1. Certain aviation excise taxes were temporarily suspended by the CARES Act beginning on March 28, 2020.

2. 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. The program is intended to support the stability of the food supply chain, enhance access to food, and support the economic stability of farmers and ranchers. The program provided one-time, direct payments to eligible applicants through a combination of cash payments and loans.

3. The American Rescue Plan increased the Child Tax Credit to $3,000 per child over the age of six and $3,600 for children under the age of six, and raised the age limit from 16 to 17. It also authorized that up to half of the credits could be distributed through advance payments during the tax year, while the rest would be claimed when parents file tax returns the following year.

4. The Education Stabilization Fund was established by the CARES Act to provide financial support to eligible educational agencies. The fund was intended to help states and local educational agencies to respond to COVID-19-related expenses and ensure continuity of education services.

5. The Economic Impact Payments, also known as stimulus checks, were a key component of the CARES Act. The payments were designed to provide financial relief to individuals and families affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and to boost the economy. The payments were provided in two rounds, with the first round consisting of $1,200 per adult and $500 per child, and the second round consisting of $600 per adult and $300 per child.

6. Unemployment insurance benefits were expanded through a series of programs that were initially established through the CARES Act. More information, see How has the Expansion of Unemployment Benefits in response to the COVID-19 pandemic affected 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 Relief Fund, initially established by the CARES Act, provides direct support to states and local governments to respond to COVID-19-related expenses. The fund was intended to support essential services, qualified administrative expenses, and lost revenue related to the pandemic.

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 providers during the COVID-19 pandemic. The fund was intended to provide critical financial support to health care providers and to ensure continuity of care.

10. The Coronavirus Food Assistance Program was established by the CARES Act to provide direct payments to individuals and families affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The program was intended to provide financial relief to individuals and families affected by the pandemic, and to boost the economy.

11. The Education Stabilization Fund was established by the CARES Act to provide financial support to eligible educational agencies. The fund was intended to help states and local educational agencies to respond to COVID-19-related expenses and ensure continuity of education services.

12. The Economic Impact Payments, also known as stimulus checks, were a key component of the CARES Act. The payments were designed to provide financial relief to individuals and families affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and to boost the economy. The payments were provided in two rounds, with the first round consisting of $1,200 per adult and $500 per child, and the second round consisting of $600 per adult and $300 per child.

13. The Agriculture and Rural Development programs provide financial assistance to farmers and ranchers, and to rural areas, to support the production and distribution of agricultural products. The programs provide various forms of assistance, such as loans, grants, and technical assistance, to support the development and expansion of rural communities.

14. The Restaurant Revitalization Fund provides emergency assistance to bars, restaurants, and other food and beverage-related businesses. The program compensates owners for the decline in revenue due to the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, see How has the Restaurant Revitalization Fund affected the NIPAs?

15. The Economic Impact Payments, also known as stimulus checks, were a key component of the CARES Act. The payments were designed to provide financial relief to individuals and families affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and to boost the economy. The payments were provided in two rounds, with the first round consisting of $1,200 per adult and $500 per child, and the second round consisting of $600 per adult and $300 per child.

16. The Economic Impact Payments, also known as stimulus checks, were a key component of the CARES Act. The payments were designed to provide financial relief to individuals and families affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and to boost the economy. The payments were provided in two rounds, with the first round consisting of $1,200 per adult and $500 per child, and the second round consisting of $600 per adult and $300 per child.
The CARES Act provides $25 billion to transit agencies to help to prevent, prepare for and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the NIPAs, public transit agencies are classified as state and local government enterprises.

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?"

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, BES 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
1. Certain aviation excise taxes were temporarily suspended by the CARES Act beginning on March 28, 2020.
2. Interest payments due on certain categories of federal held student loans were initially suspended by the CARES Act. For more information, see the U.S. Department of Education’s pandemic loan forbearance initiative.
3. 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 reimburse private lending institutions for the costs of administering these loans. For more information, see https://www paycheckprotection.org.
4. The American Rescue Plan increased the Child Tax Credit to $3,000 per child over the age of six and $3,600 for children under the age of six, and raised the age limit from 16 to 17. It also authorized that up to half of these credits could be distributed through advance payments during the tax year, while the rest would be claimed when parents file tax returns the following year.
5. Economic impact payments, initially established by the CARES Act, provide direct payments to individuals. For more information, see https://wwwtreasurygov.a/thecoronarelief/coronavirus-relief-act-economic-impact-payments.
6. Unemployment insurance benefits were expanded through several programs that were initially established through the CARES Act. For more information, see the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
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 rate went into effect beginning on May 1, 2020.
8. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was authorized to make payments from the Disaster Relief Fund to supplement wages lost as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
9. Economic impact payments, initially established by the CARES Act, provide direct payments to individuals. For more information, see https://wwwtreasurygov.a/thecoronarelief/coronavirus-relief-act-economic-impact-payments.
10. The Coronavirus Relief Fund, initially established by the CARES Act, provides payments to states, local, and tribal governments for necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
11. The Education Stabilization Fund, initially established by the CARES Act, provides education support to states, schools, and institutes of higher education in response to coronavirus. Four grant programs were created through the CARES Act: Education Stabilization Fund Discretionary Grants; Governor’s Emergency Education Relief Fund; Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund; and Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund.
12. 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. This funding supports health care-
15. The CARES Act provides $25 billion to transit agencies to help to 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.

Data on this table will be superseded by updated estimates.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis