

Department of the Treasury
Treasury Coronavirus
Relief, Response, Aid, and
Recovery Programs

Congressional Budget
Justification and Annual
Performance Plan and Report

FY 2023

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Section I – Vision, Purpose and Context

A – Mission Statement

Continue to administer multiple relief and recovery programs authorized through the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA), Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, (CAA, 2021) and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARP). The responsibilities that have been assigned to the Treasury Department are central to the Administration’s overall relief and recovery agenda. They offer unique opportunities to secure a robust, equitable recovery through tools including state and local aid, rental assistance to struggling tenants, help for homeowners facing foreclosure, and the provision of capital to communities that have traditionally been left behind.

In FY 2023, Treasury projects that the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund and the Emergency Rental Assistance Program will have at least a \$35M administrative funding shortfall. To avoid shutting down these essential programs that provide direct relief to the American people, Treasury requests Administrative Funding Transfer Authority to ensure resources are effectively and efficiently utilized for a centralized and consistent approach to administering and managing the various coronavirus recovery and stabilization programs implemented. This proposal would not provide new funding (and thus would not have a budgetary “score”) but would provide the flexibility to pay for certain programs out of previously appropriated administrative amounts.

Treasury Amounts in the U.S. Government's COVID-19 Response¹

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2020 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2020 Obligations	FY 2021 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2021 Obligations	FY 2022 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2022 Estimated Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations ⁵
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Statute							
FFCRA	15,000	14,988	0	0	0	0	0
CARES Act	957,872,800	485,137,300	0	1,298,750	0	17,911	14,908
CAA, 2021 ²	0	0	(281,848,207)	185,164,793	0	14,750,091	1,763,183
ARP	0	0	827,883,900	671,822,609	0	154,043,143	1,533,980
IIJA ³	0	0	0	0	(4,566,100)	0	0
Total⁴	\$957,887,800	\$485,152,288	\$546,035,693	\$858,286,152	(\$4,566,100)	\$168,811,145	\$3,312,071
FTE		11		88		285	242

¹Enacted budget authority includes varying periods of availability depending on the program legislation; obligations are based on FY 2023 President’s Budget estimates.

²Section 1003 of the CAA, 2021, rescinded unobligated balances from the CARES Act 2020 appropriation from the Economic Stabilization Program; the ultimate effect of Sec. 1003 rescinded \$478.8B from this program.

³The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (PL 117-58) Section 90007 rescinded \$3B from the CARES Act Section 4120 budget authority and \$200M from the P.L 116-260 Division N Sec. 411 budget authority in FY 2022 from the Payroll Support Program, Air Carrier Worker Support & Pandemic Relief for Aviation Workers and \$1.4B from the CARES Act Section 4027 budget authority in FY 2022 from the Economic Stabilization Program.

⁴Obligations exclude Recovery Rebate Credits, Employer Refundable Credits, Child and Dependent Care Tax Credits, Advance Payments of Child Tax Credits, Child Tax Credits, and any effect of Earned Income Tax Credit Changes.

⁵As detailed in Section 123 of the proposed Treasury Administrative Provisions, Treasury is requesting administrative flexibility between the following COVID related programs; Transportation Services, Payroll Support Program, Air Carrier Worker Support & Pandemic Relief for Aviation Workers, Economic Stabilization Program, State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, Homeowner Assistance Fund and Emergency Rental Assistance. The FY 2023 obligations reflect the effect of this proposal.

B – Enacted Legislation

The coronavirus pandemic has had unprecedented, widespread impacts on the economy and caused significant disruptions to industries and families across America. In response to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in FY 2020, Congress passed the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) (P.L. 116-127) and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116-136). As the pandemic continued into FY 2021, Congress provided additional relief in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (CAA, 2021) (P.L. 116-260), and passed the American Rescue Plan Act (ARP) (P.L. 117-2). The legislative intent and focus of the Department of the Treasury (Treasury) is to provide fast, effective and efficient direct economic assistance to American workers, families, small businesses, and industries.

The FFCRA was enacted on March 18, 2020. The FFCRA, amended by the COVID-related Tax Relief Act of 2020, and the ARP, provides small and midsize employers refundable tax credits that reimburse them, dollar-for-dollar, for the cost of providing paid sick and family leave wages to their employees for leave related to COVID-19. The FFCRA gives businesses with fewer than 500 employees funds to provide employees with paid sick and family and medical leave for reasons related to COVID-19, either for the employee's own health needs or to care for family members.

The CARES Act, enacted on March 27, 2020, created a variety of programs to address the COVID-19 pandemic. The CAA, 2021, enacted on December 27, 2020, created several new programs and maintained many of the CARES Act programs by adding new phases, new allocations, and new guidance.

The ARP continues many of the programs started by the CARES Act and CAA, 2021. The ARP also created a variety of new programs to address continuing pandemic-related crises, and fund recovery efforts as the United States begins to emerge from the pandemic.

In FY 2022, Congress enacted the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) (P.L. 117-58). Section 90007 of the IIJA rescinded \$4.6 billion in funds from the CARES Act Section 4120 budget authority and the CAA, 2021 Division N Sec. 411 budget authority.

Treasury categorizes enacted COVID related programs into four categories: 1) assistance to taxpayers, which includes individuals and businesses, 2) assistance to American industry and small businesses, 3) assistance for state, local, U.S. territory and Tribal governments, and 4) access to capital for community development and small businesses. Treasury also received funding for program administration and oversight.

