payments. Evictions are prohibited for borrowers who receive forbearance. This borrower-requested forbearance expires the earlier of December 31st or the termination of the emergency declaration.
- For rentals (single and multi-family), landlords are subject to a 120 day moratorium on filing eviction proceedings for the non-payment of rent if the property is insured or guaranteed by FHA, VA, USDA, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac or are part of HUD-assisted housing. Unpaid rent will still accrue, but landlords may not charge fees or assess other punitive charges during the 120-day period. Landlords are also prohibited from reporting the delinquency to the credit agencies, if they are a furnisher.

Justice

Matletha Bennette, analyst

Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)

Division B – Emergency Appropriations for Coronavirus Health Response and Agency Operations.

Summary: The CARES Act provides \$850 million to help communities prevent, prepare for and respond to the coronavirus. States, units of local governments and tribes that received a direct allocation of FY 2019 Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) are eligible to apply for the opportunity through the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding (CESF) Program.

Allowable projects and purchases include, but are not limited to, overtime, equipment (including law enforcement and medical personal protective equipment), hiring, supplies (such as gloves, masks, sanitizer), training, travel expenses (particularly related to the distribution of resources to the most impacted areas), and addressing the medical needs of inmates in state, local, and tribal prisons, jails, and detention centers.

Grant funds may be applied retroactively to January 20, 2020. While there are no specific prohibitions on uses of the funds except those costs identified in the DOJ Grants Financial Guide, individual items costing \$500,000 or more and unmanned aerial systems (UAS), unmanned aircraft (UA), and/or Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) must be identified and justified in the grant application.

Funding Process: Money will be awarded through the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Bureau of Justice Assistance to states and directly to some local governments pursuant to the standard formula allocation, adjusted in proportion to the relative amounts statutorily designated and used in fiscal year 2019. A portion of the funding that goes to the states must be passed through to local governments. In cities, these funds generally go directly to police departments.

Traditionally, applicants must meet certain requirements related to criminal alien law enforcement in order to receive the funding; however, under the CARES Act, Byrne JAG funding is exempt from recent requirements that recipients conform to certain federal immigration policies.

Estimated Funding for Florida: Florida is eligible for a total of \$50.3 million.

As of April 20, 2020, the state as a whole has not yet received an award from the DOJ; however, it is estimated that state of Florida will receive \$31,797,000 in funding.

Under the Byrne JAG Formula allocations, 45 cities, counties and municipalities in Florida are eligible for funding. A complete list of eligible local governments in Florida is available [here](#). It is estimated that the local governments eligible for funding will receive a total of \$18,552,000.

Sources:

“Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding Program,” Bureau of Justice Association, U.S. Department of Justice, April 14, 2020. <https://bjao.org/program/cesf/overview>

Retirement

Matletha Bennett, analyst

CARES Act – Special rules for use of retirement funds.

H.R. 748, Section 2202. 116th Congress, 2ND Session. 2019-2020. (FL 2020)

Summary of Provisions: The CARES Act makes three major changes to individuals' retirement plans:

- Early withdrawals up to \$100,000 without paying a 10% penalty as long as you have a “coronavirus related distribution” (CRD). (Note: The participant does not have to be at least 59.5 years old to benefit from the penalty-free hardship distribution, as prior rules required.)
 - A CRD is established for anyone who:
 - Is diagnosed with COVID-19 or has a spouse or dependents diagnosed with the illness;
 - Suffers a financial impact due to issues related to the illness (i.e. quarantine, furlough, layoff, child care); OR
 - Experiences other COVID-19 factors as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury
- Increases maximum amount that can be borrowed as a loan, and allows plan participants with existing loans to be delayed for one year from the original due date. (Note: This does not expand the availability of loans to IRAs or whether loans are permitted from qualified employee retirement plans).
- Permits one-year delays in required minimum distributions (RMDs), and allows account owners to skip both their 2019 and 2020 RMDs under certain circumstances.

Funding: Individuals can only withdraw in amounts up to the amounts already in their retirement accounts and the loan provisions are subject to the existing terms of your plan; therefore, no state funding is being allotted for these regulatory changes and no executive or legislative spending authority is required. Other sections of the CARES Act do, however, provided funding for employers to continue their matching contributions to employees' retirement accounts—that information is covered in information related to small businesses.

