



## SENATE DEMOCRATIC POLICY AND BUDGET STAFF

### MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate Democratic Caucus  
FROM: Aaron Holmes (217-782-5184) and Policy & Budget Staff  
DATE: April 1, 2020  
RE: CARES Act Impact on Illinois

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The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (P.L. 116-136), signed into law on March 27, is the third federal bill to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. With a price tag estimated at more than \$2 trillion, it provides widespread assistance to individuals, corporations, and state and local governments.

The organization Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS) estimated state allocations for dozens of grant programs. In addition to the CARES Act, this memo includes funding provided in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116-127) and the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Act P.L. 116-123).

Federal Funds Information for States estimates that **Illinois will receive \$8.46 billion from the federal bill**. A chart is attached at the end of this memo. Not all of this will flow through the state government. GOMB is still compiling the information and the next steps needed to get the money to the respective entities.

#### **Coronavirus Response Fund to State and Local Governments - \$4.9 billion**

The CARES Act includes a \$150 billion large block grant to state and local governments via the Coronavirus Relief Fund. Illinois is estimated to receive \$4.9 billion in total:

- \$2.7 billion to the State
  - GOMB has the ability to distribute a portion to other units of local governments.
  - GOMB has not made a determination on the distribution of this yet.
- \$2.2 billion to Chicago, Cook, DuPage, Lake, Will and Kane Counties
  - There is a minimum threshold of over 500,000 residents in direct distribution to local units
  - These units of governments can directly receive money from the federal government.

The CARES Act put limitations on what governments can spend the funds on. It must meet ALL of the following requirements:

- Necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the coronavirus,
- Funds that were not accounted for in the most recent budget (FY20), AND
- Incurred between March 1, 2020 and December 30, 2020.

#### **Governor's Fund – \$108.5 million**

The CARES Act provides \$108.5 million to allocate, at the Governor's discretion, emergency support grants to local educational agencies that the State educational agency deems have been most significantly impacted by coronavirus. These funds will support the ability of such local educational agencies to continue to provide educational services to their students and to support the on-going operations of the local educational agency;

and provide emergency support through grants to institutions of higher education serving students within the State.

**P-12 Education – \$569.5 million**

The federal government is granting Illinois \$569.5 million for formula-grants, which will primarily be distributed to local school districts throughout the State to use for coronavirus-response activities, such as planning for and coordinating during long-term school closures, purchasing educational technology to support online learning for all students served by the local educational agency, and additional activities authorized by federal elementary and secondary education laws.

**Higher Education Fund – \$471.3 million**

The CARES Act provides higher education emergency relief for Illinois 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.

**Child Care and Development Block Grant – \$117.5 million**

The federal government is granting Illinois an additional \$117.5 million for the Child Care and Development Block Grant. The additional Grant money 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.

Currently, the Child Care and Development Block Grant provides federal funding to states for child care subsidies for low-income families with children under age 13, as well as flexibility to pair state and federal funds to improve the quality of child care available to families within existing state and local systems.

**Community Services Block Grant – \$46.6 million**

CSBG is funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services through a yearly block grant. For the FY 20 Illinois budget, the appropriation was \$70.0 million with an estimated expenditure of \$29.0 million. The CARES Act adds an additional \$46.6 million in a supplemental appropriation.

The CSBG program is designed to provide a range of services which assist low-income people to attain skills, knowledge and motivation necessary to achieve self-sufficiency. The program also may provide low-income people immediate life necessities such as food, shelter, medicine, etc. The Illinois Department of Commerce administers the CSBG program in accordance with federal law and the Illinois Economic Opportunity Act. In its administration, the department places an equal emphasis on self-sufficiency efforts and providing relief for the immediate needs of low-income people. Types of services under the CSBG program include education, employment, emergency services, health, housing, income management, linkages, nutrition, self-sufficiency, and coordination of services.

**Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program – \$13.0 million**

LIHEAP is funded by a combination of a federal block grant through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and an energy assistance charge paid by energy consumers (state LIHEAP). The Federal LIHEAP appropriation in the FY 20 budget was \$330.0 million with an estimated expenditure of \$205.4 million. The CARES Act adds \$13.0 million in a supplemental appropriation.