Treasury COVID-19 Budget Authority Overview¹

Dollars in Thousands

	2020 Enacted FFCRA AMOUNT	2020 Enacted CARES Act AMOUNT	2021 Enacted CAA, 2021 AMOUNT	2021 Enacted ARP AMOUNT	2021 Enacted IIJA AMOUNT
Assistance to Taxpayers²					
Economic Impact Payments ³	0	275,087,000	141,384,000	407,430,000	0
Assistance to Industry & Small Businesses					
Transportation Services	0	0	1,975,000	0	0
Payroll Support Program, Air Carrier Worker Support & Pandemic Relief for Aviation Workers ⁴	0	31,900,000	16,000,000	14,990,000	(3,200,000)
Economic Stabilization Program ⁵	0	499,870,000	(478,796,257)	0	(1,366,100)
Assistance for State, Local, U.S. Territory & Tribal Governments					
Coronavirus Relief Fund	0	150,000,000	0	362,000,000	0
Homeowner Assistance Fund	0	0	0	9,918,400	0
Emergency Rental Assistance	0	0	24,985,000	21,517,000	0
Access to Capital for Community Development and Small Businesses					
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, Emergency Support	0	0	3,000,000	0	0
Emergency Capital Investment Program	0	0	8,747,431	0	0
State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI)	0	0	0	9,800,000	0
COVID Program Administration & Oversight					
Bureau of the Fiscal Service (Fiscal Service)	0	30,100	48,550	23,200	0
IRS COVID Response (Admin.)	15,000	750,700	509,000	1,861,700	0
Departmental Offices, Office of Recovery Programs	0	200,000	292,569	330,000	0
Office of the Inspector General	0	35,000	6,500	5,600	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	0	0	0	8,000	0
	\$15,000	\$957,872,800	(\$281,848,207)	\$827,883,900	(\$4,566,100)

¹Budget authority is based on enacted legislation; subsequent legislation extending existing authority increases the initial legislative authority. The table displays both mandatory and discretionary funding. Excludes Authority from Recovery Rebates, Employer Refundable Credits, Child and Dependent Care Tax Credits, Advance Payments of Child Tax Credits, Child Tax Credits, and any effect of Earned Income Tax Credit Changes.

²Mandatory funding; amounts will change as funds are needed and obligated; assistance to Taxpayers also includes some support for businesses.

³Excludes Recovery Rebate Credits associated with all Economic Impact Payments; In FY 2021, Recovery Rebate Budget Authority was \$26,889M, of which, \$23,403M was obligated; \$3,462M is estimated to be obligated in FY 2022 and \$24M in FY 2023.

⁴The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L.117-58) Section 90007 rescinded \$3B from the CARES Act Section 4120 budget authority and \$200M from the P.L 116-260 Division N Sec. 411 budget authority in FY 2022.

⁵Section 1003 of the CAA, 2021, rescinded unobligated balances from the CARES Act 2020 appropriation to the Economic Stabilization Program; the ultimate effect of Sec. 1003 rescinded \$478.8B from this program. The IIJA, Section 90007, rescinded \$1.4B from the CARES Act Section 4027 budget authority in FY 2022.

C – Strategic Approach

In response to enacted legislation, Treasury established the Office of Recovery Programs (ORP), managed by the Chief Recovery Officer, to lead the Department’s implementation of various COVID-19 related programs. This office is principally focused on efficiently establishing and administering Treasury’s programs to support an equitable and swift recovery from the economic challenges precipitated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, ORP contributes to two objectives in goal 1 (Equitable Economic Growth and Recovery) of Treasury’s FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan. ORP co-leads Objective 1.3, which focuses on promoting equitable financial recovery and growth through support and flow of capital to small businesses, households, and underserved communities, and contributes to Objective 1.4 by expanding fair and equitable access to homeownership and affordable rental opportunities.

The implementation of the recovery programs disbursed through the tax code, including Economic Impact Payments, the enhanced Child Tax Credit (CTC), and the CTC advance payments, will continue to be led by the Office of Tax Policy, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Bureau of Fiscal Service, in coordination with the Office of Recovery Programs.

ORP is building the office with the capacity to manage current and future recovery programs with a high degree of expertise, resiliency, and competence. Many of ORP's programs include long-term responsibilities requiring ongoing and effective change management practices to shepherd programs through each stage of the programmatic lifecycle. ORP and programmatic leadership are continually learning what is required to successfully implement these recovery programs. The matrix structure that ORP is developing is designed to promote knowledge sharing and nimbleness along with strong relationship-building with state, local, U.S. territories and tribal governments. ORP is investing in enhanced institutional capabilities that will support an integrated and reliable technical platform for payments and reporting, a recipient monitoring and remediation capacity, and grants management expertise.

Section II – Program Summary

A – Performance

COVID related programs support the following objectives in the Treasury FY 2022 – 2026 Strategic Plan:

- Objective 1.1 Tax Administration and Policy – direct payments to taxpayers (Economic Impact Payments and the Child Tax Credit)
- Objective 1.3 Economically Resilient Communities – relief to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments (Coronavirus Relief Fund, State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund); access to capital for households and businesses through Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) support, the Emergency Capital Investment Program, and the State Small Business Credit Initiative
- Objective 1.4 Resilient Housing Market – relief to homeowners and renters through the Homeowner Assistance Fund and Emergency Rental Assistance programs

Within the strategic plan, Treasury identified high-level desired outcomes for each of these objectives, as well as measures and indicators of success at the strategy level. Treasury is working to develop performance measures for ARP and CDFI programs, which will help the agency track progress towards the measures, indicators, and outcomes in the strategic plan. At the program level, Treasury is working to define success and identify datasets which, in addition to data provided through program reporting, can be used to measure whether programs are having the intended outcomes and impact and contributing to the outcomes in the strategic plan.

Treasury guidance is designed to encourage program participants to consider the statutory requirements of the programs while reducing burden and barriers to program access. Recipients and grantees are required to provide robust reporting on demographic and geographic distribution of funds, community engagement, and outcomes. Treasury will use the data reported by program participants and other relevant data to develop a comprehensive set of metrics for recovery programs, which will include measures of program outputs and outcomes as well as economic indicators to understand broader program outcomes. Additionally, Treasury is working to make data publicly available to enable program evaluations.

B – Assistance for Taxpayers

The Treasury Department, the Bureau of the Fiscal Service (Fiscal Service), and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) have provided three rounds of fast and direct relief payments during the COVID-19 crisis.

1.1 - Economic Impact Payments

This account includes the 2020 and 2021 recovery rebate credits, including the advance Economic Impact Payments of those credits, enacted in Section 2201(a) of the CARES Act, Section 272(a) of the COVID-related Tax Relief Act of 2020, enacted in Subtitle B of Title II of Division N of the CAA, 2021, and Section 9601(a) of the ARP.

Economic Impact Payments¹

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2020 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2020 Obligations	FY 2021 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2021 Obligations	FY 2022 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2022 Estimated Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations
Statute	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
CARES Act	275,087,000	274,654,000	0	433,000	0	0	0
CAA, 2021	0	0	141,384,000	141,369,000	0	15,000	0
ARP	0	0	407,430,000	404,303,000	0	3,127,000	0
Total	\$275,087,000	\$274,654,000	\$548,814,000	\$546,105,000	\$0	\$3,142,000	\$0

¹Excludes Recovery Rebate Credits associated with all Economic Impact Payments; In FY 2021, Recovery Rebate Budget Authority was \$26,889M, of which, \$23,403M was obligated; \$3,462M is estimated to be obligated in FY 2022 and \$24M in FY 2023.

1.2 - Employer Refundable Credits

Employee Retention Credit: Section 2301 of the CARES Act created the employee retention credit, a refundable tax credit against certain employment taxes equal to 50 percent of the qualified wages certain businesses and tax-exempt employers pay to employees (up to \$10,000 per employee) after March 12, 2020, and before January 1, 2021. Eligible employers could get immediate access to the credit by reducing employment tax deposits they were otherwise required to make and by requesting an advance of the credit.

Section 206 of the Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2020, enacted as Division EE of the CAA, 2021, amended and made technical changes to section 2301 of the CARES Act retroactive to the section 2301's original effective date including permitting an employer that received a Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loan to be eligible to claim an employee retention credit under section 2301, provided the wages reported in support of the forgiveness of the PPP loan are not the same wages for which the credit is claimed.

Section 207 of the Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2020 extended the employee retention credit to qualified wages paid after December 31, 2020 and before July 1, 2021; increased the maximum credit amount that may be claimed per employee (making it equal to 70 percent of \$10,000 of qualified wages paid to an employee per calendar quarter); limited eligibility for and amount of the credit advance; and expanded the category of employers that may be entitled to claim the credit, among other technical amendments.

Section 9651 of the ARP enacted section 3134 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which extended the availability of the employee retention credit to wages paid after June 30, 2021, and before January 1, 2022. Section 3134 generally maintained the structure of the employee retention credit as provided under section 2301 of the CARES Act, as amended, with certain changes.

Employers in a U.S. Territory that otherwise qualify for the employee retention credit can claim the credit. Payments of wages by employers in U.S. Territories are wages within the meaning of section 3121(a) and therefore employers eligible to claim the credit include employers in the U.S. Territories that pay qualified wages and otherwise meet the requirements for the credit.

Section 80604 of the IIJA amended Code section 3134 to provide that the employee retention

credit under section 3134 shall apply only to wages paid after June 30, 2021, and before October 1, 2021 (or, in the case of wages paid by an eligible employer which is a recovery startup business, January 1, 2022).

Paid Leave Credits: Sections 7001 and 7003 of Division G of the FFCRA created refundable tax credits against certain employment taxes for small and midsize employers to reimburse them for the cost of providing required paid sick and family leave wages to their employees for leave related to COVID-19 as set forth under Division E, the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act (EPSLA) and Division C, the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act (Expanded FMLA) of the FFCRA. Sections 7002 and 7004 of the FFCRA created similar credits for certain self-employed persons in similar COVID-related circumstances. An employer is eligible for credits for qualified sick leave wages up to \$511 per day and \$5,110 in the aggregate (for up to 10 days of leave) and up to \$200 per day and \$10,000 in the aggregate (for up to 10 weeks of leave) for qualifying COVID-related leave reasons. Eligible employers could get immediate access to the credit by reducing employment tax deposits they are otherwise required to make and by requesting an advance of the credit. The requirement to provide leave under the EPSLA and Expanded FMLA expired on December 31, 2020, but the credits for paid leave that otherwise would have satisfied the requirements under the EPSLA and Expanded FMLA were later extended through September 30, 2021.

Sections 286, 287 and 288 of the COVID-related Tax Relief Act of 2020, enacted under Division N of the CAA, 2021, extended the credits for periods of leave from January 1, 2021, through March 31, 2021, and made certain technical improvements to the FFCRA credit provisions.

Section 9641 of the ARP enacted sections 3131, 3132, and 3133 of the Code to extend the credits through the period from April 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021; expand the category of employers eligible for the credit; reset the limitations on the amount of qualified wages that may be taken into account for purposes of the credits (and increased the aggregate cap for paid family leave wages from \$10,000 to \$12,000); expand the category of qualifying reasons for paid leave wages eligible for the credits (including leave to receive and recover from a COVID-19 vaccine), and make other technical amendments. (Sections 9642 and 9643 of the ARP amended and extended the equivalent tax credits for certain self-employed individuals for April 1, 2021, through September 30, 2021.)

Employers in a U.S. Territory that otherwise qualify for the paid leave credits can claim the credit. Payments of wages by employers in U.S. Territories are wages within the meaning of section 3121(a) and therefore employers eligible to claim the credit include employers in the U.S. Territories that pay qualified wages and otherwise meet the requirements for the credit.

COBRA Credit: Section 9501 of the ARP required certain employers to offer free Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) coverage to certain qualified individuals for periods of coverage from April 1, 2021, through September 30, 2021. The ARP provided tax credits to employers to offset the cost of the COBRA coverage. The ARP provision subsidized 100 percent of COBRA premiums for six months for individuals who lost employment involuntarily or had reduced hours.

1.3 - Child and Dependent Care Tax Credits, Advance Payments of Child Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit, and Earned Income Tax Credit Changes

Section 9631(a) of the ARP amended Section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code (Code) to provide special rules for the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) solely for Tax Year 2021. Specifically, the ARP made the CDCTC fully refundable. In addition, the maximum credit rate of the CDCTC increased from 35 percent to 50 percent. The amount of expenses that are eligible for the CDCTC was increased from \$3,000 to \$8,000 for one qualifying dependent (from \$6,000 to \$16,000 for two or more qualifying dependents). The ARP increased the phase-out threshold of the CDCTC from \$15,000 of AGI to \$125,000. The credit rate is phased down, but not below 20 percent, by 1 percentage point for each \$2,000 (or fraction thereof) by which the taxpayer's adjusted gross income (AGI) exceeds this threshold. The ARP further phased down the credit rate of 20 percent by 1 percentage point for each \$2,000 (or fraction thereof) by which the taxpayer's AGI exceeds \$400,000. Section 9631(b) of the ARP amended Section 21 of the Code to authorize payments to U.S. territories with mirror code tax systems and to U.S. territories with non-mirror code tax systems.

Section 9632(a) of the ARP amended Section 129(a)(2) of the Code to increase, for Tax Year 2021 only, the maximum amount of employer-provided dependent care assistance that may be excluded from gross income. This increase doubles the generally applicable amounts that is, \$5,000 (or \$2,500 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return) such that an eligible employee for Tax Year 2021 can receive an exclusion of \$10,500 (or \$5,250 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return).

Sections 9611 and 9612 of the ARP amended the Internal Revenue Code (Code) to modify the CTC generally for 2021 only. Section 9611 of the ARP amended Section 24 of the Code to make the entire amount of the CTC refundable and extended the CTC to cover qualifying children 17 years old and younger. The legislation also increased the amount of the CTC from \$2,000 to \$3,600 for qualifying children under age 6, and \$3,000 for other qualifying children under age 18. The amount of this increase in the CTC (that is, \$1,600 in the case of qualifying children under age 6 and \$1,000 in the case of other qualifying children under age 18) is reduced by \$50 for each \$1,000 (or fraction thereof) by which the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds. These thresholds are (i) \$150,000 for joint filers and surviving spouses, (ii) \$112,500 for heads of household, and (iii) \$75,000 in all other cases. In addition, the ARP amended the Code to require advance payments of the CTC to be made periodically throughout 2021, beginning after July 1, based on the taxpayer's 2020 or 2019 tax returns, in an aggregate amount equal to 50 percent of the estimated amount of the taxpayer's refundable CTC. Section 9612 of the ARP amended Section 24 of the Code to remove the requirement for bona fide residents of Puerto Rico to have three qualifying children to claim the CTC. For 2021 and years thereafter, bona fide residents of Puerto Rico need only one qualifying child to claim the CTC. In addition, section 9612 of the ARP amended Section 24 of the Code to provide that certain residents of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, or the U.S. Virgin Islands, may have been eligible to receive from their territory tax agency advance Child Tax Credit payments under the expanded, refundable CTC for 2021.

Sections 9621 through 9626 of the ARP modified the EITC. For Tax Year 2021 only, the ARP, generally, (i) reduced from 25 to 19 the general minimum age to claim the EITC with no

qualifying children (Childless EITC); (ii) eliminated the upper-age limit for the Childless EITC; (iii) increased the credit amount and the phaseout percentages for the Childless EITC; and (iv) allowed individuals to use their earned income from Tax Year 2019 instead of their earned income from Tax Year 2021, if earned income from Tax Year 2021 is less, for purposes of calculating the EITC for Tax Year 2021. The ARP also permanently modified the rules, beginning in 2021, regarding (i) children who fail to meet certain identification requirements, (ii) separated spouses, (iii) the disqualified investment income test, and (iv) the application of the EITC to the U.S. territories.

C – Assistance to American Industry & Small Businesses

The COVID-19 public health crisis and resulting economic crisis have put many sectors of the American economy under unprecedented strain. The Treasury Department is offering financial support to American industry so they can better support American workers and play a pivotal part in driving the national recovery effort.

The pandemic has also created a variety of challenges for small, micro, and solo businesses in communities across the country. Treasury is also providing critical assistance to small businesses across the country, facilitating the urgent deployment of capital and support to help these organizations not just persevere, but recover on solid footing.

1.1 - Transportation Services

The CCA, 2021, Section 421, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, to make grants available to eligible providers of transportation services that suffered revenue loss due to the coronavirus pandemic. Eligible companies provided charter, local, commuter, school, and tour bus services. Eligible small passenger vessels (as defined in 46 U.S.C 85, 116, and 2101) and the pilotage industry were also included.

Transportation Services

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2020 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2020 Obligations	FY 2021 Enacted Budget Authority ¹	FY 2021 Obligations	FY 2022 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2022 Estimated Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Statute							
CAA, 2021	0	0	1,975,000	1,290,525	0	684,475	0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$1,975,000	\$1,290,525	\$0	\$684,475	\$0

¹Funds available until expended; excludes \$25M designated for administrative expenses.

1.2 - Payroll Support Program, Air Carrier Worker Support & Pandemic Relief for Aviation Workers

The CARES Act Section 4112, CAA, 2021 Division N Section 402, and the ARP Section 7301 each authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to provide financial assistance to the aviation industry for the continued payment of employee wages, salaries, and benefits. The CARES Act provided for financial assistance to passenger air carriers, cargo air carriers, and airline contractors. The two subsequent laws provided for additional financial assistance only for passenger air carriers and airline contractors.

The IIJA Section 90007 rescinded \$3 billion from CARES Act Section 4120 budget authority, which corresponded with a lack of demand for the program among cargo airlines, as well as

\$200 million from the CAA, 2021 Division N Sec. 411 budget authority.

Payroll Support Program, Air Carrier Worker Support & Pandemic Relief for Aviation Workers

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2020 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2020 Obligations	FY 2021 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2021 Obligations	FY 2022 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2022 Estimated Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Statute							
CARES Act ¹	31,900,000	28,199,000	0	478,126	0	(1,345)	0
CAA, 2021	0	0	16,000,000	15,683,351	0	1,335	0
ARP ²	0	0	14,990,000	14,669,058	0	5,632	0
IIJA ³	0	0	0	0	(3,200,000)	0	0
Total	\$31,900,000	\$28,199,000	\$30,990,000	\$30,830,535	(\$3,200,000)	\$5,622	\$0

¹Excludes \$100M designated for administrative expenses; \$44.879M in recoveries recorded in FY 2021

²Funds available until expended; excludes \$10M designated for administrative expenses

³The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L.117-58) Section 90007 rescinded \$3B from the CARES Act Section 4120 budget authority and \$200M from the P.L. 116-260 Division N Sec. 411 budget authority in FY 2022.

1.3 - Economic Stabilization Program

The CARES Act authorized the Department of the Treasury to make up to \$500 billion in loans and other investments in support of and to provide liquidity to eligible businesses, nonprofits, states, and municipalities impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. This included investments in facilities established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System pursuant to Section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act to provide liquidity to the financial system. The CARES Act also authorized Treasury to use up to \$46 billion of these funds to make loans to passenger and cargo air carriers, certain other aviation businesses, and businesses critical to maintaining national security. As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, as amended, this account records the subsidy costs associated with these loans and investments, which are estimated on a present value basis.

The CAA, 2021 Section 1003 rescinded \$479 billion in budget authority from this program in 2021 and the IIJA Section 90007 further rescinded \$1.4 billion in 2022.

Economic Stabilization Program

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2020 Enacted Budget Authority ¹	FY 2020 Obligations	FY 2021 Enacted Budget Authority ²	FY 2021 Obligations ³	FY 2022 Enacted Budget Authority ⁴	FY 2022 Estimated Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Statute							
CARES Act	499,870,000	31,823,000	0	0	0	0	0
CAA, 2021	0	0	(478,796,257)	0	0	0	0
IIJA	0	0	0	0	(1,366,100)	0	0
Total	\$499,870,000	\$31,823,000	(\$478,796,257)	\$0	(\$1,366,100)	\$0	\$0

¹\$25M transferred to SIGPR; excludes \$100M for administrative expenses available until expended, excludes \$5M designated for Congressional Oversight Commission reimbursement; subsidy and re-estimates not included.

²Prior year obligations were recovered before the January 9, 2021, rescission deadline.

³Excludes \$12.3M in recoveries of prior year obligations.

⁴Section 1003 of the CAA, 2021, rescinded unobligated balances from the CARES Act 2020 appropriation to the Economic Stabilization Program; the ultimate effect of Sec. 1003 rescinded \$478.8B from this program. The IIJA, Section 90007, rescinded \$1.4B from the CARES Act Section 4027 budget authority in FY 2022.

D – Assistance for State, Local, U.S. Territory & Tribal Governments

The COVID-19 public health crisis and resulting economic crisis have put state, local, U.S. territory and Tribal governments under unprecedented strain. The Treasury Department is providing needed relief to enable them to continue to support the public health response and lay the foundation for a strong and equitable economic recovery.

1.1 - Coronavirus Relief Fund

The CARES Act Section 5001, as amended by the CAA, 2021, Section 1001, and ARP Section 9901 amended the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make payments to states, territories, tribal governments, and units of local government to assist with expenditures related to, as well as to mitigate the fiscal effects stemming from, the coronavirus pandemic.

In addition, the ARP established the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, the Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund, and a Local Assistance and Tribal Consistency Fund. The Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund provides payments to states, territories, and tribal governments to carry out critical capital projects, including broadband infrastructure, directly enabling work, education, and health monitoring, including remote options, in response to the coronavirus pandemic. The Local Assistance and Tribal Consistency Fund provides payments to eligible revenue sharing counties and eligible tribal governments for any governmental purpose other than lobbying activity.

Coronavirus Relief Fund

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2020 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2020 Obligations	FY 2021 Enacted Budget Authority ¹	FY 2021 Obligations	FY 2022 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2022 Estimated Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Statute							
CARES Act	150,000,000	150,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
ARP	0	0	362,000,000	242,933,748	0	118,066,252	1,000,000
Total	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$362,000,000	\$242,933,748	\$0	\$118,066,252	\$1,000,000

¹\$2B available through 2023, \$350B available through 2025 and \$10B available until expended; excludes \$50M designated for administrative expenses.

1.2 - Homeowner Assistance Fund

The APR, Section 3206, established the Homeowner Assistance Fund to mitigate financial hardships associated with the coronavirus pandemic by providing funds to states, territories, tribes, and other eligible entities in order to prevent homeowner mortgage delinquencies, defaults, foreclosures, loss of utilities or home energy services, displacements, and post-foreclosure evictions.