Note: The Department of Management Services, the agency responsible for the state retirement accounts, is currently working on a page related to COVID-19 Retirement Guidance for state employees.

Sources:

“COVID-19 State Employee Resources,” Department of Management Services,
<https://www.dms.myflorida.com/>

“Inside the CARES Act: COVID-19 Impact Upon Retirement Plans/Accounts,” The National Law Review, April 13 2020. <https://www.natlawreview.com/article/inside-cares-act-covid-19-impact-upon-retirement-plansaccounts>

Rebates

Matletha Bennett, analyst

CARES ACT – 2020 Recovery Rebates for Individuals.

H.R. 748, Section 2201. 116th Congress, 2ND Session. 2019-2020. (FL 2020)

Summary of Provisions: COVID-19 Rebates are advance payments from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to Americans to help them afford what they need during the pandemic.

The payment is \$1,200 for each adult individual (\$2,400 for joint filers), and \$500 per qualifying child under age 17. The advance payment of rebates is reduced by 5% for every \$100 of income to the extent a taxpayer's income exceeds \$150,000 for a joint filer, \$112,500 for a head of household filer, and \$75,000 for anyone else (including single filers). Therefore, anyone making over \$99,000 would not get a payment (\$198,000 for couples).

Income is based on your 2019 tax return and if you have not filed a 2019 tax return, then your 2018 tax return will be used. Those who were not required to file a 2018 or 2019 tax return, such as low-income populations, will need to file a 2019 or 2018 return in order to receive a rebate, and the IRS has set up a special website for them to do so.

Funding: Under the bill, the following funds are appropriated under the *federal* government:

- Federal Department of the Treasury – Bureau of the Fiscal Service – Salaries and Expenses - \$78,650,000
- Federal Department of the Treasury – Internal Revenue Service – Taxpayer Services - \$293,500,000
- Federal Department of the Treasury – Internal Revenue Service – Operations Support - \$170,000,000
- Federal Department of the Treasury – Internal Revenue Service – Enforcement - \$37,200,000
- Federal Social Security Administration – Limitation on Administrative Expenses - \$38,000,000

The rebate is considered a tax credit automatically advanced to households in 2020 and comes directly from the federal government; therefore, no state funding is being allotted for these regulatory changes and no executive or legislative spending authority is required. For those states that require individuals to pay state taxes, the effects on their general revenue is undetermined at this time; however, Florida does not have state taxes.

Sources:

COVID-19 and Direct Payments to Individuals: Summary of the 2020 Recovery Rebates/Economic Impact Payments in the CARES Act, Congressional Research Service, April 2, 2020. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IN/IN11282>

Small Business

Steve Thomas, analyst

These CARES Act and related federal disaster provisions and tax relief are direct from the US Small Business Administration (SBA) to the business and are not administered by the State of Florida. **Florida has its own small business assistance programs, such as the Emergency Bridge Loan Program, which ran out of money after 1,000 of the 38,000 small businesses that applied received loans.** The state and federal programs, though, are not related to the CARES Act.

- **Paycheck Protection Program (PPP)** - The CARES Act allocated \$350 billion to help small businesses keep workers employed amid the pandemic and economic downturn. So long as the proceeds are used for allowable uses in the 8-week period after the loan is disbursed, the amount of principal used for the following costs shall be forgiven. **Paycheck Protection loans will be guaranteed by the Small Business Administration (SBA) as part of its Section 7(a) loan program. Loans will be originated by the SBA's network of SBA-licensed lenders, as well as by other lenders who the SBA approves to participate in the program.**
- **Emergency Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) and \$10,000 EIDL Grants** - **The SBA also offers a direct loan product for businesses in a designated disaster area,** which now includes all 50 states due to COVID-19 outbreak. Applications are made directly on the SBA's website using a streamlined COVID-19 application. From January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020, a loan applicant can receive a prompt advance of up to \$10,000 that does not need to be repaid (even if the disaster loan is ultimately denied). The cash advance can be used for any allowable use (see below). If an applicant also receives a paycheck protection program loan, the advance on the EIDL loan will be deducted from the loan forgiveness amount on the PPP loan.
- **Other 7(a) Loans Guaranteed by the SBA** - The SBA will pay principal and interest on any Section 7(a) loan (aside from PPP loans described above) for six months, so long as the loan originated between March 27, 2020 and September 26, 2020.
- **Other relevant considerations for small businesses due to recent federal stimulus programs:**
 - **Delay of Payment of Employer Payroll Taxes.** Employers are generally responsible for paying a 6.2 percent Social Security tax on employee wages. **The CARES Act allows employers and self-employed individuals to defer payment of the employer's share of its 2020 Social Security tax obligations that it would otherwise be responsible for paying to the federal government with respect to its employees. The deferred employment tax would be paid over the following two years, with half of the amount required to be paid by December 31, 2021 and the other half by December 31, 2022.** Note: This provision

does NOT apply to any business that has debt forgiven under the Paycheck Protection Program.

- **Employee Retention Credit.** This provision allows eligible employers a refundable tax credit against the employer's required social security taxes payable between March 12, 2020 and January 1, 2021. Eligible employers are those whose operations were fully or partially suspended due to a COVID-19 government-mandated shutdown order, or employers whose gross receipts declined by greater than 50 percent when compared to the corresponding calendar quarter of the prior year. The amount of the tax credit is equal to up to 50% of the first \$10,000 of qualified wages paid to an eligible employee, which may include the employer's contribution to the employees' health insurance. This amounts to a maximum credit of \$5,000 per employee. The credit would be provided for wages paid or incurred from March 13, 2020 through December 31, 2020. Note: This provision does NOT apply to any business that receives a loan under the Paycheck Protection Program.
- **Employer tax credits for family/sick leave.** The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) requires employers with fewer than 500 employees (with some exceptions) to provide 80 hours of paid sick leave and expanded paid child care leave when employees' children's schools are closed or child care providers are unavailable. However, the FFCRA also provides employers with fewer than 500 employees with refundable payroll tax credits to cover the cost of providing this required leave. Employers receive a 100% tax credit against their payroll tax liability up to the amount of benefits they must pay under the FFCRA. Health insurance costs are also included in the credit.

Note: These programs are mostly administered through the Small Business Administration, a Federal agency or are federal tax breaks through the Internal Revenue Service. Presumably, funding or tax breaks would not go to businesses via a state intermediary but directly to the business.

Transportation

Matletha Bennett, analyst

Grants-in-Aid for Airports - \$10 billion nationally, \$896 million for FL

Summary: This money is provided for airport operations and to offset lost revenue due to decreased passenger traffic amid the global pandemic. The funds are available for airport capital expenditures, airport operating expenses including payroll and utilities, and airport debt payments.

Funding Process: The funds come directly from the U.S. Treasury's General Fund to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency. The Federal Aviation Appropriation's (FAA) Office of Airports will administer these grant funds to airport sponsors meeting statutory and policy requirements under section 47102 of title 49, United States Code (U.S.C.) and identified in the FAA's current National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS).

The funding is divided into four groups, each providing its own formula allocation:

- 100% Federal Share for 2020 Airport Improvement Program (AIP) Grants: At least \$500 million to pay 100% of costs for projects that receive an Airport Improvement Program (AIP) grant under FY 2020 appropriations (P.L. 116-94), including supplemental discretionary grants
- Commercial Service Airports: At least \$7.4 billion is for operating costs and debt service at commercial service airports, at 100% federal share
 - The FAA used the FY 2019 CATS data for all airports, reported as of March 14, 2020 to calculate allocations under the CARES Act formulas.
- Primary Airports: Up to \$2 billion is for additional AIP grants at 100% federal share
- General Aviation Airports: At least \$100 million is for any purpose at general aviation airports at 100% federal share

NOTE: The Federal Share is determined by the category of airport and the airport development goal.

After the Secretary of Transportation announces awards under the CARES Act, each airport sponsor must submit a grant application. Airport sponsors, however, do not need to apply for the increased federal share of FY 2020 AIP or FY 2020 Supplemental Discretionary grants.

To secure the emergency funding, airports must maintain 90 percent of workforce through end of 2020. Airport owners/sponsors may use these funds for any purpose for which airport revenues may be lawfully used. Owners/sponsors may review the FAA's [Revenue Use Policy](#) for specific guidance.

Estimated Funding for Florida: The Department of Transportation stated that 129 Florida airports would get more than \$896 million through the CARES Act, with 30% of the money going to the state's busiest airports – Orlando International, Miami International and Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airports. Major Florida airports will receive the following funding:

- Miami International Airport - \$206.9 million
- Orlando International Airport - \$170.7 million
- Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood International Airport - \$135 million
- Tampa International Airport - \$81 million
- Palm Beach International Airport - \$36.6 million
- Southwest Florida International Airport - \$36.6 million
- Jacksonville International Airport - \$28.2 million

To see a breakdown of the funding for all Florida airports, see the DOT [Interactive Map](#).

Sources:

2020 CARES Act Grants," Federal Aviation Administration.

https://www.faa.gov/airports/cares_act/

"CARES Act Airport Grants-Frequently Asked Questions," Florida Airports Council, April 13, 2020. <https://www.floridaairports.org/media/203966/cares-act-airport-grants-fags.pdf>

"U.S. Transportation Secretary Elaine L. Chao Announces \$10 Billion in Relief for America's Airports," U.S. Department of Transportation, April 14, 2020.

<https://www.transportation.gov/briefing-room/us-transportation-secretary-elaine-l-chao-announces-10-billion-relief-americas>

Transit Infrastructure Grants - \$25 billion nationally

Summary: This money is provided for programs within the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). Funding will be provided at 100-percent federal share, with no local match required, and will be available to support capital, operation, and other expenses generally eligible under these programs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19.

Funds are available for reimbursing operating costs during the public health emergency (retroactive to January 20, 2020). It also allows funds to be used for administrative leave for transit personnel due to reduced operations. The agreement exempts funding from the limitation that only urbanized areas with a population fewer than 200,000 may use funds for operating costs. It also exempts grantees from reporting and providing public hearings on project developments. Funds are available until expended.

Funding Process: These funds are being distributed through existing formulas including:

- Urbanized Area Formula Grants (49 U.S.C. 5307) - \$22.7 billion
- Formula Grants for Rural Areas (49 U.S.C. 5311) - \$2.2 billion

Funds must be allocated within seven days after enactments using FY 2020 apportionment formulas.

Capital and operating activities undertaken in response to COVID-19 are eligible for reimbursement under the Urbanized Area Formula Program) and Formula Grants for Rural Areas Program.

FTA Acting Administrator K. Jane Williams has issued a Notice of Concurrence with declarations of emergency issued by Governors that relate to COVID-19. Accordingly, for recipients in states in which the Governor has declared such an emergency (49 U.S.C. 5324), FTA will permit Urbanized Area Formula Program or Formula Grants for Rural Areas Program funding to be used for COVID-19-related public transportation capital or operating expenses at an 80-percent federal share, regardless of whether operating expenses generally are an eligible expense for a recipient. Recipients may apply for the waiver of federal requirements through the FTA's Emergency Relief Docket.

Pursuant to FTA's Emergency Relief rule at 49 CFR part 602, eligible activities include emergency protective measures to eliminate or lessen threats to public health and safety, such as performing enhanced cleaning/sanitizing of rolling stock, stations, bus shelters, etc.; placing hand sanitizer dispensers in high-traffic areas; and providing personal protective equipment as appropriate.

Estimated Funding for Florida: During a state of emergency, s. 252.37, Florida Statutes gives the Governor the authority to accept and expend a federal grant, gift or loan, such as the CARES appropriation for transit infrastructure, to address the emergency. According to the "Federal Funds Information for the States," as of April 10, 2020, Florida is estimated to receive the following funds based on the above-mentioned formulas:

- Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Urbanized Formula: \$903 million – These allocations include funding from the State of Good Repair formula, the High Density States formula, and the Growing States formula.
- FTA Nonurbanized Formula: \$55.6 million – These allocations include funding from the Growing States formula and the Appalachian Development Public Transportation Assistance Program.

Sources:

"Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security," Federal Transit Administration, April 9, 2020. <https://www.transit.dot.gov/cares-act>

Unemployment Insurance

Steve Thomas, analyst

Cares Act, Unemployment Insurance

According to a spreadsheet compiled by “Federal Funds Information for the States,” as of April 10, 2020, **Florida had been allocated \$19,320,000 in base unemployment insurance (UI) funding and \$19,320,000 in supplemental unemployment insurance** funding in response to the COVID-19 crisis.