The LIHEAP program provides a one-time benefit to eligible households for use towards energy bills. The benefit amount is based on four criteria: income, household size, fuel type, and geographic location. Reconnection Assistance (RA) is available for households that are disconnected from an energy source needed for heating, or if a delivered fuel supplier has refused to deliver service. The LIHEAP benefit is applied to the

utility company/fuel vendor on behalf of the eligible LIHEAP participant. Furnace Assistance is also provided to LIHEAP eligible homeowners whose heating system is inoperable or determined to be unsafe by the fuel vendor.

### **Family Violence Prevention – \$900.0 thousand**

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Program administers the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), the primary federal grant funding stream dedicated to the support of emergency shelter and related assistance for victims of domestic violence and their children. The Family Violence Prevention and Services Program is committed to:

- Providing shelter and other supportive services for victims and their children
- Coordinating statewide improvements within local communities, social service systems, and programming regarding the prevention and intervention of domestic violence through the leadership of State Domestic Violence Coalitions and FVPSA State Administrators
- Increasing public awareness about the prevalence of domestic violence, dating violence and family violence
- Supporting local and community-based domestic violence programs with specialized technical assistance addressing emerging issues such as trauma-informed care; the co-occurrence of domestic violence and child maltreatment; culturally specific domestic violence services; and effective interventions for children exposed to domestic violence

### **Child Welfare Services – \$1.7 million**

Child welfare systems typically receive and investigate reports of possible child abuse and neglect; provide services to families that need assistance in the protection and care of their children; arrange for children to live with kin or with foster families when they are not safe at home; and arrange for reunification, adoption, or other permanent family connections for children leaving foster care. Illinois has established a centralized administrative system which is housed under DCFS.

### **Head Start – \$29.8 million**

The Office of Head Start (OHS) administers grant funding and oversight to public and private nonprofit and for-profit agencies that provide Head Start. Head Start programs promote school readiness of children ages birth to five from low-income families by supporting the development of the whole child. Head Start programs support children's growth and development in a positive learning environment through a variety of services, which include:

- Early learning: Children's readiness for school and beyond is fostered through individualized learning experiences. Through relationships with adults, play, and planned and spontaneous instruction, children grow in many aspects of development. Children progress in social skills and emotional well-being, along with language and literacy learning, and concept development
- Health: Each child's perceptual, motor, and physical development is supported to permit them to fully explore and function in their environment. All children receive health and development screenings, nutritious meals, oral health and mental health support. Programs connect families with medical, dental, and mental health services to ensure that children are receiving the services they need.
- Family well-being: Parents and families are supported in achieving their own goals, such as housing stability, continued education, and financial security. Programs support and strengthen parent-child relationships and engage families around children's learning and development.

### **Supportive Services – \$7.3 million**

The CARES Act includes \$200.0 million for supportive services authorized under the Older Americans Act of 1965. According to estimates from Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS), Illinois is estimated to receive \$7.3 million out of those funds for supportive services.

Supportive services authorized under Title III Part B of the Older Americans Act of 1965 include, but are not limited to:

- Health care (including mental and behavioral health);
- Transportation services;
- Housing services;
- Services designed to assist older individuals in avoiding institutionalization and to assist individuals in long-term care institutions who are able to return to their communities;
- Legal assistance and other counseling services; physical activity and exercise programs;
- Services of an ombudsman at the State level to receive, investigate, and act on complaints by older individuals who are residents of long-term care facilities;
- Services for the prevention of abuse of older individuals and screening for elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation;
- Family caregiver support services;
- In-home services for frail older individuals, including individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders.

#### **Congregate and Home-Delivered Meals – \$26.5 million**

The CARES Act includes \$500.0 million for congregate and home-delivered nutrition services under the Older Americans Act. FFIS estimates indicate that Illinois can expect to receive \$26.5 million for home-delivered and congregate nutrition services under the CARES Act.

Congregate nutrition services provide meals and related nutrition services to older individuals in a group setting, such as a nursing home, adult day center or similar group setting. Home-delivered nutrition services provide meals and related nutrition services to older individuals with priority given to older individuals who are homebound.

#### **Family Caregivers – \$3.6 million**

The CARES Act appropriates \$100.0 million for support services for family caregivers under the Older Americans Act. According to FFIS, Illinois is estimated to receive \$3.6 million for family caregiver support services.

The National Family Caregiver Support Program provides support services to family caregivers, including information to caregivers about available services, assistance to caregivers in gaining access to the services, individual counseling, organization of support groups, and caregiver training, respite care to enable caregivers to be temporarily relieved from their caregiving responsibilities and supplemental services to complement the care provided by caregivers.

#### **Protection of Vulnerable Older Americans – \$756.0 thousand**

The CARES Act includes \$20.0 million for elder rights protection activities, including the long-term ombudsman program under the Older Americans Act. FFIS estimates that Illinois will receive \$756.0 thousand for elder rights protection activities.

Elder rights protection activities include Adult Protective Service programs to investigate elder abuse, State Long-Term Care Ombudsman programs to investigate long-term care facility complaints, protection and advocacy programs, facility and long-term care provider licensure and certification programs, Medicaid fraud and abuse services, victim assistance programs and consumer protection, State and local law enforcement programs that identify and assist vulnerable older individuals.

### **Centers for Independent Living – \$2.9 million**

Centers for Independent Living (CILs) are consumer-controlled, community-based, cross-disability, nonresidential private non-profit agency that is designed and operated within a local community by individuals with disabilities, and provides an array of independent living services. These centers offer people with disabilities opportunities to choose for themselves where to live, skills training, peer counseling, make decisions about their lives, and provide services that facilitate transition from nursing homes and other institutions to the community.

CILs also may provide, among other services: psychological counseling, assistance in securing housing or shelter, personal assistance services, transportation referral and assistance, physical therapy, mobility training, rehabilitation technology, recreation, and other services necessary to improve the ability of individuals with significant disabilities to function independently in the family or community and/or to continue in employment.

### **Poison Control Centers – \$204.0 thousand**

The CARES Act includes \$5.0 million for activities to improve the capacity of poison control centers to respond to increased calls. FFIS estimates that Illinois will receive \$204.0 thousand of the funding for poison control centers.

The Illinois Poison Center is a non-profit health service that provides individuals with access to comprehensive information and treatment advice on potentially harmful substances. However, the Illinois Poison Center is currently operating as the State's Coronavirus Hotline and funding will be used to address the influx of calls for the Center.

### **CDC Grant –\$53.9 million**

The CARES Act provides \$53.9 million to the State of Illinois Department of Public Health to respond to Covid-19. The grant is to be used to prevent, prepare for, and support public health preparedness and response activities.

The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) provides emergency response planning, training, exercise, and evaluation services to all IDPH programs, LHDs, and the healthcare system.

### **Community Health Centers – \$52.1 million**

The CARES Act includes a \$1.4 billion supplemental to the original FY 20 appropriation of \$2.6 billion for community health centers and an appropriation of \$668.5 million to be used in FY 21 until November 30, 2020. According to FFIS, Illinois can expect to receive \$52.1 million for community health centers.

Community health centers are located in high-need communities and provide comprehensive primary care services to individuals with limited access to health care. Community health center funding will be used to assist health centers with coronavirus testing and treatment.

### **Unemployment Insurance – \$40.2 million**

The Illinois Department of Employment Security receives federal funds each year to distribute unemployment insurance. The FY 20 Illinois budget had an appropriation for \$232.3 million with an estimated expenditure of \$228.4 million. Due to provisions under the CARES Act as well as the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, an additional \$40.2 million will be appropriated to deal with the additional unemployment insurance claims.

The CARES Act will provide eligible employees an extra \$600 per week in unemployment benefits in addition to what they are eligible for under existing Illinois programs. The current maximum amount in Illinois is \$471 per week. If you are eligible for the maximum amount, this would bring your weekly unemployment insurance

benefit to \$1271 per week. This boosted payment will last for approximately four months until its current expiration date of July 31, 2020.

The CARES Act also provides for an additional 13 weeks of continued \$600 weekly payments for individuals who remain unemployed after exhausting their state unemployment benefits. This means eligible workers will be able to receive unemployment benefits for up to 39 weeks rather than the 26-week cap.

**Justices Assistance Grant – Local \$10.8 million, State \$20.0 million**

According to ICJIA, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG) is the provider of federal criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. JAG funds provide states and units of local government with monies necessary to support a range of program areas and are intended to help state and local entities leverage other available funding.

JAG will allow state and local police departments and jails to meet local needs, including purchase of personal protective equipment and other needed medical items and to support overtime for officers on the front lines to respond to the crisis.

**Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) Commodities – \$23.4 million, Administration – \$9.6 million**

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (EFP) provides food at no cost to help supplement the diets of needy low-income households. The purpose of the program is to prevent hunger and help provide food security for low-income households and individuals. The program provides USDA food commodities and administrative funds for costs associated with storage, handling and food distribution. Both USDA food commodities and administrative funds are distributed formulaically to each contracted Foodbank based upon 60% of the people in poverty and 40% of the unemployed people in its geographic service area relative to those figures for the entire State of Illinois. The Administration by of this program is also being granted additional funding from HR 748. In Illinois, this program is administered by DHS.

**Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) – \$15.6 million**

WIC is administered by the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) and is funded by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). These benefits are available in all 102 Illinois counties at more than 220 clinics, which include county health departments, community action agencies, and hospitals. In Illinois, approximately 40 percent of all babies born are on the WIC program. Studies show the tremendous impact the WIC program has had on improving the health status of at-risk, low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants and young children. WIC is the entry point or "gateway" program for this population into the health care system. Recent studies have shown that WIC reduces fetal deaths, infant mortality, low birth weight rates, and iron deficiency anemia in children and increases immunization rates.

WIC provides nutrition education, counseling and support, breastfeeding support, nutritious foods, health screenings, and referral to other services. WIC enables parents to feed their children properly during critical periods of growth and development. The combination of nutrition education, nutritious foods, and access to other health services strengthens families long after their WIC eligibility has ended.

**Manufacturing Extension – \$2.2 million**

Support for Manufacturing is provided for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) to help small- and medium-sized manufacturers recover by finding value within the supply chain and expanding markets. For every one dollar of federal investment, MEP generates \$27.20 in new sales growth for manufacturers. The MEP's industry experts work side-by-side with manufacturers to reduce costs, improve efficiencies, develop the next generation workforce, create new products, and find new markets and much more. The Illinois Manufacturing Excellence Center is the state's local entity in the partnership.

### **Emergency Food and Shelter Program – \$8.8 million**

The Illinois Emergency Food and Shelter (EF&S) Program was developed to provide immediate food and shelter to homeless persons and families or persons and families at imminent risk of becoming homeless. The EF&S Program was designed to provide meals, beds, and supportive services through not-for-profit organizations to homeless individuals and families to assist them to return to self-sufficiency.

The purpose was to supplement and expand the work of local social service agencies, both nonprofit and governmental, to help people with economic emergencies. EFSP funds are not to be used to provide emergency assistance for circumstances that are the immediate result of a disaster situation. The funding is open to all organizations helping hungry and homeless people. Funds must supplement feeding sheltering, rent/mortgage, and utility efforts only.

### **Emergency Management Performance Grant – \$3.0 million**

The purpose of the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Program is to provide Federal funds to states to assist state, local, territorial, and tribal governments in preparing for all hazards. The EMPG Program supports a comprehensive, all-hazard emergency preparedness system by building and sustaining the core capabilities contained in the Goal.

Funds may not be used for: (1) Expenditures for weapons systems and ammunition; (2) Costs to support the hiring of sworn public safety officers for the purposes of fulfilling traditional public safety duties or to supplant traditional public safety positions and responsibilities; or (3) Activities and projects unrelated to the completion and implementation of the EMPG Program

The Illinois Municipal League is working with Gov. JB Pritzker and the Illinois Congressional delegation to request funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The group hopes to get funding from a loan program specifically made to help communities during times of disaster. FEMA created the Community Disaster Loan Program to provide operational funding to help local governments facing a significant loss in funds due to a disaster. According to FEMA, municipalities must show they have lost more than 5% of their tax revenues for the current or succeeding year. The League says applicants can qualify for up to 25% of their annual budget without exceeding the \$5 million loan cap. These loans would only go toward assisting local governments.

### **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Local – \$80.5 million, State – \$17.9 million**

CDBG is funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. In the FY 20 Illinois budget, these CDBG received \$150.0 million in appropriation with an estimated expenditure of \$35.0 million. The CARES Act adds an additional \$80.5 million for local governments and \$17.9 million for the State in a supplemental appropriation. In addition, the CARES Act eliminates the cap on the amount of funds a grantee can spend on public services, removes the requirement to hold in-person public hearings in order to comply with national and local social gathering requirements, and allows grantees to be reimbursed for COVID-19 response activities regardless of the date the costs were incurred in order to ensure resources are quickly deployed and meet the unique response needs to COVID-19. The intent is to allow Illinois the ability 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.

The CDBG program provides federal funding for community-based projects in non-metropolitan areas. The program consists of four components: public infrastructure, housing rehabilitation, economic development, and disaster response. The public infrastructure component provides funding to local governments that need to improve public infrastructure and eliminate conditions detrimental to public health, safety, and public welfare with an emphasis on helping communities with substantial low to moderate-income populations. Housing rehabilitation allows low-to-moderate income communities to apply for grants to improve housing and

rehabilitate and retrofit single family housing units. Grants provide residents with safe and sanitary living conditions and help to stabilize neighborhoods and affordable housing in the community. Economic development allows local governments to request gap financing to assist businesses locating or expanding in the community if they are creating or retaining jobs in that community. Lastly, disaster response provides funding for interim assistance following a Governor declared disaster.

#### **Homeless Assistance/ Emergency Solutions Grant – Local \$62.6 million, State \$36.3 million**

The emergency Solutions Grants program in Illinois is housed under DHS. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) shall make available technical assistance to private nonprofit organizations, other nongovernmental entities, State and local government entities, to:

- Renovation of, major rehabilitation, or conversion of buildings to be used as emergency shelters,
- Providing of essential services related to emergency shelter or street outreach including services concerned with employment, health, education, family support services, for homeless youth, substance abuse disorder services, victim services, or mental health services if:
  - Such essential services have not been provided by the local government during any part of the immediately preceding 12-month period or the Secretary of HUD determines that the local government is in a severe financial deficit; or
  - The use of assistance under would complement the provision of those essential services.
- Maintenance, operation, insurance, utilities, furnishing related to emergency shelter,
- Rental assistance to provide short-term or medium-term housing to homeless individuals or families or individuals or families at risk of homelessness. Such rental assistance may include tenant-based or project-based rental assistance
- Housing relocation or stabilization services for homeless individuals or families or individuals or families at risk of homelessness, including housing search, mediation or outreach to property owners, legal services, credit repair, providing security or utility deposits, utility payments, rental assistance for a final month at a location, assistance with moving costs, or other activities that are effective at:
  - Stabilizing individuals and families in their current housing; or
  - Quickly moving such individuals and families to other permanent housing.

#### **Public Housing Operating and Administration – \$37.4 million**

Public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities through local housing authorities. Public housing comes in all sizes and types, from scattered single-family houses to high rise apartments for elderly families. There are approximately 1.2 million households living in public housing units, managed by some 3300 Housing Agencies (HAs) across the United States. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers Federal aid to local HAs that manage the housing for low-income residents at rents they can afford. HUD furnishes technical and professional assistance in planning, developing and managing these developments.

#### **Tenant-Based Rental Assistance – \$38.2 million**

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) permits Participating Jurisdictions (PJs) to create flexible programs that provide assistance to individual households to help them afford the housing costs of market-rate units. These programs are known as "tenant-based rental assistance," or TBRA. HOME TBRA programs differ from other types of HOME rental housing activities in three key ways:

- TBRA programs help individual households, rather than subsidizing particular rental projects.
- TBRA assistance moves with the tenant—if the household no longer wishes to rent a particular unit, the household may take its TBRA and move to another rental property.



- The level of TBRA subsidy varies—the level of subsidy is based upon the income of the household, the particular unit the household selects, and the PJ’s rent standard (rather than being tied to the PJ’s high and low HOME rents).

There are many different types of TBRA programs, but the most common type provides payments to make up the difference between the amount a household can afford to pay for housing and the local rent standards. Other TBRA programs help tenant pay for costs associated with their housing, such as security and utility deposits. PJs may also assist tenants with utility deposits but only when HOME is also used for rental assistance or security deposits.

### **Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS – \$1.7 million**

This program provides formula allocations and competitively awarded grants to eligible states, cities, and nonprofit organizations to provide housing assistance and related supportive services to meet the housing needs of low-income persons and their families living with HIV/AIDS. The program provides states and localities with resources and incentives to devise long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS. HOPWA housing support enables these special-needs households to establish or maintain stable housing, reduce their risks of homelessness, and improve their access to healthcare and other support. Housing assistance provides the foundation from which these individuals and their families may participate in advances in HIV treatment and related care.

Grants may be used to provide a variety of forms of rental housing assistance, including emergency and transitional housing, shared housing arrangements, community residences, and single room occupancy dwellings (SROs). Appropriate supportive services are provided as part of any assisted housing. Eligible grant activities include housing information, resource identification, and permanent housing placement; acquisition, rehabilitation, conversion, lease, and repair of facilities to provide short-term shelter and services; new construction (for SROs and community residences only); project- or tenant-based rental assistance, including assistance for shared housing arrangements; short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments; operating costs; technical assistance for community residences; administrative expenses; and supportive services, including case management.

### **Urbanized Area Formula Program Grants – \$782.5 million**

The Urbanized Area Formula Funding program makes Federal resources available to urbanized areas and to Governors for transit capital and operating assistance and for transportation related planning in urbanized areas. An urbanized area is a Census-designated area with a population of 50,000 or more as determined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The Federal Transit Authority allocates funds as subsidies to eligible public transit agencies to use for capital equipment (buses, equipment, structures, etc.), planning, job access and reverse commute projects, and some limited operating expenses related to the Federally-required assistance transit agencies must provide to persons with disabilities. The minimum required local match for capital purposes is 20 percent.

### **State of Good Repair Grants – \$746.4 million**

The State of Good Repair Grants Program provides capital assistance for maintenance, replacement, and rehabilitation projects of high-intensity fixed guideway and bus systems to help transit agencies maintain assets in a state of good repair. Additionally, SGR grants are eligible for developing and implementing Transit Asset Management plans.

State of Good Repair Grants funds are available for capital projects that maintain a fixed guideway or a high intensity motorbus system in a state of good repair, including projects to replace and rehabilitate transportation operational infrastructure.

**Nonurbanized Area Formula Program Grants – \$52.3 million**

The Nonurbanized Area Formula program provides formula funding to states for the purpose of supporting public transportation in areas with populations of less than 50,000 people. The funding formula is based on the non-urbanized population and land area of the states.

All funds administered by the State support the maintenance of existing rural public transportation services and the expansion of those services. Funded projects include: Technical Assistance, Mobility Management, Program Coordination and Planning activities; Reimbursement of a portion of eligible operating and administrative expenses for general public transportation service in rural areas, coordination of specialized and general public transportation services in rural areas; Intercity bus operating assistance and capital, typically rolling stock, projects.

**Growing States and High-Density States Formula Program – \$34.5 million**

The Growing States and High-Density States Formula Program was established by SAFETEA-LU to apportion additional funds to the Urbanized Area Formula and Nonurbanized Area Formula programs. Recipients of funds are existing Urbanized Area and Nonurbanized Area formula fund recipients.

Under the formula, half of the funds are made available under the Growing States factors and are apportioned based on State population forecasts for 15 years beyond the most recent Census. Amounts apportioned for each State are then allocated to urbanized and rural areas based on the State's urban/rural population ratio. The High-Density States factors distribute the other half of the funds to States with population densities greater than 370 people per square mile. These funds are apportioned only to urbanized areas within those States.