Homeowner Assistance Fund

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2020 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2020 Obligations	FY 2021 Enacted Budget Authority ¹	FY 2021 Obligations	FY 2022 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2022 Estimated Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Statute							
ARP	0	0	9,918,400	965,459	0	8,952,941	0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$9,918,400	\$965,459	\$0	\$8,952,941	\$0

¹Funds available through FY 2025; excludes \$2.6M transferred to the Treasury Office of Inspector General (OIG) for oversight activities and \$40M designated for administrative expenses.

1.3 - Emergency Rental Assistance

The CAA, 2021 Division N Section 501 established the Emergency Rental Assistance program to provide grants to states, territories, tribes, localities, and other eligible entities to provide financial assistance and housing stability services to eligible households. These services may include the payment of rent, rental arrears, and utilities and home energy costs for a specified period of time. The ARP Section 3201 provided for additional assistance and expanded housing stability services, in addition to allocating a subset of the funds specifically for high-need grantees in FY 2022 and FY 2023.

Emergency Rental Assistance

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2020 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2020 Obligations	FY 2021 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2021 Obligations	FY 2022 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2022 Estimated Obligations ³	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Statute							
CAA, 2021 ¹	0	0	24,985,000	24,985,000	0	5,254,323	0
ARP ²	0	0	21,517,000	8,460,191	0	13,056,809	0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$46,502,000	\$33,445,191	\$0	\$18,311,132	\$0

¹One-year funding, excludes \$15M designated for administrative expenses.

²Funds available through FY 2027; \$3M transferred to OIG; excludes \$30M designated for administrative expenses.

³In FY 2022, ERA under CAA, 2021, recovered \$5.3M in prior year obligations.

E – Access to Capital for Community Development and Small Businesses

1.1 - Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, Emergency Support

The CAA, 2021, provided \$3 billion to deliver immediate assistance to CDFIs in communities impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In the spring of 2021, the CDFI Fund awarded \$1.25 billion of these funds through its newly established CDFI Rapid Response Program (CDFI RRP), which was designed to quickly deploy capital to CDFIs through a streamlined application and review process.

The CDFI Fund will begin the process of making \$1.75 billion in grant funds available to eligible CDFIs to expand their lending, grant making, or investment activity in low- or moderate-income minority communities and to minorities that have significant unmet capital or financial service needs.

CDFI Emergency Support

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2020 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2020 Obligations	FY 2021 Enacted Budget Authority ¹	FY 2021 Obligations	FY 2022 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2022 Estimated Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Statute							
CAA, 2021	0	0	3,000,000	1,248,000	0	3,000	1,742,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$1,248,000	\$0	\$3,000	\$1,742,000

Total FTE		0		3		12	12
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¹\$1.75B Funds available until expended

1.2 - Emergency Capital Investment Program

The Emergency Capital Investment Program (ECIP) invests in either perpetual preferred equity or subordinated debt (with a maturity of fifteen or thirty years) issued by financial institutions consistent with ECIP's terms. Institutions eligible to participate must be: 1) Community Development Financial Institutions or Minority Depository Institutions; 2) insured depository institutions, bank or savings and loan holding companies, or federally insured credit unions; and 3) supportive of low-and middle-income communities. Dividend yields or interest paid on ECIP securities decrease when institutions reach lending goals established at the time of their participation. Division N, Section 522 of the CAA, 2021 established ECIP by amending the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.) and provided \$9 billion for the program. Treasury issued an interim final rule for ECIP on March 9, 2021, and on March 22, 2021, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) jointly issued an interim final rule for securities issued under ECIP, providing that preferred stock issued qualifies as additional tier 1 capital and subordinated debt qualifies as tier 2 capital under the FRB/FDIC/OCC capital rule.

The ECIP application period closed on September 1, 2021, and preliminary recipients were announced in December 2021.

Emergency Capital Investment Program

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2020 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2020 Obligations	FY 2021 Enacted Budget Authority ¹	FY 2021 Obligations	FY 2022 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2022 Estimated Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Statute							
CAA, 2021	0	0	8,747,431	0	0	8,747,431	0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$8,747,431	\$0	\$0	\$8,747,431	\$0

¹Funds available until expended; excludes \$252.569M designated for administrative expenses.

1.3 - State Small Business Credit Initiative

The ARP Section 3301, amends the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.) and provides additional funding for the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI) that was originally established in the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-240). SSBCI funds eligible state, territorial and tribal government programs through

September 29, 2030, which provide support to investment and credit programs for small businesses, with particular emphasis on business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. Additionally, SSBCI funds technical assistance for small businesses applying for Federal and State support programs.

State Small Business Credit Initiative

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2020 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2020 Obligations	FY 2021 Enacted Budget Authority ¹	FY 2021 Obligations	FY 2022 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2022 Estimated Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Statute							
ARP	0	0	9,800,000	0	0	9,800,000	0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$9,800,000	\$0	\$0	\$9,800,000	\$0

¹Funds available until expended; excludes, designated, but not limited to, \$200M for administrative expenses.

F – COVID Program Administration and Oversight

1.1 - Bureau of the Fiscal Service

The CARES Act provided the Fiscal Service \$78.65 million in supplemental appropriations for the implementation of the Economic Impact Payments (EIP) as well as the implementation of reporting requirements associated with spending of COVID-19 supplemental appropriations. In the first round of EIPs, Fiscal Service issued more than 166 million EIPs totaling more than \$277 billion. The CAA, 2021 authorized a second round of EIPs and allowed for the transfer up to \$63 million of the \$78.65 million appropriated under the CARES Act to offset any losses attributable to debt collection activities. Fiscal Service transferred \$48.6 million to the Debt Collection Fund for this purpose.

During FY 2021, Fiscal Service disbursed more than 428 million EIP 2, EIP3, and advance monthly CTC payments totaling \$593 billion, of which 80% were disbursed electronically. In the first quarter of FY 2022, Fiscal Service also disbursed more than 110 million EIPs and advance CTCs totaling \$51 billion, of which 86% of these were disbursed electronically. IRS and Fiscal Service partnered to convert 70.2 million payments from check to direct deposit with a 99.6% accuracy rate, through the use of Fiscal Service’s Account Verification Service and Cross-Government Data Analytics, avoiding \$33 million in check production costs (check stock, envelope, and postage costs). Conversion from check to direct deposit provides an inherently improved customer experience through faster, safer, and more accurate payment delivery. This is especially notable, as historically, check payments are 16 times more likely to have exceptions (e.g., lost, stolen, returned, etc.) than payments made via direct deposit. In addition to the funds appropriated by the CARES Act, the CAA, 2021, and the ARP, the IRS reimburses Fiscal Service for the cost of postage (see 31 U.S.C. 306 note) associated with EIPs and CTCs.

Bureau of the Fiscal Service

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2020 Enacted Budget Authority ¹	FY 2020 Obligations	FY 2021 Enacted Budget Authority ¹	FY 2021 Obligations	FY 2022 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2022 Estimated Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Statute							
CARES Act ^{2,3}	78,650	11,784	0	18,230	0	0	0
ARP ⁴	0	0	23,200	4,758	0	16,597	0
Total⁵	\$78,650	\$11,784	\$23,200	\$22,988	\$0	\$16,597	\$0

¹CARES Act funding was available until September 30, 2021.

²FY 2020 includes deobligations that occurred during FY 2021.

³The CAA, 2021, authorized the transfer of up to \$63M to offset the losses resulting from the suspension of debt collection receipts during the coronavirus pandemic. Fiscal Service transferred \$48.55M to the Debt Collection Fund. The funds were fully obligated in FY 2021.

⁴ARP funding is available until September 30, 2022.

⁵Total excludes reimbursed postage cost from the IRS (31 U.S.C. 306); In FY 2020 and FY 2021, IRS reimbursed Fiscal Service \$16.0M and \$33.8M for postage cost, respectively. In FY 2022, Fiscal Service is estimating the postage cost to be \$6.3M.

1.2 - Internal Revenue Service COVID Response (Admin.)

The IRS received \$15 million in the FFCRA and \$750.7 million in the CARES Act for the resources for the IRS to change its operations to operate during the pandemic and implement EIPs and other tax changes. The IRS received an additional \$509 million in the CAA, 2021 to carry out a second round of EIPs and address COVID-related tax administration issues. Finally, the IRS received \$1.465 billion in the ARP for a third round of EIPs and information technology modernization as well as \$397.2 million to carry out advance payments for the CTC.

IRS COVID Response (Admin.)¹

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2020 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2020 Obligations	FY 2021 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2021 Obligations	FY 2022 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2022 Estimated Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Statute							
FFCRA	15,000	14,988	0	0	0	0	0
CARES Act	750,700	423,516	0	326,604	0	0	0
CAA, 2021	0	0	509,000	502,125	0	0	0
ARP ²	0	0	1,861,700	453,225	0	1,031,086	377,389
Total	\$765,700	\$438,504	\$2,370,700	\$1,281,954	\$0	\$1,031,086	\$377,389

¹Includes funds for Taxpayer Services, Enforcement, Operations Support and Systems Modernization with multiple periods of availability.

²Obligations are based on estimates as of the time of the FY 2023 Budget; assumes funding will be fully obligated by the end of FY 2023.

1.3 - Departmental Offices, Office of Recovery Programs

The Office of Recovery Programs, within the Departmental Offices, provides administrative support to the following programs: Transportation Services, Payroll Support Program, Air Carrier Worker Support & Pandemic Relief for Aviation Workers, Economic Stabilization Program, Coronavirus Relief Fund, Homeowner Assistance Fund, Emergency Rental Assistance, Emergency Capital Investment Program and State Small Business Credit Initiative.

In FY 2023, Treasury projects that the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds and the Emergency Rental Assistance Program will have at least a \$35M administrative funding shortfall. To avoid shutting down these essential programs that provide direct relief to the

American people, Treasury requests Administrative Funding Transfer Authority to ensure resources are effectively and efficiently utilized for a centralized and consistent approach to administering and managing the various coronavirus recovery and stabilization programs implemented (refer to Section III). This proposal would not provide new funding (and thus would not have a budgetary “score”) but would provide the flexibility to pay for certain programs out of previously appropriated administrative amounts.

Departmental Offices, Office of Recovery Programs

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2020 Enacted Budget Authority ¹	FY 2020 Obligations	FY 2021 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2021 Obligations	FY 2022 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2022 Estimated Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations ⁵
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Statute							
FFCRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARES Act ¹	200,000	24,000	0	34,790	0	10,256	5,908
CAA, 2021 ²	0	0	292,569	37,690	0	43,527	20,183
ARP ³	0	0	330,000	30,642	0	78,892	55,904
IIJA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total⁴	\$200,000	\$24,000	\$622,569	\$103,122	\$0	\$132,675	\$81,995

¹\$100M for administrative expenses related to Payroll Support Program, Air Carrier Worker Support & Pandemic Relief for Aviation Workers, available until expended; and \$100M for the Economic Stabilization Program, available until expended.

²\$25M for administrative expenses related to Transportation Services, available through FY 2022; \$15M for Emergency Rental Assistance, available through the end of FY 2021; and \$252.569M designated for the Emergency Capital Investment Program, available until expended.

