

Legislative Advisory Committee CARES Act Allocation Proposal

Issue	Level of Funding	Ranking of Importance	Intended Use	Areas for Further Study
Unemployment Trust Fund Shortfall			Reimburse the Trust Fund for all allowable costs not otherwise covered through federal action, with the goal of preventing increased employer rates or the need to take federal loans.	The extent that it would be considered an allowable expense. All of the state share may not be allowable, but some portion may be allowable.
State Government			Cover all COVID-19 related expenses incurred and not covered by FEMA, such as the healthcare workforce stipend, cost of testing, and the purchases of PPE.	Possible additional costs include teleconferencing hardware and software, and cost of compliance with the Families First Coronavirus Response Act.
Local and County Government			Cover all COVID-19 related expenses incurred and not covered by FEMA, such as increased welfare expenses, teleconferencing hardware and software, PPE, and cleaning supplies.	Possible additional costs include Compliance with the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, providing an advance on FEMA funding to help towns with cash flow while waiting for FEMA funding. Consultation should be made with the NHMA and Counties about other allowable expense categories to consider that square with the federal guidance.
Business Relief Funding Plan			Help small and medium sized NH businesses surmount the impact to their businesses and employees through grants, loan guarantees, and tax grants especially to those smaller businesses that did not receive PPP funding, or did not qualify for PPP funding due to their legal organization and help cover the costs incurred to reopen safely, like the costs of PPE	BFA plan for step 1 provides a solid template to build from, just as the CAP program, which provides matching funds for loan loss reserves to encourage banks to make loans they otherwise would not have made. Funding should also be allocated to the 10 Regional Economic Development Centers.

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Non-Profits Fund			Help non-profits who are providing critical services while also experiencing difficulty fundraising.	It may be worth while to divide out non-profits into two categories, such as those directly working to mitigate the impact of the outbreak, such as homeless shelters, and others that are not, such as theaters or museums. However, to avoid reinventing the wheel, funding could also be provided directly to the CDFR and the Charitable Foundation to supplement the funds they have already established to assist non-profits.
Hospitals			Cover shortfalls created by stopping all non-elective procedures and regular visits. Any assistance shall be net of any federal assistance provided directly to the hospital through federal appropriations.	Policies need to be developed to ensure no entity is 'double dipping' to avoid any federal claw back. For example, given the size of the need, and complexity of other federal funding streams, assistance should be retroactive each month, after the financial data from the month can be collected and evaluated, minimizing the exposure for future claw backs
Childcare Providers			Add any additional funding required to the program established by the Governor for childcare	Consult with HHS to check the balance of the existing fund and expected drawdown, and consult with providers about any changes that can be made to the program to make the application process smoother and entice more providers to take part.

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Long-term Care Providers and Primary Care Providers, and other Community Providers, like Community Mental Health Centers, FQHCs and FQHC 'look alike'			Cover all COVID-19 related expenses incurred such as for PPE and not covered by PPP loans (if eligible) and address the impact to providers not covered by federal assistance programs or other business support programs.	How to dovetail this program with a BFA program that supports the business side of the provider. In addition, as with the hospitals, minimizing the risk of double dipping of federal funds triggering a federal claw back is important to consider.
Front Line Workers Hazard Pay			Provide a stipend to direct front line state, county, and municipal employees working to address or mitigate the impacts of the outbreak, such as public health, clinicians, police, fire, EMS.	How to ensure all public employees who should qualify are captured under the definition and by what mechanism the funds can be distributed to municipalities and counties with the least administrative burden.
NH Food Bank			Direct grant to restock depleted shelves due to increased demand and decline in donations and soften the blow of increased food prices.	Check to ensure such a grant would be considered an allowable expense and consult with NH Food Bank on what is their anticipated need.
<u>Other areas/entities to be considered after presentations are made to the GOFERR Legislative Advisory Committee</u>				
Total:				