**Election Security Grants – \$13.9 million**

The CARES Act provides \$13.9 million to Illinois to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally, for the 2020 Federal election cycle.

**National Endowment for the Arts – \$528.0 thousand**

An additional \$528.0 thousand has been provided to the State for funds to nonprofit arts organizations to help these entities survive the forced closure of their operations in response to the spread of COVID-19.

The National Endowment for the Arts is an independent federal agency that funds and promotes art, art education, and creativity throughout the United States. The Endowment awards grants to various entities and individuals for art projects after the projects have been submitted for review and approved by the Endowment.

**National Endowment for the Humanities – \$799.0 thousand**

The federal government has designated \$799.0 thousand to support at-risk humanities positions and projects at museums, libraries and archives, historic sites, colleges and universities and other cultural nonprofits that have been financially impacted by the coronavirus in Illinois.

Estimated Illinois Federal Funding to Respond to Coronavirus Pandemic as of March 31, 2020  
Compiled by Federal Funds Information for States (\$ in thousands)

<b>Federal Agency</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Treasury	Coronavirus Relief Fund to States and Locals	\$4,913,633
Dept. of Education	Governors Fund	\$108,521
Dept. of Education	K-12 Fund	\$569,467
Dept. of Education	Higher Education Fund	\$471,256
Admin. For Children and Families	Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$117,547
Admin. For Children and Families	Community Services Block Grant	\$46,598
Admin. For Children and Families	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$13,004
Admin. For Children and Families	Family Violence Prevention	\$940
Admin. For Children and Families	Child Welfare Services	\$1,653
Admin. For Children and Families	Head Start	\$29,844
Health and Human Services	Supportive Services	\$7,311
Health and Human Services	Congregate and Home-Delivered Meals (P.L. 116-123)	\$8,826
Health and Human Services	Congregate and Home-Delivered Meals (CARES)	\$17,652
Health and Human Services	Family Caregivers	\$3,637
Health and Human Services	Protection of Vulnerable Older Americans	\$756
Health and Human Services	Centers for Independent Living	\$2,865
CDC	Poison Control Centers CDC Grant (award to date under P.L. 123)	\$204
CDC	CDC Grant (awards under P.L. 116-123)	\$27,911
CDC	Minimum CDC Grant (CARES)	\$26,012
HRSA	Community Health Centers (awarded under P.L. 116-123)	\$3,667
HRSA	Community Health Centers (CARES)	\$48,403
Labor	UI Base (in P.L. 116-127)	\$20,100
Labor	UI Supplemental (in P.L. 116-127)	\$20,100
Justice	Justice Assistance Grants - State	\$19,956
Justice	Justice Assistance Grants - Local	\$10,859
USDA	Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) Commodities	\$23,413
USDA	TEFAP Administration	\$9,755
USDA	WIC Benefits	\$15,557
Commerce	Manufacturing Extension	\$2,200
Homeland Security	Emergency Performance Management Grant	\$3,041
Homeland Security	Emergency Food and Shelter Program	\$8,807
Homeland Security	Community Development Block Grant - Local	\$80,553
Housing and Urban Development	Community Development Block Grant - State	\$17,873
Housing and Urban Development	Homeless Assistance/ESG - Local	\$62,630
Housing and Urban Development	Homeless Assistance/ESG - State	\$36,320
Housing and Urban Development	Public Housing Operating	\$37,430
Housing and Urban Development	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	\$38,160
Housing and Urban Development	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	\$1,697
Department of Transportation	Urbanized Area Formula	\$782,563
Department of Transportation	State of Good Repair	\$746,455
Department of Transportation	Nonurbanized Area	\$52,342
Department of Transportation	Density Population	\$0
Department of Transportation	Growing States	\$34,514
Independent Agencies	Election Security	\$13,899
Independent Agencies	National Endowment for the Arts	\$528
Independent Agencies	National Endowment for the Humanities	\$799
<b>ALL</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,459,263</b>