³\$10M for administrative expenses related to Payroll Support Program, Air Carrier Worker Support & Pandemic Relief for Aviation Workers, available until expended; \$50M for the Coronavirus Relief Fund, available until expended; \$40M for the Homeowner Assistance Fund, available through FY 2025; \$30M for Emergency Rental Assistance, available through FY 2027; and designated, but not limited to, \$200M for the State Small Business Credit Initiative, available until expended.

⁴Administrative support for Economic Impact Payments are excluded from this table.

⁵As detailed in Section 123 of the proposed Treasury Administrative Provisions, Treasury is requesting administrative flexibility between COVID related programs (excluding SSBCI and ECIP). In FY 2023, Economic Stabilization Program reflects \$33M in obligations for administrative expenses related to the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, as reflected in the Coronavirus Relief Fund account, and the Payroll Support Program, Air Carrier Worker Support & Pandemic Relief for Aviation Workers, reflects \$2M for administrative expenses related to the Emergency Rental Assistance Program.

Departmental Offices, Office of Recovery Programs COVID-19 FTE

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimated	FY 2023 Estimated
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Assistance to Industry & Small Businesses				
Transportation Services	0	2	11	4
Payroll Support Program, Air Carrier Worker Support & Pandemic Relief for Aviation Workers	0	14	5	1
Economic Stabilization Program ²	11	11	5	64
Assistance for State, Local, U.S. Territory & Tribal Governments				
Coronavirus Relief Fund ²	0	7	61	0
Homeowner Assistance Fund	0	2	27	26
Emergency Rental Assistance	0	3	20	21
Access to Capital for Community Development and Small Businesses				
Emergency Capital Investment Program	0	0	27	23
State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI)	0	3	37	39
Total	11	42	193	178

¹DO FTE are funded from COVID related legislation in support of recovery programs and is not supplemented by Treasury Departmental Offices annual appropriation.

²As detailed in Section 124 of the proposed Treasury Administrative Provisions, Treasury is requesting administrative flexibility between COVID related programs (excluding SSBCI and ECIP). In FY 2023, 63 FTE associated with the Coronavirus Relief Fund are recorded in the Economic Stabilization Program for a total for 64 FTE between the two programs.

1.4 - Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery

The Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery (SIGPR) was established by Section 4018 of the CARES Act.

SIGPR has the duty to conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits, evaluations, and investigations of the making, purchase, management, and sale of loans, loan guarantees, and other investments made by the Secretary of the Treasury under programs established by the Secretary, as authorized by Section 4018(c) of the CARES Act, and the management by the Secretary of programs, as authorized by Section 4018(c) of the CARES Act.

By express incorporation, SIGPR also has the duties, responsibilities, powers, and authorities granted inspectors general under the Inspector General Act of 1978, including broad subpoena authority.

The role and mission of SIGPR is to safeguard the peoples' tax dollars appropriated by Congress through the CARES Act until its authority expires in 2025. SIGPR strives to ensure that the American taxpayer gets the best return on investment by efficiently rooting out fraud, waste, and abuse. In carrying out its mission, SIGPR's goal is to treat everyone with respect, to operate with the utmost integrity, and to be fair, objective, and independent.

The CARES Act provided an initial appropriation of \$25 million to SIGPR derived from amounts made available under section 4027.

For additional information regarding SIGPR please refer to the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery (SIGPR) Congressional Budget Justification and Annual Performance Plan and Report.

1.5 - Office of the Inspector General

This account also supports the oversight of COVID response programs, such as the Coronavirus

Relief Fund, Emergency Rental Assistance, and the Homeowner Assistance Fund pursuant to the CARES Act, Division N of the CAA, 2021, and the ARP.

Office of the Inspector General

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2020 Enacted Budget Authority ¹	FY 2020 Obligations	FY 2021 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2021 Obligations	FY 2022 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2022 Estimated Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Statute							
CARES Act	35,000	2,000	0	8,000	0	9,000	9,000
CAA, 2021 ²	0	0	6,500	552	0	1,000	1,000
ARP ³	0	0	5,600	149	0	1,500	1,500
Total	\$35,000	\$2,000	\$12,100	\$8,701	\$0	\$11,500	\$11,500

Total FTE		0		30		52	52
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¹Funds designated for Coronavirus Relief Fund oversight is available until expended.

²Funds designated for Emergency Rental Assistance oversight is available until expended.

³Funds designated for Homeowner Assistance Fund oversight is available through 2025; and Funds designated for Emergency Rental Assistance oversight is available through 2027.

1.6 - Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration

This account also supports the oversight of EIPs and other fast and direct relief provided by the IRS pursuant to the CARES Act, Division N of the CAA, 2021, and the ARP.

Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2020 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2020 Obligations	FY 2021 Enacted Budget Authority ¹	FY 2021 Obligations	FY 2022 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2022 Estimated Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Statute							
ARP	0	0	8,000	2,380	0	5,620	0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$8,000	\$2,380	\$0	\$5,620	\$0
Total FTE				13		28	0

¹Funds available through September 30, 2023

Section III – Appropriations Language

A – Treasury Administrative Provisions

1.1 - Administrative Funding Transfer Authority

SEC. [125]123. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the unobligated balances from amounts made available to the Secretary of the Treasury for administrative expenses pursuant to sections 4003(f) and 4112(b) of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116–136); section 421(f)(2) of Division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260); sections 3201(a)(2)(B), 3206(d)(1)(A), and 7301(b)(5) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2); and section 602(a)(2) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2), shall be available for any administrative expenses determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be

necessary to respond to the coronavirus, including but not limited to expenses necessary to implement any provision of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116–136), Division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260), the American Rescue Plan Act (Public Law 117–2), or title VI of the Social Security Act: Provided, That such unobligated balances shall be available in addition to any other appropriations provided for such purposes.