Summary of CARES Act Provisions Florida’s unemployment insurance funding applies to according to the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL):

- **Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) (Section 2102).** This program:
 - **Provides up to 39 weeks of benefits directly to individuals** and is available starting with unemployment beginning on or after January 27, 2020 and ending on or before December 31, 2020.
 - Covers individuals who are self-employed, seeking part-time employment, or whom otherwise would not qualify for regular unemployment compensation (UC) or extended benefits (EB) under state or federal law or Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) under section 2107.
- **Emergency unemployment relief for governmental entities and non-profit organizations (Section 2103).**
 - Authorizes USDOL to issue guidance to allow states to interpret their state UC laws in a manner that would provide maximum flexibility to reimbursing employers as it relates to timely payments in lieu of contributions and assessment of penalties and interest.
 - Also provides for transfers to a state’s account in the unemployment trust fund from the Federal Unemployment Account to provide partial reimbursements (generally 50 percent of the amount of payments in lieu of contributions) to state and local governmental entities, (and) certain nonprofit organizations ... for weeks of unemployment between March 13, 2020 and December 31, 2020.
- **Emergency increase in unemployment compensation benefits, called Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) (Section 2104).** This program:
 - **Provides an additional \$600 per week paid directly to individuals** who are collecting regular UC (including Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) and Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers (UCX)), PEUC, PUA, EB, STC, Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA), Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), and payments under the Self Employment Assistance (SEA) program.
 - **Available for weeks of unemployment beginning after the date on which the state enters into an agreement with the Department through and ending with weeks of unemployment ending on or before July 31, 2020.**

- **Temporary full federal funding of the first week of compensable regular unemployment for states with no waiting week (Section 2105).**
 - States that provide compensation to individuals for their first week of unemployment (i.e., states which do not require a waiting week) and that enter into an agreement with USDOL will receive 100 percent federal funding for the total amount of regular UC paid to individuals for their first week of regular UC. This is available after the date on which the state enters into an agreement with the Department and ends with unemployment ending on or before December 31, 2020.

- **Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) (Section 2107).**
 - Provides up to 13 weeks of benefits directly to individuals and is available for weeks of unemployment beginning after the date on which the state enters into an agreement with the Department and ending with weeks of unemployment ending on or before December 31, 2020.
 - Covers individuals who: have exhausted all rights to regular UC under state or federal law; have no rights to regular UC under any other state or federal law; are not receiving compensation under the UC laws of Canada; and are able to work, available for work, and actively seeking work.

- **Temporary financing, agreements, and grants for Short-Time Compensation (STC) (Section 2108 through Section 2111).** STC, also known as Shared Work or Work Share, is a lay-off aversion program where an employer reduces the hours for a group of workers to avoid layoffs and these workers receive a partial unemployment benefit payment.
 - Section 2108 provides that states with an existing STC program (Florida has one, See: <http://www.floridajobs.org/office-directory/division-of-workforce-services/reemployment-assistance-programs/short-time-compensation-program-for-employers>) under section 3306(v) of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) may be reimbursed for 100 percent of STC benefit costs, up to a maximum of 26 weeks of STC per individual.
 - These reimbursements are available starting with weeks of unemployment beginning on or after March 27, 2020 and ending with weeks of unemployment ending on or before December 31, 2020. If a state enacts a new law providing for the payment of STC after March 27, 2020, then reimbursements are available starting with the effective date of the state law enactment and ending with weeks of unemployment ending on or before December 31, 2020.

Funding for States. For benefit programs included in the CARES Act, full reimbursement of benefits payable for Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA), Federal Pandemic Unemployment compensation (FPUC), and Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) will be made available to state agencies through the Treasury's Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP) system.

COVID-19 Budget Amendments Gov. DeSantis

Authorized by Emergency Power

Section 252.37(2), F.S. authorizes the Governor to make funds available to address a particular disaster declared by the Governor as a state of emergency.

Executive Order 20-52 issued on March 9, 2020, declared a state of emergency in response to the Novel Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak. In accordance with section 252.37(2), F. S., the Governor has directed sufficient funds be made available, as needed, by transferring and expending moneys appropriated for other purposes, moneys from unappropriated surplus funds, or from the Budget Stabilization Fund.

Budget Amendment #	Agency	Description
B0436	DACS	The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) is carrying out requests (Missions 0614, 0806 and 1237) in coordination with the Division of Emergency Management to purchase low sodium meals for the elderly at risk population, communication services for students to locate feeding sites throughout the state, and transportation costs to deliver ice. Request is to establish \$4,643,226 in General Revenue authority in the Division of Food, Nutrition and Wellness for emergency food for those impacted by Covid-19.
B0471	DACS	The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) is carrying out requests in coordination with the Division of Emergency Management to purchase food and requested supplies throughout the state, and transportation costs to deliver ice. The request is to establish \$1,649,629 in General Revenue authority in the Division of Food, Nutrition and Wellness for emergency food and transportation for those impacted by Covid-19.
B0426	DEM	The Division of Emergency Management (DEM) requests \$3,072,000 in budget authority in the Coronavirus (COVID-19) - Public Assistance - State Operations appropriation category within the Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund (EMPA). Additionally, DEM requests the transfer \$928,000 in excess budget authority supported by EMPA cash from the G/A Emergency Management Programs Appropriation Category to the Disaster Activity-State Obligations Appropriation Category to address the continued SERT support related to COVID-19.

Budget Amendment #	Agency	Description
B0456	DEM	This Division of Emergency Management (DEM) request is for cash and budget authority from the General Revenue fund for costs related to the emergency response to COVID-19. These costs include items such as test collection kits, ventilators, respirator masks, nurses, physicians, hand sanitizer, gowns, gloves, hospital beds, hospital cots, water and mobile medical facilities which have bunkhouses, showers, restrooms, a mobile pharmacy and x-ray trailers. These items have either been delivered or the delivery is scheduled within the next few days to a few weeks. As a number of the commodities are in high demand across the country, the Director of Emergency Management, in coordination with the Governor and Chief Financial Officer, has given vendors assurances that once the items are delivered, that payment will be rendered within 24-48 hours. DEM has insufficient cash and budget authority for goods and services related to this event. DEM requests the release of \$42,903,541 in cash from General Revenue and the same amount in budget authority in the Coronavirus (COVID-19)-Public Assistance-State Operations appropriation category within the Grants and Donations Trust Fund to process payments for goods and service related to the COVID-19 response efforts.
B0469	DEM	This Division of Emergency Management (DEM) request is for cash and budget authority from the General Revenue fund for costs related to the emergency response to COVID-19. These costs include items such as test collection kits, ventilators, respirator masks, nurses, physicians, hand sanitizer, gowns, gloves, hospital beds, hospital cots, water and mobile medical facilities which have bunkhouses, showers, restrooms, a mobile pharmacy and x-ray trailers. These items have either been delivered or the delivery is scheduled within the next few days to a few weeks. As a number of the commodities are in high demand across the country, the Director of Emergency Management, in coordination with the Governor and Chief Financial Officer, has given vendors assurances that once the items are delivered, that payment will be rendered within 24-48 hours. For some purchases, DEM is having to place money in escrow for vendors in order to secure the goods for the State of Florida. DEM has insufficient cash and budget authority for goods and services related to this event. DEM requests the release of \$120,452,372 in cash from General Revenue and the same amount in budget authority in the Coronavirus (COVID-19)-Public Assistance-State Operations appropriation category within the Grants and Donations Trust Fund to process payments for goods and services related to the COVID-19 response efforts.
B0434	DEO	The Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) requests \$50,000,000 in General Revenue appropriation with \$10,000,000 to be released and \$40,000,000 to be held in reserve to fund the Small Business Emergency Bridge Loan Program. This request is to establish appropriation to support businesses impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak, and to provide initial release for loan applications funded under the program.
B0452	DEO	On March 18, 2020, in response to COVID-19, the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) was appropriated \$50,000,000 in General Revenue via EOG# B0434 to fund the Small Business Emergency Bridge Loan Program, of which \$10,000,000 was released. As of March 20, 2020, the loan administrator has received over 2,000 paper and online applications for loans of \$50,000 each. The current demand requires that the remaining \$40,000,000 of appropriation be released to cover initially approved applications. DEO requests \$40,000,000 in General Revenue appropriation be released to fund the Small Business Emergency Bridge Loan Program.
B0440	DEP	The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requests additional non-operating authority in the State Revenues category. Due to COVID-19 and to protect the safety and welfare of Florida State Parks employees and the public the Department has cancelled all events, activities, special event reservations, pavilion rentals and camping reservations for the next 60 days. As a result, the Department is projecting a significant increase in refunds and a shortfall in the non-operating State Revenues category. This request will provide a sufficient level of authority to process refunds up to 180 days. DEP requests an increase of \$8,000,000 in non-operating authority for the State Park Trust Fund. If this budget amendment is not approved, the Department will be unable to process requests for refunds.

Budget Amendment #	Agency	Description
B0453	DFS	To allow as many employees as possible to telework, the Department of Financial Services (DFS), Office of Information Technology (OIT) has ordered additional laptops and software licenses to allow for the increased load of teleworking. The OIT have also ordered additional iPhones from their Verizon account at no additional cost; however, additional cases have been ordered to protect the phones. The DFS requests \$82,000 in budget authority in the special category "Coronavirus (COVID-19) - Public Assistance - State Operations" from the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund; Information Technology budget entity.
B0433	DHSMV	Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) is requesting \$342,792 of budget authority in the COVID-19 - Public Assistance – State Operations category. The budget is requested for the following budget entities and amounts: Florida Highway Patrol in the amount of \$144,682; Commercial Vehicle Enforcement in the amount of \$28,747; Motorist Services in the amount of \$2,846; and Executive Direction and Support Services in the amount of \$166,517. Without the requested budget authority, the department will be unable to properly record related expenditures associated with COVID-19.
B0455	DHSMV	The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) is requesting \$226,972 of budget authority in the COVID-19 - Public Assistance – State Operations category. The budget is requested for the following budget entities and amounts: Information Services Administration in the amount of \$54,065 and Motorist Services in the amount of \$172,907. This budget is needed for expenditures related to providing department employees the ability to work remotely and continue mission critical functions. Expenditures include laptops, headsets, and various supplies for Motorist Services staff as well as additional remote access software licenses to allow more employees throughout the department to telework. Without the requested budget authority, the department will be unable to properly record related expenditures associated with COVID-19.
B0457	DHSMV	As of March 24, 2020, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) has anticipated additional expenditures of \$92,313 in the Florida Highway Patrol budget entity for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). This includes items such as respirator masks, gloves, hand sanitizer, face shields and coveralls. In order for the department to properly record these expenditures related to the COVID-19 Emergency, additional budget authority in the amount of \$92,313 is needed. The DHSMV is requesting \$92,313 of budget authority in the COVID-19 - Public Assistance – State Operations category. The budget is requested for the Florida Highway Patrol. Without the requested budget authority, the department will be unable to properly record related expenditures associated with COVID-19.
B0438	DMA	<p>The Department of Military Affairs (DMA) has insufficient budget authority and release in General Revenue in the Public Assistance - State Operations Category (105153) within the Military Readiness and Response budget entity (62050200). Based on the military response to the effects of COVID-19 current and projected obligations of \$4,867,600 are needed in General Revenue. Without sufficient budget authority and release, the department will be unable to use state resources to protect the general welfare of the state. The request is request for appropriation and release in General Revenue to assist the state in response to COVID-19.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task Forces will activate in two phases: Phase 1 consists of a 200 Service Member package on Security. Phase 2 includes the activation of an additional 200 Service Members on Logistics as per DEM MSN# 0370. • Florida National Guard is also activated to mobilize up to 500 Citizen Soldiers in support of the Florida Department of Health response in Broward County. • Florida National Guard is also activated to mobilize in support of the State Logistics Readiness Center in central Florida.

Budget Amendment #	Agency	Description
B0472	DMA	<p>As of projected encumbrances through 29 March 2020, the FLARNG has exhausted the original budget amendment authority, provided by B0438, of \$4,867,600 and requires additional budget authority and release.</p> <p>To date, the FLNG has assisted in the testing of over 11,900 individuals for the COVID-19 virus. Based on continued military response to the effects of COVID-19 an increase in projected obligations of \$7,483,600 are needed in General Revenue to continue the mission of 1,273 Florida National Guard personnel currently on operations through 11 April 2020. Without additional authority, the department will be unable to use state resources to continue to protect the general welfare of the state.</p> <p>The Florida National Guard (FLNG) continues to support the State's COVID19 response through numerous missions; operational support of Community Based Testing Sites (CBTS), augmentation to airport screening measures, statewide logistics support, coordination, planning and operational mission sets. There has been coordinating and discussion of transitioning some or all of FLNG personnel from SAD to a federal (T32502F) status but the effective date of the transition is not known at this point. This is a request for appropriation and release in General Revenue to assist the state in response to COVID-19.</p>

