



Consolidated Appropriations Act and Disability Priorities

Last updated: December 21, 2020

***Please note that this is a non-exhaustive list that we will continue updating as we review the legislation. The full text of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, which contains both government funding and coronavirus relief provisions, is available [here](#). You can find additional section-by-section summaries and one page summaries [here](#).

For a quick comparison of the how this bill compares with other coronavirus relief proposals, click [here](#).

What's in the bill?

- Three years of funding for the [Money Follows the Person](#) (MFP) program
 - For more on why long-term funding matters, check out our [fact sheet](#)
- A three year extension of spousal impoverishment provisions
- Funding for housing programs including Section 811 Supportive Housing for People with Disabilities, tenant-based vouchers, and project-based rental assistance
- Emergency rental assistance and expanded eviction and foreclosure protection
- Additional nutrition assistance
- Additional education funding
- Funding for substance use prevention and treatment, suicide prevention, and community mental health services, and homelessness services, as well as emergency response grants to address COVID-19 related behavioral health needs
- Additional “recovery rebate” payments (like those passed in the Families First Act), which are direct cash payments meant to provide financial assistance to people during the crisis
 - The payments in this bill are half of what was in the Families First Act (\$600) and will not be provided to adults with disabilities who are claimed as dependents or people with taxpayer ID numbers
- Restoration of supplemental unemployment compensation
 - This bill provides an additional \$300 per week in unemployment compensation, as opposed to the additional \$600 per week that had been provided until the end of July
- \$100 million in coronavirus response funding for the Administration for Community Living

What's not in the bill?

- Additional funding for states' Medicaid programs
- Dedicated funding for home and community based services (HCBS)
- Nursing home safety provisions, including assistance for infection control and strike teams to help facilities manage outbreaks
- Extension and expansion of the emergency paid sick and family and medical leave provided under the Families First Act
 - Instead, the bill gives tax credits to employers who voluntarily provide leave
- Increased funding for Social Security and SSI
- Funding to state and local governments to help with crisis response
- Hazard pay for direct care workers
- Data collection on demographics for testing, infections, and death from both federal agencies and states that includes disability status
- 90-day refills of prescriptions and medical supplies
 - NOTE: The CARES Act did include this for Medicare, but not for Medicaid, CHIP, or private insurance or people with disabilities who rely on controlled substances and this bill does not expand on that coverage
- Disaster relief that is responsive to the needs of the disability community, which will be disproportionately impacted by additional disaster events that occur during the COVID-19 pandemic, as in the [Real Emergency Access for Aging and Disability Inclusion \(READI\) for Disasters Act](#) (S. 1755) and the [Disaster Relief Medicaid Act \(DRMA\)](#) (HR. 3215/S. 1754)