5. Economic impact payments, initially established by the CARES Act, provide direct payments to individuals. For more information, see Why does the Paycheck Protection Program impact the national income and product accounts (NIPAs)?
6. Unemployment insurance benefits were expanded through several programs that were initially established through the CARES Act. For more information, see "why is the expansion of unemployment benefits included in the NIPAs?"
7. A two percent reduction in reimbursements paid to Medicare service providers that went into effect in 2013 was initially suspended by the CARES Act. The resulting increased reimbursement rates went into effect beginning on May 1, 2020.
8. The Coronavirus Food Assistance Program, initially established by the CARES Act, provides direct support to farmers and ranchers where prices and market supply chains have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, see How will the expansion of unemployment benefits in the CARES Act be recorded in the NIPAs?
9. The Department of Health and Human Services distributes money from the Provider Relief Fund to hospitals and health care providers on the front lines of the coronavirus response. This funding supports health care—beginning on May 1, 2020.
10. The Coronavirus Relief Fund, initially established by the CARES Act, provides direct payments to individuals. For more information, see How will the expansion of unemployment benefits in the CARES Act be recorded in the NIPAs?
11. The Restaurant Revitalization Fund provides emergency assistance to bars, restaurants, and other food and beverage-related businesses. The program compensates the decline in revenue due to the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, see Why does the Restaurant Revitalization Fund impact the NIPAs?

The Paycheck Protection Program, initially established by the CARES Act, provides forgivable loans to help small businesses and nonprofit institutions make payroll and cover other expenses. It also provides funding to reinstate private lending institutions for the costs of administering these loans. For more information, see Why does the Paycheck Protection Program impact the national income and product accounts (NIPAs)?

Links to other websites
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15. The CARES Act provides $25 billion to transit agencies to help prevent, prepare for and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the NIPAs, public transit agencies are classified as state and local government enterprises.

16. The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund program, part of the American Rescue Plan, provides funding to state, local, and tribal governments to support their response to and recovery from the COVID-19 public health emergency. For more information, refer to "How was federal assistance to the states authorized by the American Rescue Plan recorded in the NIPAs?"

17. The Emergency Rental Assistance program, initially established by the CRRSA Act, and the Homeowner Assistance program, initially established by the ARPA, provide assistance for home expenses including rental arrears and delinquent mortgage payments resulting from the pandemic. For more information, see "How are federal programs to assist renters and homeowners during the COVID-19 pandemic recorded in the NIPAs?"

For the first quarter of 2021, includes payments from the Emergency Rental Assistance program to provide assistance to pay for rental, mortgage, and utility arrears resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

NOTE: For national statistics detailing the amount of federal government receipts and expenditures, BEA publishes the total level at an annualized rate. BEA does this so that monthly estimates can be easily compared to quarterly estimates included in BEA’s quarterly gross domestic product report, for example. To be consistent, the figures in this table also are annualized. For more information, see why does BEA publish estimates at annual rates? on BEA’s website.

Data on this table will be superseded by updated estimates.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis