On Wednesday, March 25, 2020, the Senate released S. 3548 The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, which is an unprecedented $2.2 trillion stimulus for immediate relief for those feeling the impacts of COVID-19. The sweeping legislation contains provisions directly related to housing, as well as economic support measures designed in large part to prevent widespread foreclosure and eviction. Learn how the CARES Act addresses these critical issues.

### Boost In Housing-Related Programs

- **Community Development Fund**
  - $5B appropriated ($685M appropriated) 146%
- **Homeless Assistance Grants**
  - $48 appropriated ($15M appropriated) 144%
- **Tenant-Based Rental Assistance**
  - $1.3B appropriated ($1B appropriated) 5%
- **Project-Based Rental Assistance**
  - $1B appropriated ($300M appropriated) 8%
- **Public Housing Operating Fund**
  - $685M appropriated ($65M appropriated) 15%
- **Native American Programs**
  - $300M appropriated ($5B appropriated) 40%
- **Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS**
  - $65M appropriated ($50M appropriated) 16%
- **Housing for the Elderly**
  - $50M appropriated ($1.3B appropriated) 6%
- **Housing for Persons with Disabilities**
  - $15M appropriated ($1B appropriated) 7%
- **Fair Housing Activities**
  - $2.5M appropriated ($5B appropriated) 4%

Percentage increase in funding compared to the current fiscal year.

### Expanded Unemployment Insurance Benefits to Keep People Housed

The CARES Act significantly increases Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits for workers who lose their jobs during the COVID-19 crisis — a critical component of ensuring housing stability. The bill includes an additional $600 per week in UI for up to four months, an additional 13 weeks of UI eligibility, and expands the benefits to self-employed workers, independent contractors, and those without sufficient work history. It also creates a program to provide UI benefits to workers whose hours have been reduced but are still employed. Finally, it provides federal funding for the cost of first week of benefits to incentivize states to waive waiting period.