Third Stimulus Bill Provisions

Direct Checks to New Jerseyans:
All U.S. Residents with adjusted gross income up to $75,000 would receive a $1,200 rebate payment and are eligible for up to $500 per child. The number is double ($2,400) for those filing jointly and the payments phase down after $75,000; those making over $99,000 are not eligible. If you have already filed taxes for 2019 this data will be used, if not the IRS will use your information from 2018.

- When will the checks arrive? If the IRS already has your bank information because you file electronically it will be much faster than if you receive a check from them.

State and Local Governments:
State and local governments would receive $150 billion based in part on population size. States are currently the front lines in fighting coronavirus and have been spending through the roof in attempts to contain it. There is already discussion about additional funding to states and localities in a next package when congress returns in the future because they realize this is a drop in the bucket compared to what is needed.

Unemployment Benefits:
In a historic expansion of unemployment insurance, the federal government would give jobless workers an extra $600 a week on top of state benefits for up to four months. The bill would also call for a new pandemic unemployment assistance program, which would provide jobless benefits to those who do not qualify for traditional benefits, like independent contractors and the self-employed.

Small Business Loans:
The bill would provide an additional $350 billion in lending authority to the Small Business Administration through its existing loan programs. The measure also includes a provision for loan forgiveness for businesses that retain their workers or rehire ones that were laid off during the pandemic. For all intents and purposes, this is a grant program and congress wants this to be used for payroll.

Hospitals:
The bill includes $100 billion for a new program to provide grants to hospitals, public entities, not-for-profit entities, and Medicare and Medicaid enrolled suppliers and institutional providers to cover unreimbursed health care related expenses or lost revenues attributable to the public health emergency resulting from the coronavirus.

Child care:
The bill supports child care and early education programs by including $3.5 billion for the Child Care Development Block Grant. This funding will allow child care programs to maintain critical operations, including meeting emergency staffing needs and ensuring first responders and health care workers can access child care while they respond to the pandemic.

Emergency Assistance for Schools:
The package provides more than $30 billion for states, school districts, and institutions of higher education.

- Elementary and secondary education: $13.5 billion is available for formula-grants to States, which will then distribute 90 percent of funds to local educational agencies to use for coronavirus-response activities; purchasing educational technology to support online learning for all students; and additional activities authorized by federal elementary and secondary education laws.
- $14.250 billion will be available for higher education emergency relief for institutions of higher education to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. Funds may be used to defray
expenses for institutions of higher education, such as lost revenue, technology costs associated with a transition to distance education, and grants to students for food, housing, course materials, technology, health care, and child care.

**Community Development Block Grants:**
The bill includes $5 billion for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program to enable nearly 1,240 states, counties, and cities to rapidly respond to COVID-19 and the economic and housing impacts caused by it, including the expansion of community health facilities, child care centers, food banks, and senior services.

**Public Transit**
$25 billion is provided to public transit operators to protect public health and safety while ensuring transportation access to jobs, medical treatment, food, and other essential services remain available during the COVID-19 response. As the revenues that sustain this essential service are severely impacted due to a reduction in fare box revenue and dedicated sales taxes, this increased Federal investment will help to sustain over 430,000 transit jobs nationally and preserve access to our public service and critical workforce that are the backbone of our COVID19 prevention, response, and recovery efforts.

**Citizens Experiencing Homelessness**
The bill would provide $4 billion to address the impact of COVID-19 among individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, and to support additional homeless assistance, prevention, and eviction prevention assistance. Eviction prevention activities including rapid rehousing, housing counseling, and rental deposit assistance will mitigate the adverse impacts of the pandemic on working families.

**REAL ID Act Extension:**
The bill would extend the deadline for complying with REAL ID standards for at least one full year to September 30, 2021.